"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled on the Coast, probably fair elsewhere; Wednesday fair; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,150. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

G. W. PERKINS SEES CALL FOR COLONEL

Says Roosevelt Will Be Drafted if Republicans Follow the Tactics of 1912.

BULL MOOSE HOLD A CLUB

Their Convention in Chicago Would Scare G. O. P. Standpatters, It Is Held.

MOVE FOR FUSION STARTED

But Old Guard Republican Leaders Say They Will Never Permit the Renomination of Roosevelt.

Whatever other purpose the dinner given by ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt may have served, it was evident yesterday that it had launched with what some referred to as the "most auspicious ceremonies" the long-smoldering campaign on the part of certain Republicans and Progressives who are seeking to bring about a reunion and to force the Republican National Convention to nominate the Colonel or some candidate acceptable to him.

Old Guard Republican leaders, despite the fact that they saw looming up ahead of them another bitter and disastrous row like the one in 1912, unless they come to terms, said privately that they would never permit the nomination of Roosevelt if they controlled the convention; that they would rather go down to defeat again than give him the control of the party which would naturally follow his election. As if in the form of an answer came a statement by George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party and one of the Gary diners. He said:

"You know that in 1912 a group of Republicans rode roughshod over the delegates and thwarted the expressed will of the party. I know nothing about Colonel Roosevelt's intentions. But I am afraid that he will have to be drafted again if the Republicans succeed in doing in 1916 what they did in 1912."

Call It a Roosevelt Bluff.

Many anti-Roosevelt Republicans were inclined to look upon the Gary dinner and the reports and rumors which have been circulated as an attempt upon the part of the Roosevelt forces to carry on a bluffing game, which they will be unable to "put over" when there is a showdown. But the statement published in THE TIMES yesterday that the Progressive Party might hold its national convention at Chicago on June 7 at the same time the Republican delegates are to gather there put a serious aspect on the matter.

Mr. Perkins was asked last night about the plans for the Progressive Convention, and did not deny that there were "rumors" that it might be held simultaneously with the Republican Convention.

"Of course no one can predict when and where it will be held until the National Committee meets on Jan. 11," he said. "It is a matter for the National Committee to decide."

The reports from Chicago that an option had been taken on the Florentine Room at the Congress Hotel for Colonel Roosevelt for the week of June 7 were considered significant. They fitted in with the story obtained by THE TIMES on high authority that the Progressives were planning to hold their National Convention so that a ticket, possibly headed by Colonel Roosevelt, could be nominated by the Progressives immediately, if it became known that the Old Guard leaders were in full charge of Republican affairs and were ready to defy the Colonel and his followers.

Many said that such a situation would put a mighty weapon in the hands of the Roosevelt Republicans and the Progressives who are for fusion under what they might consider "proper circumstances." It was felt that the menace of a third ticket headed by Colonel Roosevelt might have a very telling effect upon many of the Republican delegates, once the Republican Convention was deadlocked, especially if the delegates knew that the blow which might end their hope of victory would come ten minutes later, perhaps, if they "refused to see the light."

Colonel Silent on Dinner.

If Colonel Roosevelt is hoping to obtain the Republican nomination, he has kept that fact to himself, and he decided yesterday when an attempt was made to get a statement, to say nothing, at this time at least, concerning the Gary dinner and the many stories that have been published since the dinner about his attitude.

As a result of the situation the boom for Justice Hughes has again been set in motion by Republicans who hope that he may receive the support of Colonel Roosevelt and the Progressive Party if he is nominated by the Republican Convention. Many Progressives who would be unwilling to support any of the other candidates would swing to Hughes, but there is by no means a unanimity of feeling on that matter among the Bull Moose. There would be a strong effort to get the Progressives to rally about Hughes, with a good chance of success.

Chairman Perkins said yesterday that he was going ahead with the plans for the Progressive campaign "regardless of what any one said." He was asked if the Progressives as an organization would indorse Hughes if he were nominated on a Progressive platform. He put the matter off in this way:

"I don't think it is possible. I believe there are five or six States where there is a law against such a step."

He predicted that the same vote that was cast for Roosevelt in 1912 would be polled by the Progressives next year, if the Republican leaders again rode roughshod over the delegates.

"The trouble," he said, "is not in the Republican Party itself, but in the management of the party. The people are opposed to it when a few delegate to themselves the power to control the convention."

"Does it follow," he was asked, "that if Barnes, Penrose, Franklin Murphy, Charles B. Warren of Michigan, and a

Continued on Page 4.

ASQUITH REFUSES TO DISCUSS PEACE

Declines to Make a Statement Apropos of Recent Reichstag Debates.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Premier Asquith declined to be drawn into any discussion of the subject of peace this afternoon in the House of Commons, when Sir William Pollard Byles, member for North Salford, in a question, suggested that recent debates in the Reichstag indicated a disposition to transfer the issues of the war from the battlefield to the council chamber.

Sir William was anxious to know if the Government could see its way to suggest any form of response to that disposition.

The Premier told his questioner that the latter was quite as competent as the Government to draw inference from Reichstag debates, but intimated that the Government's position was unchanged on the matter of peace.

"I can only refer to the public statements I have made," added the Premier, "and particularly to the answer I gave on Dec. 8."

Premier Asquith's statement on Dec. 8 was made in reply to a request from a Socialist member for a pledge that no proposals for peace negotiations based on the evacuation of conquered territory should be rejected by the British Government without the knowleige of Parliament.

"If proposals of a serious character for a general peace are put forward by the enemy Governments, either directly or through a neutral power," said the Premier in reply, "they will first be discussed by the allied Governments. Until this contingency arises I cannot give any further pledge. As soon as proposals for peace are put forward it will be the desire of the Government to take Parliament into its confidence at the earliest possible moment."

STRUCK, THEN FIRED ON BY GERMAN WARSHIPS

Steamer Argo, Fouled in Swedish Waters, Sought Safety, But Was Ordered to Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Copenhagen says the steamer Argo, from Copenhagen for Raumo, met two German torpedo boats sailing with lights out within Swedish territorial waters. One of the torpedo boats ran into the Argo, whose Captain fearing that his vessel would sink prepared to run ashore. The Germans objected and ordered the steamer to proceed seaward. As the Captain hesitated to obey, owing to the serious danger of the loss of life, the Germans fired several shots, but without hitting the Argo.

The Argo arrived at Ahus today for repairs.

Maritime records show two steamers bearing the name Argo, one British and one Greek. The British steamer Argo is last reported as having arrived at Manchester on Nov. 27. The Greek steamer of the same name is last reported as having arrived at Piraeus on Nov. 14. There are also four sailing vessels of the same name.

BRITAIN FURTHER RESTRICTS EXPORTS

New Order Includes Embargo on Certain Metals—Holland to Limit Leather Trade.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—An Order in Council issued tonight indicates a further tightening in the restrictions on exports.

No further exports of pig iron, scrap iron, steel scrap, or hematite are permitted, and rigid restrictions are laid upon the exportation of vegetable fibres and of yarns made from them.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 20, (via London.)—The Nieuws Van Den Dag says it learns that the importation of American sole leather will be stopped and that no further licenses will be given for the export of men's high-grade shoes.

WON'T AGREE TO SALE OF GERMAN LINERS

Reported Swedish Negotiations Would Be Futile, Lord Robert Cecil Intimates.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—No negotiations with the British Government have been opened with a view to obtaining sanction for the purchase by the Swedish-American Steamship Company of two 12,000-ton steamers of the Hamburg-American Line now at New York. This information was given to the House of Commons today by Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

It was reported from Copenhagen last week that the Swedish-American Company had negotiated for the purchase of the steamships and was awaiting a guarantee that Great Britain would regard the vessels as Swedish. In making his statement to the House, Lord Robert spoke in such a manner as to suggest that if any attempt were made to open such negotiations they would meet with short shrift. He added that, of course, he knew nothing of what might be going on between the Hamburg-American Directors and the Swedish-American Company.

QUADRUPLE LEAGUE MAY GUARD NEUTRALS

Argentine Plan to Arrange Accord With Chile, Brazil and This Country.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 20.—La Razon says that Dr. Romula S. Naon, Argentine Ambassador to the United States, has received a mission to arrange with Chile the preliminary basis for an accord between Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States for the protection of neutral States.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs authorizes the statement that Ambassador Naon is charged with the mission relative to neutral countries.

ST. PETERSBURG, BELLEAIR, TAMPA
EAST & WEST FLORIDA RESORTS.
Seaboard Air Line's Steel Trains, the shortest route, offer best service. Inq. 1184 B'way.
—Advt.

BARE GERMAN PLOT TO GET RUBBER

Inspectors Seize 3,500 Pounds on Pier Checked for Ocean Voyage by Woman.

MISS DEKKERS A PIONEER

If She Succeeded, Other Women Would Follow with Material for Army Tires.

PLOT HATCHED IN GERMANY

Deutsche Bank, Max Jaeger, a Naturalized American, and Richard Wohlberg Involved.

Facts connected with a plot to get contraband of war into Germany came to light last night when it was announced that three weeks ago agents of the Department of Justice, assisted by the Neutrality Squad of the Customs Service, had seized four trunks and eight packing cases, each containing crude rubber, the total being about 3,500 pounds.

The trunks and cases had all been checked as the personal baggage of Miss Anna Dekkers, who was booked to sail for Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Ryndam, on the voyage that began on Nov. 27 last. Miss Dekkers, it is understood, was the pioneer in the scheme, which was expected to provide Germany with thousands of pounds of rubber, said to be sorely needed now for tires in the operation of military automobile supply trains. The Deutsche Bank of Berlin is said to be the financial institution back of the scheme.

The rubber was discovered when Customs Inspectors attached to the Neutrality Squad inspected Miss Dekker's baggage on the pier of the Holland-America Line in Hoboken. Beyond the fact that she was to have been the first of many women travelers who were to take crude rubber to Rotterdam, no personal details concerning the woman have been made public by those in charge of the investigation.

Miss Dekkers arrived in New York from Rotterdam on Nov. 24, and had expected to be in New York only the three days interval between the arrival and the departure of the liner. She had been employed by Max Jaegar, a mechanical engineer, who is an American citizen. The man who agreed to act as purchasing agent for Jaegar was Richard Wohlberg, who is said to be well known in the rubber trade in this country. The name of the concern that was to supply the rubber is known to the Federal authorities, but is withheld for the present.

The case will be turned over to United States District Attorney Marshall today. The offense to be charged is a failure to manifest goods exported to foreign lands in the course of trade for profit.

A Procession of Women.

The Federal authorities have obtained complete statements from Miss Dekkers, Jaegar, and Wohlberg, it was said yesterday, and have positive evidence that had Miss Dekkers succeeded in getting her "baggage" to Rotterdam a procession of women travelers would have started immediately crossing the Atlantic on Dutch liners bound for Rotterdam, each of them having from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds of crude rubber in their baggage.

Jaegar came to the United States in 1902 and remained here until last March, when he returned to Germany. He worked while in America at various employments and in various places. He became a naturalized citizen in 1913. When he returned to Germany several months ago he entered the employ of an automobile concern in Belerfeld. In July last he returned to the United States and toured the country inspecting automobile plants. On Aug. 31 last he sailed for Germany again and carried with him, it is said, various models and specifications of automobile accessories.

His intention, it was said last night, was to interest the company by which he was employed in the manufacture of these accessories. When he submitted his plan the head of the company is said to have informed him that the present was no time to start new industries in Germany. The head of the firm then suggested that, as Germany's need of crude rubber was very pressing and that the situation was daily becoming more serious, it might prove a good business to arrange for the smuggling of rubber into the empire through Holland.

Jaegar was referred to the official of the Deutches Bank, who handles the rubber business for the German Government; the schemo to get the rubber to Rotterdam as baggage of women passengers was suggested and approved. The banker gave Jaegar a letter of introduction to a relative in this country, who happened to be employed by a firm in the rubber business, and on Oct. 31 last Jaegar arrived in New York.

He arranged for the first batch of women passengers, and told them that on their arrival at Rotterdam they would be met by a man formerly connected with the German Army. This man would be on the pier when the liner arrived and could be identified by a white chrysanthemum which he would wear in the lapel of his coat. The women were to turn the trunks and cases over to this man, who would send them in bond to various places in Germany which had been designated by the Deutsches Bank.

Enter Wohlberg as Agent.

Having secured his travelers, Jaegar presented his letter of introduction to the relative of the official of the Deutsches Bank. He was then introduced to a member of a certain firm in the rubber business to whom he outlined the plan to get the crude rubber into Germany. The firm member told Jaegar that he could not deal with him

Continued on Page 3.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.
—Advt.

500 Aeroplanes Preparing to Raid the Krupp Works and German Cities

New Giant British 'Planes, Preceded by Scouts, Will do the Work, Dropping Bombs of Greater Destructive Power Than the 42-Centimeter Shell.

Intimations that the fleet of giant war aeroplanes, ordered by the British Government from the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, was destined to decide the campaign on the western front were contained in statements made yesterday apropos of the arrival in this country on the American liner St. Paul of George O. Robinson, a representative of the Curtiss Company.

Mr. Robinson says that Great Britain has great aerial plans in prospect, and that the air force she has developed has nineteen types of aeroplanes, ranging from the small, fleet scout machine to the large battle cruiser, and that her aerial equipment is growing with tremendous speed. He has been at Hendon, the London aviation base, supervising the assembling of aeroplanes shipped from this country. The largest of these are the Canada and super-Canada types of machines now being built at Buffalo and Toronto.

Possibilities of raids on Essen and Kiel were discussed by an officer of the Royal Aviation Corps, who is a visitor in this city. His view is that they will not consist of desultory forays by fifteen or twenty small aeroplanes, such as have been occurring nearly every day for the last few months. These minor raids, he says, are more for the purpose of reconnaissance and the annoyance of the enemy than for real destructive effort, although in many cases they have successfuly destroyed stations and railroad equipment. The great raids which he thinks are impending he expects to attain their result with a single stroke. They ought, he says, practically to obliterate the fortifications at which they are directed. "Each raid," he says, will be final; there will be no necessity for a repetition. The destructiveness of the bombs dropped will be greater than that of the famous 42-centimeter guns of the Germans, and after the aeroplanes have gone by there will be nothing but chaos and destruction in their path."

The worked-out details of the air raids are said to call for 500 giant machines, each carrying not less than 3,500 pounds of explosive. It is understood that nitro-cellulose, which has terrific destructive power, is to be used.

According to the forecast, the aeroplanes are to be divided into squadrons of twenty each. Battle cruisers, carrying bombs and from one to three rapid-fire guns, will each be preceded by two very fast scout machines. The scout aeroplanes, being from 15 to 20 per cent. faster than the cruisers, will go ahead, finding the way and informing their convoy of conditions ahead. This will be done by means of wireless apparatus similar to that used by all scouting machines along the western front. It is planned to start the squadrons at intervals of not less than five minutes. Each squadron will take the air on a prearranged signal, and, flyng at the rate of not less than sixty miles an hour, will endeavor to maintain a five-minute headway over the following squadron.

Once in the air, the machines will spread out and form a line which will measure from a mile and a quarter to a mile and a half between the end planes. In this formation they will fly to the attack. On reaching the outskirts of the fortified place to be demolished the scout cruisers will give the signal for the battle cruisers to rise or to maintain an elevation of more than 10,000 feet. Then the scouts will seek an altitude sufficient to make them immune from anti-aircraft guns.

As soon as the battle cruisers have reached the outskirts of the fortified city the first bombs will be let go. It is estimated by flight commanders that it will take not more than ten minutes to fly over any place that will be attacked. The bombs will be dropped at even intervals of about forty-five seconds, and by the time the cruisers have passed over they will have let go their last bomb.

Each succeeding squadron—and it is said that twenty-five of them will be employed—will follow the same method, and by the time the entire fleet has passed over nearly 7,000 of the most terribly destructive bombs will have been dropped upon the enemy's territory.

As it is expected to use bombs of 250 pounds each the destruction they will cause cannot be estimated. Ordnance experts say that nothing could survive such a rain of explosives. It is not expected that the air squadrons will escape scathless. From 5 to 10 per cent. of the aviators, it is calculated, will not return, but this loss is considered insignificant when the results are reckoned up.

Every scientific apparatus for aeronautical use will form part of the equipment of these aerial raiders. There are a number of devices recently developed by the Royal Naval Aviation Corps.

When the raids are made on the Krupp works at Essen and the German fleet lying at anchor in Kiel Harbor these devices will be called upon to show their true worth.

In anticipation of the increased call for aviators there are now in training in Toronto and in other aviation schools, including the recently established school at Bermuda, between 200 and 300 aviators.

These raids, it is said, are to be shared in equally by France.

FORD ILL IN NORWAY, DELAYS PEACE WORK

Indisposed After Delegates on Oscar II. Wrangle Over Their Platform.

FACTIONAL STRIFE BITTER

"Go to Bed, Sir," Shouts the Rev. Mr. Jones, Shaking His Fist at S. S. McClure.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 20.—Henry Ford, leader of the peace pilgrims of the Oscar II., was ill today, but his indisposition was not considered serious and he refused to consult a doctor.

"I will stay here till I can show my face to the people," he said.

It is expected he will recover by the end of the week. He was unable to attend a reception for students this afternoon when 400 were present, and he also missed an important meeting tonight. Mme. Roszicka Schwimmer also is ill.

The newspapers here agree in praise of the personality of Mr. Ford, but express no confidence in the expedition, whose chances would be better if there were no belligerent nationals with the party, particularly Mme. Schwimmer.

The Tidens Tegn, a powerful moderate Liberal paper, says: "Mr. Ford is not of this earth. He lacks not culture, but education, and has no realization of European conditions. His is a fatal plan."

The Verdens Gang, a Radical paper, is impressed by the fame and importance of the delegates, but says: "Mr. Ford is as helpless as a child because of his lack of knowledge of Europe." The Rev. Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones is quoted as calling the American newspaper men "snakes in our Eden."

The Aftenposten, Conservative, remarks that the "delegates are unknown to Europe, and their plans are chaotic. It doubts if they could get any support in Norway, and attacks Mme. Schwimmer's management, saying that "her unsympathetic behavior is the reason for the failure of the mission here."

The Morgenbladet, Conservative, says that Louis P. Lochner, Mr. Ford's secretary, made a good impression.

FORD FINDS PEACE ELUSIVE.

Heated Squabbles on the Oscar II., However, Leave Him Serene.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(Delayed by Censorship Either Aboard the Oscar II. or in England.)

ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP OSCAR II. OFF KIRKWALL, Dec. 15.—The peace ship Oscar II., carrying Henry Ford and his guests, reached harbor here last night (Wednesday) under charge of a boarding crew. If no unusual delays should occur, the party is due in four or five days at Christiania, the first stop, eleven days from New York.

Differences or opinion developed on Friday last over the platform protesting against any further increase in armaments of the United States. The breach apparently has been healed, but discord still is rankling. Herman Bernstein, who is with the party as peace delegate and newspaper man, withdrew on Saturday.

"Favoring international disarmament," he said, "I believe nevertheless that at present it may be necessary for the United States, for the purpose of securing enduring peace, to establish elaborate national defenses."

Samuel S. McClure and John D. Barry, also newspaper men and delegates,

Continued on Page 3.

ANCONA RESPONSE PATIENTLY AWAITED

This Government Has Made the Issues Clear—Future Relations in Austria's Hands.

OFFICIALS STILL HOPEFUL

Believe Vienna Will Realize Futility of Forcing a Break—Germany's Influence Relied Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—While the crisis in the relations of the United States and Austria-Hungary over the Ancona affair is still acute and every prediction as to how it will culminate is qualified, this Government has entered upon a period of waiting in the prospect that nothing will be done by the Vienna Government for several days at least that on the one hand will pave the way for a settlement of the differences or, on the other, compel the United States to end its diplomatic dealings with the Dual Monarchy. For the time being the situation is in statu quo. The next move must be made by Austria-Hungary.

Owing to the usual delays in telegraphic transmission of cipher dispatches, the second note to Austria-Hungary, filed for cabling by Secretary Lansing yesterday, is not expected to reach Vienna before some time tonight at the very earliest, and it would not surprise officials if it were not laid before the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs by Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador, until Wednesday.

As no time limit within which Austria-Hungary must respond to satisfy the United States is fixed in the communication, it is not likely that the Vienna Government will feel that it is obligated in any way to send a prompt acknowledgment. In these circumstances the culmination of the crisis will not be a matter of a day or two. What effect the holiday season may have in causing delay is something that officials can only surmise, but it is conceded that the chances are that no reply will come to Washington before Christmas.

The issue over the sinking of the Ancona has been squarely drawn in the note dispatched by Secretary Lansing yesterday. This Government, in responding to the Vienna Government, has not receded from the position taken in its original note of Dec. 6, and, unless there should be a radical change in the attitude of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, Austria-Hungary, to satisfy the United States, must make a disavowal of the act of sending the Ancona to the bottom while many noncombatants, including American citizens, were on board; promise to pay indemnity for the loss of American lives and the injury suffered by American survivors, and give assurances that the commander of the submarine who ordered that the Ancona be torpedoed will be punished. The least of the consequences of a refusal would be a severance of diplomatic relations. With that foundation the break might be aggravated into something more serious.

Inside Circles Still Hopeful.

Hope of an amicable adjustment in a manner satisfactory to the United States is still rather generally held in official and diplomatic circles. This hope is based on several reasons, among them that Austria-Hungary would wish to avoid a break with the United States at this time, that Austria-Hungary's ally, Germany, has acknowledged the principle of immunity for passengers and

Continued on Page 2.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
They cost more—try them and see why.
Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—
Advt.

BRITISH EVACUATE PART OF GALLIPOLI BUT WILL HOLD SEDD-EL-BAHR BASE; 6 BIG SHIPS, 100,000 MEN LOST THERE

Another Attack by Fleet Would Have Won Straits; Only 17 Big Shells in Fort; Turks Were in Despair, Saying: "They Are Sure to Get In Tomorrow."

VIENNA, Nov. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Had the allied fleet returned to its attack upon the Dardanelles batteries on the day following the great bombardment of March 19, the waterway to Constantinople would surely have been forced, in the opinion of several artillery officers of the defense works near Tschanek-Kale, expressed to The Associated Press correspondent, who has just reached Vienna.

One of the principal batteries, it appeared, had for three of its large calibre guns just four armor-piercing shells each when night ended the tremendous effort of the British and French fleet. For the fourth gun five shells were left, making for the entire battery a total of seventeen projectiles of the sort which the aggressors had to fear. What this meant is best understood when it is considered that the battery in question was the one which had to be given the widest berth by the allied fleet.

During the evening of March 18 the correspondent talked with several artillery officers from this battery.

"Better pack up and be ready to quit at daybreak," said one of them.

"Why?" was asked.

"Oh, they are sure to get in tomorrow!"

Then the officer stated his reasons. He was so certain that the British and French would return in the morning to finish their task that there was no question in his mind as to the propriety of discussing the ammunition matter.

"We'll hold out well enough to make them think that there is no end to our supply of ammunition," he said. "But it can't be done, if they go about their work in real earnest. With our heavy pieces useless, they can reduce the batteries on the other shore without trouble. The case looks hopeless. You had better take my advice.

Following the advice thus given, the correspondent rose early next morning and packed his few belongings, keeping, meanwhile, a watchful eye on the tower of Kale Sultanie, where the flag, showing that the allied fleet was near, was usually hoisted. But the morning passed and still the danger signal did not appear. Evidently the allied fleet was not inclined to risk more such losses as those of the previous day, when the Bouvet, Irresistible, and Ocean went down, and five other ships were badly damaged. Yet even with the eleven remaining ships, it appears from the Turkish admissions, the Dardanelles could have been forced on March 19:

The correspondent visited several of the batteries during the day. The damage done the day before was slight, indeed, consisting mostly of large earth displacements from the parapets and traverses. Four guns were temporarily out of commission, but the general shortage of ammunition made these pieces negligible quantities, anyway.

Although the British information system in this field of operations was efficient, it must have failed in this instance, for it seems certain that with seventeen shells, the battery in question would have been easily disposed of, a channel could have been made through the mine field, and the way to Constantinople would have been open.

All this was realized in the Turkish capital. The Court made arrangements to transfer to Eskishehir, Anatolia, and the German and Austro-Hungarian Embassies were ready to leave for this ancient seat of the Ottoman Government. The families of many German officers in the Turkish service left Constantinople. In short, everybody understood that a calamity was pending. What its exact nature was but a few knew.

Today the Dardanelles forts have all the ammunition they can use, and the position has been so improved and strengthened generally that it is thought probable that to force the strait would take more ships than the Allies possess.

ARMY SHIFTS TO NEW SCENE

London, Much Relieved, Supposes Troops Have Gone to Balkans.

FEW LOSSES IN WITHDRAWAL

Decision to Give Up Suvla Bay-Anzac Region Made Some Time Ago, Asquith Says.

ONCE NEAR VITAL SUCCESS

Loss of Ridge Added Another to Long List of Failures That Marked Whole Campaign.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.—British troops in the Suvla Bay and Anzac regions in Gallipoli have been withdrawn, but the other forces, holding the tip of the peninsula, will be retained there, thus continuing to command the entrance to the strait, where many British have asserted a new Gibraltar will some day arise.

Announcement of the partial evacuation of the Dardanelles war area by the transfer of perhaps 100,000 men came in this abrupt War Office statement yesterday afternoon:

All the troops at Suvla and Anzac, together with their guns and stores, have been successfully transferred, with insignificant casualties, to another sphere of operation.

The shock of this news was hardly broken by the fact that rumors had been current in the street for several days, and the withdrawal of the forces had been a matter of widespread pro and con discussion ever since Lord Ribblesdale's speech in Parliament, in which he stated that withdrawal had been recommended by a high military authority.

A later bulletin, however, emphasized the success of the evacuation. It revealed the fact that the Sedd-el-Bahr positions would be held. This read:

Further details of the evacuation of the Anzac and Suvla zones have been received. Without the Turks being aware of the movement, a great army has been withdrawn from one of the areas occupied on the Gallipoli Peninsula, although in the closest of contact with the enemy. By this contraction of the front, operations at other points of the line will be more effectively carried out.

Sir Charles Monro gives great credit for this skillfully conducted transfer of forces to the Generals commanding, and the Royal Navy.

Decision Made Some Time Ago.

Official word of the Suvla Bay-Anzac withdrawal was given also to the House of Commons by Premier Asquith, who stated that the transfer was made in pursuance of a decision reached by the Cabinet some time ago.

"The operation so successfully carried out," said the Premier, "reflects the utmost credit upon the General on the spot, upon the Admiral, the staff, and all ranks of both the army and the navy."

From no source was anything forthcoming to indicate where the troops, thus withdrawn, had been sent, but in the midst of the speculation about the matter it is widely conjectured that any southward sweep of the Teutonic or Bulgarian armies in the Balkans, whether from the north, west, or east, will sooner or later come in contact with them, and that the transfer is connected with a determination of the Entente Powers not to remain on the defensive in the Near Eastern theatre of war longer than is requisite to assure the success of a forward march.

The policy underlying the Dardanelles expedition may be carried to a successful issue in some other quarter of the Near East, it is thought; but the prospect of forcing a way to Constantinople through the straits is apparently relinquished.

Popular Relief and Regret.

The feeling of the man in the street yesterday was generally one of relief mixed with regret. "Thank God, they are safely out of there without serious loss," was an expression frequently heard in London in the comment on the shift of this army, of which a good portion was Australian. But there was, nevertheless, keen feeling because it had been decided necessary to evacuate the hard-won northern foothold on the peninsula, obtained at such a heavy cost in casualties.

An afternoon paper, commenting on the evacuation before it became known that the Sedd-el-Bahr positions were not to be given up, summed up the matter thus:

"Thus ends the enterprise on which the highest hopes were built and which, if it had succeeded, would probably have turned the tide of the war. Our troops from first to last were within a few miles of victory."

The morning papers express intense relief at the successful evacuation of the Suvla Bay and Anzac regions—the highest praise for the Generals who carried it out, and renew the criticism of the inception of the expedition.

"The predictions of disaster have been

VICTORY OF ALLIES PUT UP TO LABOR

Lloyd George Tells Commons He Needs 80,000 Skilled and 300,000 Unskilled Workers.

APPEALS TO THE UNIONS

They Will Co-operate on Guarantee of Status Quo After War, Their Spokesman Says.

Don't Be "Too Late" Again, Lloyd George's Warning

LONDON, Dec. 20.—In his speech today in the House of Commons Lloyd George said:

"We have been too late in this, too late in that, too late in arriving at decisions, too late in starting this enterprise or that adventure. The footsteps of the Allies have been dogged by the mocking spectre of too late. Let not 'Too Late' be inscribed on the portals of our workshops."

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.—David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, gave an account of his stewardship in the House of Commons last night, beginning with the oft-repeated story of the insufficiency of munitions in the early days of the war, and the history of the establishment of his department to remedy this situation. The Minister gradually warmed to his subject and reached the climax with the declaration that the success of the Allies in the war depended on the attitude of organized labor—whether it would allow the Government to recruit a sufficient number of skilled men for the factories which the Munitions Department had brought into being.

"We want eighty thousand skilled men and from two to three hundred thousand unskilled men for these new factories," he said. "We must reduce the proportion of our orders which go abroad and develop our home resources. Upon the supply of labor depends, I think, our success in this war. Upon this depends whether we can reduce the cost of the war by scores of millions of pounds. Upon this depends whether we can supply our troops with the right sort of guns and enable them to make next year's campaign a success.

Skilled Labor Inadequate.

"Here only organized labor can help us. We have done our best to get skilled labor by the system of munitions volunteers. It is no use my going into the question of why we got only 5,000 or 6,000 men, although that story may have to be told later.

"The whole question depends on organized labor. Unless it allows us to put unskilled workers on the work which hitherto has been the monopoly of

Continued on Page 2.

GREECE BARS WAY TO ALLIES' FOES

Occupies with Troops Town and Station of Doiran, on the Saloniki Railroad.

GERMANS STILL PREPARE

Clash of Greek and Bulgar Soldiers in Albania Followed by Amicable Inquiry.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Athens, coming by way of Messina, reports that the Greek troops have occupied Doiran station and town, thus interposing themselves, between the Entente Allies' line and the Bulgarians.

Greek military circles declare they are convinced that the forces opposing the Allies will not attempt to cross the frontier, the Bulgarians because they realize the danger of provoking Greece, the Germans because they are grateful for Greek neutrality and because they realize the tremendous cost which the enterprise would entail.

Meanwhile work on the defensive lines around Saloniki is being actively pushed, and the Greek villages in the neighborhood of the lines are being evacuated by the population.

Persistent reports of a Greco-Bulgarian encounter, resulting from a Bulgarian surprise attack, have been cleared up by the Greek statement that the encounter took place in Albanian territory. No one was killed and few were wounded. Order was restored promptly and an amicable inquiry is proceeding.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—"It is stated that the German answer to the Greek protest upon the question of the entry of Bulgarians into Greek territory was handed in at noon Saturday," says the Athens correspondent of the Figaro. "Germany, it is understood, declared that notwithstanding the military necessity which required the pursuit of the retreating Entente Allies the Imperial Government, taking note of the popular Greek sentiment, had ordered the immediate halt of the Bulgarians.

"The concentration of Austro-German forces for an invasion is said to be under way. When this concentration has been completed a definite decision will be made. Thus the question has not been settled by the reply, but in official circles optimism reigns. The Austro-German forces are estimated at about 120,000, with much heavy artillery. It is said that they will be entirely ready next Thursday."

The lull in the Macedonian campaign is explained by a Temps correspondent at Saloniki as being due not only to political considerations, but to the fact that it is extremely difficult for the Germans and their allies to move forward their heavy artillery. The French and British on retreating, destroyed the railroad along the Vardar River, blowing up bridges and tunnels and removing the rails. The railroad from Seres also was rendered useless by the British, who retreated from Doiran.

For the present, the correspondent says, it is probable the efforts of the

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happily falsified," says The Times. "The withdrawal was a wonderful feat of organization, and when the full story comes to be told it will be found to be as extraordinary as the heroic episodes of the landing."

The Daily Mail says:

"The withdrawal may be taken as a sign that the Government at last has realized the stupendous blunder it committed in venturing upon the expedition."

Some curiosity is expressed and the possibility canvassed of the Government making a statement whether it is intended to continue to hold the Krithia section of the peninsula.

The Daily News Parliamentary correspondent says that not even one machine gun was lost. He adds that the Government is anxious that the story should be told in detail and that arrangements are being made to do so.

The Daily Telegraph says in this connection that public opinion would rather see the whole expedition abandoned at one blow if there is to be abandonment at all.

"It can face the failure unmoved," the paper adds, "but if it were led to believe that the British and French troops were clinging on before Achi-Baba simply for the sake of appearances, there would be bitter universal indignation."

Strategic Value Diminished.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The night bulletin of the French War Office includes a reference to the withdrawal of the forces from Suvla Bay. It reads:

Expeditionary Corps of the Dardanelles.—On Dec. 19 our artillery took part in an attack, carried out with success by the British troops against the Turkish trenches at the extreme west of the Gallipoli Peninsula.

In conformity with a plan, agreed to by the allied General Staffs, the British commander has decided to assign to another theatre of operations the troops which had landed at Cape Suvla and which occupied on the northern part of the peninsula a position the strategic value of which was found to have diminished by reason of the new development in the eastern operations. The embarkation of the troops, with their equipment, was effected under the best conditions, without being interfered with by the Turks.

Once Close to Success.

The withdrawal of British troops from the Suvea Bay and Anzac zones ends more successfully than most military men thought possible an unfortunate chapter in the generally ill-starred Dardanelles campaign. Thousands of lives were sacrificed in gaining these positions, and other thousands in holding them. At one time, according to unofficial accounts, the stroke delivered by the Allies in this district on the western coast of the peninsula was within an ace of such a triumph as would have fatally menaced the Turks' communications, at a bridge, vital to the Allies' success, was won back by the Moslem forces and the great opportunity was lost.

An official announcement was made recently that the General responsible for the Suvea Bay operations had been removed from his command, but his identity has not been made known.

The campaign of Gallipoli, the objective of which was to open the waterway to Constantinople, may be divided into five parts: The bombardment of the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles and their quick demolition by the fleet in the fortnight succeeding Feb. 28, followed by the gradual dispersion of the larger war vessels on account of submarines and floating mines; the landing of French and British Colonial troops at Sedd-el-Bahr on April 24, and at Gaba Tepe on April 28; the establishment in June of a base at Anzac Cove, a place named after the initial letters of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, and the landing of a force of Colonial and Indian troops at Suvla Bay on Aug. 13.

The Turks have always occupied the range of hills 200, 300, and 500 feet high, which forms the backbone of the peninsula. The objective of the first disembarkation was to envelop Krithia and ascend the ridge by easy stages. The landing at Gaba Tepe and Anzac Cove were to furnish bases whence the ridge might be taken by assault; while the objective of the expedition to Suvla Bay was to push across the peninsula to the Sea of Marmora, thereby cutting off communication with the Turkish capital.

All the allied attempts have been failures, although on two occasions, once before Anzac Cove in July and once before Suvla Bay in August, have the invaders been able to look over the ridge to the Sea of Marmora.

Anzac Cove and Suvla Bay are fifteen and twenty miles, respectively, from the tip of the peninsula.

Where Have the Troops Gone?

There are two fields of operation to which the troops at Suvla Bay and Anzac Cove may have been diverted—Macedonia, north of the base of the Allies at Saloniki, or Egypt. The former seems the more likely, as the fortifications in Egypt, which include a line of battle cruisers stationed at intervals in the Suez Canal, are said to have been completed, while all the Allies have at Saloniki are about 200,000 men. Even if these were not attacked by Bulgars and Turks, they would still have to face from, so far, inadequate fortifications, a Teuton force which has been estimated by some persons at 300,000 to 500,000, should an attempt be made by the enemy to drive them to their ships.

On the other hand, military men say that unless the Allies can bring an overwhelming force to bear in Macedonia and operate in conjunction with Italy, Rumania, and possibly with Greece, the attempt to hold the Saloniki base would be as useless as the Gallipoli campaign. From the time the Franco-British fleet reduced the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles at the end of February the campaign of Gallipoli has been condemned by military men. Its chief advocate, Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, and other laymen asserted that if it had succeeded it would have opened the Dardanelles for the Russians to receive munitions and send forth wheat and other products from their Black Sea ports, have caused Greece and Rumania, and even Bulgaria to line up with the Entente Powers, and by throttling Germany's ally, Austria-Hungary, bring the war to a close.

But the campaign has been a failure. It has cost the British Navy five battleships and the French one. The British Army up to Dec. 1 had lost over 100,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The French figures of casualties have not been published. The maximum of territory occupied by the invaders of Gallipoli, which is about half as long and has about half the area of Long Island, is 50 square miles, leaving about 1,150 square miles in the possession of the Turks.

The best that could be said for the campaign was uttered by Premier Asquith on Nov. 2 in a speech in the House of Commons, in reviewing the situation at Gallipoli from its beginning, he said that after full investigation and consultation with experts, notwithstanding doubts by Lord Fisher, the Government had felt justified in sanctioning the naval attack on the Dardanelles. It had been approved by the French Admiralty and the Russian Cabinet before a shot was fired. After the naval losses it was thought that with military aid it might succeed. He added: "I have never felt greater disappointment than at the failure of that undertaking, as success would have meant so much."

He stated that these advantages had, nevertheless, been achieved: British submarines in the Sea of Marmora had sunk and damaged two battleships, five gunboats, one torpedo boat, eight transports, and 197 supply ships; but for the Dardanelles attack Turkey might have again launched an expedition against Egypt, and the Mesopotamia expedition might have been swept away. Henceforth, he went on, the Government would regard the campaign, not as an isolated action, but as part of the whole Balkan situation.

When Sir Edward Carson resigned from the British Cabinet in October the Teutonic-Bulgar offensive against Serbia had already been begun, and he and Lord Milner argued against continuing the Gallipoli campaign, as the troops were needed in the Balkans. General Sir Charles C. Monro reported in favor of withdrawing the troops when he took command at the Dardanelles, following the recall of General Ian Hamilton.

In the speech of Nov. 2, however, Premier Asquith intimated that the Government had decided to continue the campaign there. This decision, it was assumed, was based on the report of Lord Kitchener, the War Minister, then on his way home from a visit to the Gallipoli front.

AVOWS HIS DESIRE TO STARVE GERMANS

Marquis of Crewe Likens the British Blockade to the Siege of a City.

2,500,000 BABES IN PERIL

Dr. von Mach Hopes to Induce President Wilson to Intercede with the Allies for Them.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A protracted debate in the House of Lords today on the much-criticised secret agreement with Denmark, by which certain articles exported from Great Britain to Denmark could be re-exported to other countries, terminated without the disclosure of its terms or the commodities covered by it. Lord Portsmouth ultimately withdrawing his motion for the publication of the agreement.

Lord Sydenham, Lord Milner, and other supporters of the motion contended that the agreement permitted goods to reach Germany that otherwise would be prevented from doing so by the British Navy, and to that extent prolonged the war.

Lord Enmott, on behalf of the Government, said in the course of the debate:

"There are two things we desire to do with regard to Germany which are not easy to reconcile. We desire to deprive her of war necessities and also break down her foreign exchange. The policy of stopping her exports tends to both these things. On the other hand, if Germany buys from neutrals luxuries and non-necessities, that also tends to break down her exchange. We believe the Danish agreement will tend to smother the working trade with Denmark and are certain that because of it a great deal less will reach the enemy than he now receiving."

The Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, said:

"The war is founded upon our protest against the violation of neutral rights. If we are going to expect that it is possible for us, when convenient, to treat neutrals as though they were belligerents at all times, and for them to treat us as though we were allies, we are dreaming dreams which are altogether vain. The Government has been falsely charged with displaying too great tenderness toward Germany. If we could absolutely besiege and really starve Germany we would do so at the first possible moment. There is no difference from the point of view of humanity in besieging a city and besieging a country."

Our Exports Cause Britain Anxiety.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said he was aware of the anxiety that had been caused by the continued large exports of foodstuffs from the United States to the Continent.

"This anxiety is shared by the Government," said Lord Robert, "and every effort is being made and will continue to be made to restrain exports within limits which can reasonably be thought to represent legitimate neutral demands."

Von Mach To Appeal for Babies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Dr. Edmund von Mach of Cambridge, Mass., called at the White House today in the hope of making an appointment to see President Wilson at Hot Springs for the purpose of enlisting the President's aid in the effort that is being made by the New York Citizens' Committee on Food Shipments to have food supplies sent to Germany by parcel post for the benefit of babies. Dr. von Mach is Chairman of the committee. He told Secretary Tumulty that Germany was suffering from a milk famine, and that two million babies were in danger of starvation. The British blockade, he said, was not affecting the grown people in Germany, but it was having a serious effect on small children.

A conference between President Wilson and Dr. von Mach will be arranged for a date soon after the President's return to Washington. Dr. von Mach came here last week to see if the Post Office Department could help in obtaining permission from Great Britain to let parcel post packages of food go through from this country to German babies. His committee has sent some food to Germany by letter mail, and word is now awaited as to whether the shipments will be interfered with by the British authorities.

DEFEND GERMAN PRISONS.

Kaiser's Authorities Say British Garbled Gerard's Reports.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, (via Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The British official statement concerning the reports of the American Embassy at Berlin on the British prison camps in Germany has been received in London newspapers arriving here.

It is noted that, while the report showing unsatisfactory conditions at the Wittenberg camp is given, the same zeal has not been shown with regard to the favorable report on the American investigations at the Ruhleben camp. James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, in authorizing the publication of the reports, laid down the condition that all of them, favorable or unfavorable, should be published.

Attaches of the American Embassy engaged in prison camp inspection report that camp conditions, although not ideal, are generally fairly satisfactory, considering war conditions, and that the camp authorities and the central administration usually are ready to attend promptly to any complaints or criticisms brought to their attention. "Bad" camps are found occasionally, it is said, but these are exceptions, and are usually traceable to the personal equation of camp commanders or subordinates. Most of these, however, are humane and interested in the welfare of the prisoners.

The American Embassy's principal trouble lately has been to obtain sufficient warm woolen underwear for the British prisoners.

Big Cruiser Off Galveston Harbor.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 20.—A cruiser with four funnels appeared today off the entrance to Galveston harbor. During an exchange of messages with the coast guard cutter Tallapoosa, the information was given that the cruiser would not enter the port. The cruiser, which would not give her name, is believed to be the Australian Sydney.

MONTENEGRINS FLEE FROM TEUTON GUNS

Cannot Stand Shell Fire, but Offer Desperate Resistance to Infantry Attacks.

DRIVEN OVER MOUNTAINS

Advance of the Invaders from the Drina to Tara Gorge Slow but Methodical.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.]

ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN SERBIA, Dec. 19, via Berlin, Dec. 20.)—The Austro-Hungarian offensive, which since the crossing of the Drina in the first part of December had been steadily pushing forward toward the south in face of stubborn opposition to a point beyond Plevlje, has now succeeded in reaching Tara Gorge, into which the enemy fled after his force had been completely routed.

In this the fourth phase of the offensive the same systematic methods have been pursued as heretofore, Tara Gorge being the logical objective. The renewed advance was begun in the region south of Plevlje with an artillery attack on the morning of Dec. 10. On the evening of the 14th our forces had reached the gorge, having gained from three to four kilometers. The latest attack was made from Djedavac, a hill of about 1,083 meters and the centre of our position, which we had only half fortified, as it was only a temporary resting point for our troops.

This height has a declivity falling sharply away toward the West and the only possibility of a successful attack upon it is from a height lying opposite, which is still higher and is separated by a precipitous gorge of from 60 to 70 meters depth. On the crest of this hill the Montenegrins had taken up their position against our artillerists. Some were killed; others were taken prisoner from houses and huts opposite Djedavac.

The enemy fled at the sound of the first shell. They usually get out of the way of our artillery fire as quickly as possible. In contrast the subsequent clearing of the ground by infantry was difficult, for they encountered stubborn opposition.

In this part of the country there is scarcely anything resembling a real road. The advancing troops, whose route took them along a range of hills of an average height of 1,500 meters, therefore crossed directly over the mountains, which previously had been searched by scouting parties. The chief aim of the officers in command was to see that the advancing columns were kept in such close connection as to exclude the possibility of any Montenegrins remaining behind.

Any thought of taking the enemy's positions by storm would have been out of the question. The enemy had no regular battle. They carried on guerrilla fighting, firing from behind any kind of cover. Their retreat from Djedovac to Tara gorge thus proceeded slowly.

The district conquered is absolutely deserted, in contrast to Plevlje, where 3,000 inhabitants still remain in their dwellings. The most serious resistance was met at the so-called town of Gluhi, which contains about ten houses. Here the enemy had taken up a defensive position from which he was expelled in panicky flight.

Among the prisoners are a number of Serbian soldiers who were driven here from Pristina. From this fact alone one can form an estimate of the condition of the Serbian Army while our troops stand before the gates of ancient Montenegro.

BULGARS TEAR DOWN THE AMERICAN FLAG

Attack Dr. Forber and Mrs. Farwell and Seize Red Cross Relief Supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.—A dispatch to The London Times from Saloniki dated Sunday says: "The brutal and high-handed methods of Prussian militarism seem to be finding successful imitators in the Bulgarian Army, as Dr. Forbes and Mrs. Farwell of the American Red Cross Mission at Monastir found to their cost. The American Consulate at Saloniki has been officially apprised by Dr. Stewart, head of the American Sanitary Commission, lately in Serbia, that on Dec. 9 the Bulgarian military authorities at Monastir demanded that twenty-four carloads of flour which the American Red Cross was in process of distributing daily to the necessitous civilians in that town should be handed over to them, offering to pay a high price. The Americans refused to accede to the demand of the Bulgarians, who then threatened to take the supplies by force.

"Dr. Forbes thereupon hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the entrance to the hospital. Next day a squad of soldiers appeared on the scene, and their officers summoned Dr. Forbes to give them admittance. On his refusal an officer, who spoke fluent English and stated that he had once been a Deputy Sheriff in Kansas, shouted: 'I know that rag. It is only fit to frighten Mexicans with.'

"Then he ordered the soldiers to tear down the flag and break into the premises. Having obeyed this order, the soldiers rushed in and seized Dr. Forbes, who tried to resist, whereupon the officer hit him with the flat of his sword.

"Mrs. Farwell, who remained quite cool and self-possessed, was standing in the background. She thought these proceedings a first-rate opportunity for a snapshot, and began to operate with her kodak. Some of the soldiers, noticing this, turned on her and smashed the kodak.

"Having overcome Dr. Forbes's purely formal resistance they placed seals on the flour depot. The officer informed him that the distribution of food must cease and departed after stationing sentries at all the entrances to the hospital.

"Dr. Forbes and Mrs. Farwell asked for permission to leave Monastir for Greece, but this has been refused. The matter has now been referred to the American Government.

"The Bulgarians are said he urged in extenuation of their conduct that on arriving at Monastir they were so short of bread that the men's daily rations were reduced to half a loaf."

Mrs. Farwell's husband, as announced in a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Richard Harding Davis on Dec. 13, has been vainly trying to reach her in Monastir.

According to a statement made last night by Miss Diana Del Monte, who was with her when she landed in Saloniki the last part of October, Mrs. Farwell is a correspondent for a Chicago newspaper and is the only American woman in Monastir. She went up to Monastir at the time when communication between that city and Saloniki was fast being shut off.

"I wanted to make the trip, too," said Miss Del Monte, "but the train journey took fourteen hours, and Mr. Kael, the American Consul at Saloniki, said he didn't know how long it would take to return. I got a postal from Mrs. Farwell the other day, dated Nov. 17, and in it she told me that all the correspondents except herself had returned from Monastir. She said she was the only American woman left in the place."

SAYS GERMANS FEAR ANOTHER YEAR OF WAR

Scandinavian Observer Declares British Doggedness Inspires Hatred and Dread.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Dec. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Secolo prints a four-column interview with a neutral observer, a famous Scandinavian man of letters, who spent four months in Germany making an impartial study of the military, economic, and moral situation. He said:

"There is no downheartedness. All the outward and visible facts serve to satisfy or delude the people. None the less a subconscious sense of disquietude is universal and springs from the blank uncertainty as to what the morrow may bring forth.

"The German people hold that their enemies are beaten, but not tamed. They feel that they can rely on their own military force and even on the economic pinch for some time to come, but dread overtakes them when they ask themselves: 'What if the war should last undecided into the year 1917?'

"What preoccupies the Germans is the problem of time, for—what is synonymous with it in their minds—namely, England. Indeed, you cannot form an adequate idea or German hatred for England—hatred mingled with fear. It bursts out in every political speech and in the language of the daily press. The Germans know the English well—their defects and virtues—and they fear above all things the cool, dogged British perseverance.

"Should the English and their allies succeed in maintaining such resistance as to prolong war beyond 1916 I do not know how Germany can possibly hope for victory. The English blockade has proved far more effective than the Germans wish it to become known in foreign countries.

"What is thought and feared in Germany is that the war will either be definitely won upon the land by the Germans during 1916, or else won on the sea by the English in 1917; hence tremendous output of force is to be expected by Germany next year. The first of her acts will be an attempt to smash through to Calais and an expedition against Egypt."

GREECE BARS WAY TO ALLIES' FOES

Continued from Page 1.

Austrians and Germans will be directed toward the Adriatic, with the object of rounding up the Serbian troops in Albania.

SOFIA, Dec. 20, (via London.)—The Echo de Bulgarie announces that the Bulgarian troops have been halted on the Greek frontier for the present in order to avoid embarrassing the Greek Government, while the allied troops are gradually massing around Saloniki. It declares, however, that it may become necessary for the German and Bulgarian armies to invade Greece in pursuit.

The paper says that King Constantine recognizes that the central powers may be forced by military expediency to attempt to expel the Allies, and has cautioned the Allies that they cannot expect that Bulgaria's respect for Greek neutrality will last forever.

WHY GREECE MADE TERMS.

Hint from Athens That News of German Unrest Influenced Her.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Mail, writing under date of Thursday, sends an interesting story of how, when the negotiations between the Greek Government and the Entente Allies were hanging fire and nothing seemed to come of the mission at Saloniki of Colonel Phallis of the Greek Army, urgent orders came from Paris on Dec. 10, as a result of which the French Minister took a bold step, going to straight to King Constantine and laying before him the firm but courteous demand for an instant settlement of the Entente demands.

The King thereupon summoned the Cabinet, says the correspondent, and instructed the members that the Entente Allies would present a joint note requiring an immediate answer. This note accordingly was presented and acceptance being forthcoming quickly, the situation was relieved and the blockade was raised next day.

The whole of Athens rejoiced, continues the correspondent, and the King himself said that he was inconceivably relieved to be rid of the intolerable anxiety. He said he could sleep again, although the future was not without its dangers.

The correspondent expresses the opinion that although the blockade pressure had something to do with the King's change of attitude, a more powerful factor was his lessening fear of Germany, whose promised fleet of submarines in Greek waters and large forces of troops on land failed to materialize. The correspondent says that another factor was news received from the Greek Minister at Berlin concerning riots and the alleged bad internal situation of Germany.

CASUALTIES ONLY 1,278.

Total for British Expedition to Serbia as Given to Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The total of British casualties resulting from the Saloniki expedition into Serbia was only 1,278.

These figures were given in the House of Commons this afternoon by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War. Mr. Tennant said that of the total only one officer and eighty-five men of other ranks had been killed.

GREECE FOR KING'S POLICY.

Gournaris Party Returned by Great Majority at Elections.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.—Returns from the Parliamentary election held in Greece on Sunday give the party of M. Gounaris, Minister of the Interior, a great majority, according to the Athens correspondent of The Times.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens dealing with the Greek election says:

"Up to the present 200 members of the Gounaris Party have been elected to seats in the Greek Parliament. The other results thus far obtained show that thirty adherents of M. Theotokis, twenty of former Premier Rhallis, and seven of M. Dimitracopoulos were elected. The results from sixty districts are not yet known.

The Patris, organ of M. Venizelos, says with regard to the election:

"Taking into account the abstentions from voting, the results of the election prove that if the Liberal Party had entered the campaign its victory would have been greater than on June 13 last.

"The Himeri, which voices the opinion of the opponents of M. Venizelos, maintains, on the contrary, that the paucity of voters was attributable to the mobilization and says that if the reserves had been able to vote they would not have given a single ballot to the followers of M. Venizelos. Their obligatory abstention from voting, the newspaper adds, deprived the Governmental candidates of a number of votes."

The present Premier, M. Skouloudis, was not a candidate.

ASSERT FEW SERBS ESCAPED

Bulgars Put Them at 50,000 and Say Thousands of These Perished.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"Military circles in Sofia," says the Overseas News Agency, "estimate that 50,000 Serbians escaped the forces that were attacking them. Of these, the Bulgarians say, 30,000 attempted to reach Scutari, making the effort without either artillery or baggage, at least one-third of them perishing.

"The other 20,000, according to these estimates, marched into Albania, where a large number of them were killed by the Albanians.

"Only small contingents of the Bulgarian First Army were sent against these refugees, and no further events of importance are expected in the theatre of war where they have been operating.

"In their campaign the Bulgarians, it is asserted, took 45,000 railroad trucks loaded with munitions, guns, and various other supplies in quantity that had been obtained by Serbia from the Entente powers during the year previous."

WILSON WATCHING EUROPE FOR A SIGN

Following the Development of Sentiment with a "Sincere Desire to be of Service."

WRITES TO PEACE ADVOCATE

G. H. Shibley Had Called His Attention to German Chancellor's Speech in the Reichstag.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Letters exchanged by President Wilson and George H. Shibley, President of the League for World Peace, regarding the recent statement of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg outlining Germany's attitude toward peace talk, were made public tonight by the league with the announcement that copies had been delivered to the official representatives here of the European belligerents.

Dr. Shibley wrote to the President directing his attention to the Chancellor's statement, and inclosed a memorandum setting forth that both side of the conflict agreed on the essential point that only a permanent peace would stop the war. He suggested that Mr. Wilson was the one who best could take the next step needed in the peace movement.

In reply, the President wrote:

"Allow me to thank you for your letter of Dec. 14, and to say that I have noted with the greatest interest the statement by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg to which you refer, and that I am following the development of sentiment in Europe with regard to the war with the utmost sincere desire to be of service."

The League for World Peace, of which Dr. David Starr Jordan and other national figures are Vice Presidents, maintains permanent headquarters in Washington.

TO END LOGWOOD EMBARGO.

Britain Will Let America Have Jamaica Supplies for Dyes.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The British Government is to lift the embargo on the exportation of logwood from Jamaica, which it imposed recently, according to word received here tonight from the British Board of Trade.

Protests by American manufacturers against cutting off this source of dye material was forwarded to the Board of Trade, which has notified the Textile Alliance, Inc., that exportation under license from Jamaica to foreign countries would be permitted soon. The embargo was imposed, it was explained, because of difficulty experienced by importers in the United Kingdom in obtaining supplies These supplies have now been secured, the message said.

FORD ILL IN NORWAY, DELAYS PEACE WORK

Continued from Page 1.

and Judge Ben B. Lindsey have refused to sign the platform. Governor L. B. Hanna of North Dakota, who is to leave at Christiania on private business, says he will rejoin the party later, but will not sign the disarmament resolutions.

Dissatisfaction with the methods and results of Ford's present viziers led today to the election of an Organization Committee to assist Mr. Ford's members. It comprised Frederick Holt, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Miss Katherine D. Blake, Alfred W. Kilefoth, Andrew J. Bethea and R. J. McBrayne. The election was unsuccessful as a pacifier, as many felt there was too much of the Schwimmer-Lochner control left, and representation was refused to collegians. But Mr. Ford remains entirely confident.

Squabble Over Platform.

The platform was the work of a committee whose dominant members were the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones and the Rev. Charles F. Aked. The document was put up for signatures at a general meeting, but there was no opportunity for discussion and little explanation of its meaning. The sentiment of many delegates was expressed by H. C. Evans, who said:

"While I oppose the President's program, I would not sign the Golden Rule if it was presented as that platform was."

Harsh arguments followed the submission of the platform, in which the venerable Dr. Jones shook an excited fist under Mr. McClure's nose and bade him, "Go to bed, Sir! Go to bed!" Louis P. Lochner, Mr. Ford's peace secretary, remarked that persons who would not sign had only come for a free ride. Ellis O. Jones, the most belligerent of the pacifists, nearly had a fight with a reporter who had expressed doubt as to the wisdom of the course chosen. All this made the atmosphere of the peace party that night not unlike that of an excursion boat returning from a Sunday fish fry and dance up Long Island Sound.

When the President's message was read on Tuesday Ellis Jones made a speech demanding instant condemnation of the preparedness proposals, but discussion was put off by a suggestion from Mr. Ford. The long voyage was marked by general good weather and few incidents. Those who came on board as disinterested observers have learned in these few days an immense respect and liking for the character and abilities of Henry Ford. From Dean Marquis of St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit, Mr. Ford's pastor and one of his best friends, the delegates have heard stories illustrating Mr. Ford's infinite tenderness and fertility in ideas for the betterment of practical conditions and his remarkable work in the sociological department of factories where he has remade or saved hundreds of men.

An Estimate of Mr. Ford.

By daily association the pilgrims have seen his good humor, idealism, and shrewd commonsense. He has many of the qualities of Abraham Lincoln, but no indication of any conception of the size of this war nor understanding of the international situation that led up to it. So far as can be gathered from conversation, he thinks the war was made chiefly by munitions manufacturers. As one observer puts it:

"He suggests more than anything else the inventor of a successful fire-extinguisher setting out to extinguish Vesuvius. The peace expedition, headed by the founder of one of the world's most remarkable industrial organizations, has an organization anything but efficient. The peace runabout has a Ford engine but Schwimmer-Lochner steering gear."

One of the managers of the party, Louis P. Lochner, is confident of success. Mme. Roszicka Schwimmer has kept to her room, emerging only for occasional lectures. Working over the details of the pilgrimage, she maintains the seclusion of the Dalai Llama, handing down infrequent revelations through the secretary. She has declared the peace party will be received in each neutral country by a delegation of its most influential citizens, but has never mentioned names. She has declared that she has documents indicating that high officials of all the belligerent countries will welcome a neutral conference, but she never has made the documents public. Rumor persists that these statements refer only to actual mediation by neutral Governments such as the Women's Peace Party tried to obtain and against the claims of Mme. Schwimmer's friends that she has numerous influential supporters all over Europe in her own statement:

"The peace movement has been a beggar's movement till now."

Like a Chautauqua Meeting.

The party is characterized by an extraordinary absence of any realization of the size of the task undertaken. The atmosphere is that of a small town Chautauqua meeting. Everybody has been organized—Masons, students, college fraternity members, newspaper men—and there are meetings and lectures without end. Everybody says: "What an uplifting and inspiring experience?" Dr. Aked, in a sermon on Sunday night after leaving New York, compared the party somewhat timorously to St. Paul and his companions setting out to evangelize Europe or to the Pilgrim Fathers.

But an observer fails to note anywhere, except, perhaps, in Mr. Ford, any trace of that spiritual fire needed to win over the Continent. A suggestion was made early in the trip that each day be started with public prayer. Mr. Ford, on hearing this, exclaimed: "Sell! [*sic;* in the telegraphic alphabet s is three dots, h is four.] Is this a camp meeting?" Prayers are not held except on Sundays. The party may be compared to a Chautauqua meeting, but to a Chautauqua meeting in a town going to entertain an Elk's convention next week. Bar and uplift lectures' exercise their function simultaneously in the same room, and Mr. Ford asserts the community cannot go wrong.

There are all elements of the community in this party, and most of them never were on shipboard before. All have had a fine big party these ten days, with much unlift and inspiration. But it remains to be seen if they are successors of St. Paul and the Pilgrim Fathers at all.

COPENHAGEN BARS MEETINGS.

Mr. Ford Will Go There, However, to Select Delegates.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 20.—Henry Ford has received information that he will be prohibited from holding meetings in Copenhagen, it was learned today. He intends to go there in a week, however, to select the delegates to accompany his peace party to The Hague.

The newspapers in commenting editorially on the Ford peace mission express little hope for the success of it. The Verdens Cang after saying that the expedition will live in history, adds:

"The great industrial organizer has undertaken a gigantic task seemingly without a definite plan. His peace plan seems without shape and not worked out. The delegates appear to know nothing about it. The purpose is greatly admired, but it unfortunately is vague. Nevertheless it will figure in history."

The other newspapers comment in a similar vein.

SOCIALISTS TO URGE PEACE.

Delegation Will Ask President to Aid Meyer London's Bill.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party here today named Eugene V. Debs, Indianapolis; Morris Hillquit, New York, and James H. Maurer of Pennsylvania as a committee to go to Washington to urge President Wilson to aid in the passage of a resolution introduced in the House of Representatives by Meyer London of New York, which has for its object the calling of a conference of neutral nations with a view to ending the European war.

The committee decided also to begin correspondence with socialists in neutral European countries on the subject.

ANCONA RESPONSE PATIENTLY AWAITED

Continued from Page 1.

crews of merchant vessels for which this Government has consistently contended, and that the German Government is believed to be using its influence at Vienna to persuade the Austrian authorities that the demands of the United States should be conceded. Evidence along this line was found today in a denial from sources close to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy of statements that Baron Zwiedinek, the Charge d'Affaires, had directed all the Consular officers of his Government in the United States to prepare to leave the country. It was asserted that no such directions had been given, and that there was no foundation for the report.

The United States Government has had no occasion in any way to modify the position it took in the stiff note it sent to Austria-Hungary on Dec. 6. Aside from the acknowledgment by the Imperial and Royal Admiralty that the Ancona was torpedoed by an Austrian submarine while the steamship was at a standstill and while many passengers were known to be on board, this Government felt that it had reason for adopting a drastic course by the evidence that it had gathered on its own account, which coincided mainly with the Austrian official version as set forth in the Admiralty statement. Even if there had been no narrative furnished by the Admiralty or any other Austrian official source, the United States would feel that on the basis of its own evidence it had ample ground for making its demands.

This being the situation, the United States cannot recede. Austria-Hungary must either accede or suffer the embarrassment, with all the dangers it entails to the cause of the Teutonic allies, of having no relations with the Government at Washington. The seriousness of the matter is fully realized here, where hope exists that Austria-Hungary will not fail to appreciate the temper of President Wilson and his advisers.

Nine Americans Apparently Lost.

Secretary Lansing today gave out the text of a cablegram received yesterday from American Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page at Rome, stating that twelve Americans are known to have been on board the Ancona and that only three of them are known to have survived the tragedy, and giving the names of nine Americans supposed to have been lost. The message follows:

"Twelve Americans known to have been aboard Ancona. They were: Mrs. Cecile L. Greil, first-cabin; Joseph Torrisi and daughter Carmela, second cabin, bearing American passports 2880 and 2887; and, third cabin, Alexander Potalivo, wife, Maria Nicola Potalivo; two sons, Mario, aged 19; Irlando, aged 17, and two daughters, Maria Irmida, 14, and Maria, 11 years; previous spelling Pattativo was erroneous; Pasquale Laurino, formerly mentioned as Saurino, naturalized; Mrs. Francis Mascola Lamura, reported as wife naturalized American citizen, and child, name not given.

"Of foregoing only three are known to survive, namely: Mrs. Greil, who left Rome to sail today from Bordeaux by steamer Rochambeau; Joseph Torrisi, in hospital at Ferryville, Tunisia, and Irlando Potalivo."

To Publish Note Tomorrow.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Secretary Lansing announced today that the text of the second Ancona note to Austria would be given out for publication next Wednesday afternoon. The note is understood to be a virtual reiteration of the original American demands, with the implication that it is the United States' last word on the subject.

The note, although characterized by those acquainted with its wording as firm in tone, is said to be somewhat less sharp than the first note in the tenor of its demands. It is based squarely, according to these officials, on the Austrian Admiralty's own version of the Ancona sinking, and, while reference is made to American victims and survivors, the reference is said to be more incidental than direct.

PREDICTS AMICABLE OUTCOME.

Cologne Gazette Heartened by Its Ancona Dispatches from Washington

COLOGNE, Dec. 20, (via London.)—The Cologne Gazette, commenting on dispatches which it has received from Washington regarding the relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary as affected by the Ancona case, says:

"America no longer desires the brusque note to Vienna to be regarded as an ultimatum demanding either unconditional compliance or a breach in diplomatic relations. America evidently cannot shut its eyes to the fact that persistence in such an attitude would be a course which would put her in the wrong before the whole world. That the American Government has seen this and will act accordingly must be hailed with satisfaction, for this opens the way toward a peaceful, amicable adjustment of the quarrel."

THE HAGUE, Dec. 20, (via London.)—Commenting on the situation between the United States and Austria the Nieuwe Courant says:

"From the beginning we never believed that the United States would allow matters to proceed as far as hostilities with Austria, and we believe less than ever that the Central European Governments desire a conflict against America. Although reports are contradictory it appears to us that Baron Burian's polite note did not fail in its effect. The very fact that a second note is being sent, giving a detailed explanation of the American view point, seems a victory for Vienna's policy.

VICTORY OF ALLIES PUT UP TO LABOR

Continued from Page 1.

skilled labor we cannot perform this task. There can be only one appeal, namely, to patriotism. Victory depends on this. Hundreds of thousands of precious lives depend on labor's answer.

"It is a question whether we are going to bring the war to an end in a year or linger along in the blood-stained path. Labor has the answer."

Earlier in his speech Mr. Lloyd George admitted that there was a bad shortage in the British munitions supply in the first year of the war, but declared that the present situation was quite a different matter. Last May the British were turning out only 2,500 high explosive shells daily, against the Germans' quarter of a million.

"Here is the situation now," he said: "The quantity of shells fired in the recent September operations was enormous. The battle lasted days, even weeks, yet there was no shortage of shells. This was the result of four months' careful husbanding. Yet we replaced the whole amount in a month, and hope soon to be in a position to replace a like quantity in a week."

Increase in Gun Output Great.

Without giving definite figures, the Minister forecast the output of many guns of the largest size, and later declared that the output of machine guns had increased fivefold since June, and the output of hand grenades fortyfold, whole more trench mortars were produced every fortnight than in the entire first year of the war. Continuing, he said:

"There have been other developments of our work which I dare not mention. There has been valuable experimental work of a kind better not discussed. As to explosives, we shall be able to continue to supply ourselves and our allies.

"As to economy I may cite as an example new contracts for gun ammunition, which is the principal item of expenditure—the cost of eighteen-pounder shells has been reduced 40 per cent., and of 4.5-inch howitzer shells 30 per cent.

"It is too early to talk of the danger of overproduction. In the last great battle, although there was a tremendous accumulation of ammunition, the Generals stated that with thrice the quantity of ammunition they would have achieved twenty times the result. Two hundred million pounds, or the cost of only forty days of war, would produce an enormous quantity of munitions. If you had that quantity at the right moment the war might be won in forty days, whereas, without it, the war might be prolonged perhaps 400 days.

"With regard to munitions, what is spared in money is spilled in blood. If there are risks to be taken, let them be risks to the pockets of the taxpayers and not to the lives of men."

James Henry Thomas, Labor member for Derby and Assistant General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, speaking for the Labor Party after Mr. Lloyd George had concluded, said that organized labor would be found willing to follow wherever the Minister of Munitions led, if their rights were properly guaranteed.

"Every appeal that has been made to the workingmen," he said, "has been met. The workingmen are not unmindful of their responsibilities. What the Ministers ought to do is to pass a bill guaranteeing to trade unions the re-establishment of the status quo at the termination of the war."

In the course of his speech Mr. Lloyd George told his hearers that his department now controlled more than 2,000 munition factories, employing about 1,000,000 workers.

"The successes of the Germans," he said, "have been due almost entirely to the preponderance they achieved at the beginning of the war.

"Their advances East, West and South alike were due to this mechanical superiority, and our failure to drive them back in the West or check their advance in the East was due to the tardiness with which the Allies developed their mechanical resources.

"But the superiority of the Central Powers in these respects will be brought to an end at the earliest possible moment.

"In May,

SAYS GERMAN TAXES WILL BE COLOSSAL

All Indemnities Aside, People Face an Enormous Burden, Helfferich Tells Reichstag.

DRAFTING NEW TAX LAWS

Excessive War Profits to be Levied On—Socialist Organ Wants Post-Bellum Policy Outlined.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, (via London.)—Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, announced in the Reichstag today that the next budget cannot be balanced without additional income, and that proposals for new taxation are now being drafted for submission to the Reichstag.

The Secretary declared that, no matter how large a war indemnity was received, the war would impose a colossal burden of taxation on the Germans, and they must therefore expect greatly increased taxation after the war.

"Our financial policy during the war is not a hand-to-mouth one," the Secretary said, "but is based on a sober and cool consideration of all the facts and possibilities, and particularly on the demand that the productive energy of the German nation shall be maintained as efficiently as possible during the war. When the necessity behooves, however, we, too, must dig down into our pockets, and German capital must then produce money, not for 5 per cent. loans, but in the form of taxes bearing no interest."

Dr. Helfferich argued that the German tax system was more equitable than the British, and, continuing, said:

"Under all circumstances and regardless of the height of the war indemnity, upon which we naturally reckon, war will bring its train of colossal tax burdens for us. No one in Germany expects after the war the same tax rate as before, but everybody declares that we must hold out throughout the war, cost what it may.

"When the war is over and matters are arranged, German patriotism will be shown not only in signatures to loans, but in the payment of taxes. We need such patriotism, and it is to be hoped that we will never fail otherwise."

Proposed Tax on War Profits.

The debate in the Reichstag on the Government's measure to prepare the way for a post-bellum tax on all war profits, by requiring companies and corporations to lay aside a special reserve of 50 per cent. of their wartime profits, promises to extend itself into a discussion of methods to recover for the State undue or excessive profits on war contracts.

The reports that great profits are being gathered by contractors for army and navy supplies have resulted in the initiation in Germany, as in other belligerent countries, of a popular movement for special taxation on war profits, but the Government, in introducing the preparatory bill, felt compelled for technical reasons to adopt the principle of general taxation on all increases of profits during the war years.

The Centre and National Liberal Parties introduced resolutions in the Budget Committee calling for specific legislation against undue profits on war contracts, as such legislation would force those deriving financial rewards from war contracts "exceeding the customary amounts and in striking contrast to the efforts involved," to make good the damage thereby done to the State. After the Minister of Justice and a representative of the War Ministry had expressed approval of the principle involved, the committee adopted resolutions, which will be discussed at a plenary session to be held this week in connection with the governmental measure.

War Debts Vex Socialists.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 20, (via London.)—Reviewing the recent speech on Germany's financial condition which Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Treasury, made before the Reichstag, the Socialist paper Vorwaerts of Berlin asserts that the time has come for the German Government and the Reichstag to indicate in what way the money necessary for the payment of interest on the nation's gigantic war debts and for their redemption is to be raised. It says:

"With the new war credit of 10,000,000,000 marks the German war debt reaches 40,000,000,000 marks, ($10,000,000,000,) which, according to Dr. Helfferich, should last until the end of next March. Interest on 40,000,000,000 marks amounts to 2,000,000,000 marks annually, and for redemption, which is necessary in order to maintain the credit of the empire, another 500,000,000 marks is needed.

"The Vorwaerts considers it essential that the empire's income be more than doubled to meet these obligations and the current expenses. Before the war, it says, the financial state of Germany was a source of anxiety to the Government. In 1906 taxation was increased by 500,000,000 marks, but the budget did not balance. In 1913 the Government adopted the extraordinary measure of taxing wealth and levying a non-recurrent contribution for armament in order to cover the deficit.

Maintenance of the existing financial system, the Vorwaerts continues, is impossible so far as taxation of imports is concerned. Provisions, raw materials, and many other articles may be expected to rise in price after the war, and if the present tariff were continued it would lead to an artificial increase of prices for Germany, which would undermine the capability of German industry to compete in the world market.

"Therefore in the interests of consumers and producers," the Vorwaerts concludes, "demand abolition of these import taxes after the war, which would reduce Germany's income considerably, and therefore the time has come for the Government to declare what course it is steering."

Socialist Differences Acute.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out for publication today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"The differences of opinion prevailing in the German Socialist Party before the war have now reached an acute stage, and it is possible that in the next vote in the Reichstag the party will split. While before the war the extremists seemed to have a majority, it has now become evident that the trade unionists, together with the right wing of the party, are decidedly in the majority.

"This majority now publishes an appeal to the minority, saying that the German Socialist Party will be obliged to vote for the war budget in order to avoid the impression that Germany is exhausted, which would prolong the war unnecessarily. The majority, whose leader is Dr. Philip Scheidemann, therefore urges the minority, whose head is Herr Kaltsky, not to cause a party split. The appeal says that discussion always is free, but that unity of action is necessary."

ALBERT AND HIS QUEEN NEAR DEATH BY BOMBS

Two From German Aeroplanes Explode Within a Few Yards of Them.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Details of the recent narrow escape from death of the King and Queen of Belgium, when German aviators threw bombs on the fishing village where the royal couple now reside, are printed today by the Petit Journal.

The King and Queen were coming out of church from mass with the rest of the congregation, says the paper's correspondent, when six German aeroplanes appeared, flying low. Apparently they were coming from Ostend. The King at once told the people to scatter and take shelter, but the aeroplanes approached so rapidly that few had time to comply with his instructions before the machines were over the village. Two bombs fell a few yards from the King and Queen, but they were not hit by the flying fragments. The correspondent continues:

"This is the fifth air raid which has been absolutely unjustified, since the village is unfortified and is inhabited only by fishermen. What makes it worse is that the aeroplanes came from the section of the German front commanded by the Prince of Württemberg, first cousin of the Belgian Queen."

RESCUE THEIR OFFICER.

Russian Caucasus Scouts Bayonet Turks Who Capture Their Ensign.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 20, (via London) —The War Office issued the following report tonight:

In the Caucasus Saturday our scouts under Ensign Kolessbikoff in the region of Seihan, northwest of Olti, approached within fifty paces of a Turkish outpost, and attacked it with the bayonet, killing part of the garrison and scattering the remainder. Turkish reinforcements arrived and sought to overwhelm the Russian detachment, which was compelled to retire. Ensign Kolessbikoff was captured.

Then another detachment of Russian scouts under command of Sergeant Major Gorelko, charged the Turks and bayoneted some of them, and rescued Ensign Kolessbikoff. Other Russian detachments then retired to their own positions.

The strong detachments repulsed yesterday between Teheran and Hamadan have not resumed the offensive.

RUSSIANS CHECK GERMANS.

Drive Back a Charge Following a Mine Explosion.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 20, (via London, Tuesday, Dec. 21.)—The following official communication was issued today:

Western front: In the region of Vidzy there have been unimportant encounters with small enemy detachments. At Sobnevitze, southeast of Zaleszikl, the enemy exploded two mines in front of our trenches and afterward attempted to occupy the craters, but was driven back to his own trenches.

RUZSKY LOSES COMMAND.

Leader of the Russian Northern Army Is Relieved.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 21.—A Petrograd news agency dispatch says that an "Imperial Ukase relieves General Ruzsky from command of the Russian armies on the northern front, but continues him as a member of the Council of the Empire and the Supreme Military Council."

VIOLENT ARTILLERY BATTLE IN FLANDERS

Both British and Germans Evidently Apprehensive of Attacks in Force.

MANY AERIAL ENGAGEMENTS

Two German Aeroplanes Brought Down, One British Missing—French Air Raid in Alsace.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—On the German-British front in Belgium and Northern France the opposing commanders are evidently watching one another closely in apprehension of an attack of more than usual strength. The Germans today directed a heavy bombardment against the British lines in the Ypres district, to which General Haig's guns replied vigorously, and yesterday the Germans attempted to drive off the British aerial scouts, forty-four combats in the air resulting.

The French report considerable activity of the German artillery in Artois, and admit the evacuation of an outpost near Vailly, on the Aisne.

The British official statement, made public tonight, says:

Opposite the southern and centre positions of the line we bombarded several parts of the enemy's trenches. Hostile artillery heavily shelled Ypres and St. Jean this afternoon. It was also active against our front line and the support trenches southeast of Ypres during the day.

We replied by shelling the enemy's front line trenches along Zonnebeke, Sanuvoorde, Gheluveit, and Tenbrell.

Early today the enemy made a bombing attack near the quarries northwest of Hulluch. The attack was repulsed.

Yesterday there was considerable activity by the enemy's aeroplanes. They attempted to prevent our reconnoissance machines carrying out their work, but the attempts were unsuccessful. During the day there were forty-four combats in the air, two enemy aeroplanes being felled within the enemy's lines and others driven down in a damaged condition. One of our machines is missing.

Following is the text of the night report from Paris:

In Artois rather violent artillery actions occurred in the region of Loos. They were less intense in the direction of Bully, the Givenchy Fort and along the road from Lille.

Between Soissons and Rheims our shells destroyed a footbridge at Vailly. The fire of our artillery and of our trench cannon directed on the German trenches at the Ville-aux-Bois caused three powerful explosions.

In Champagne we bombarded and dispersed an enemy troop which was changing position to the north of Auberive. To the north of Graceuil our heavy artillery damaged a railway, where great activity was reported, and interrupted the movement.

In the Argonne there was an effective bombardment of the German trenches at La Fille Morte. In the Courtes Chaussées we exploded a munitions depot.

The fire of our artillery on the enemy works in the Bois de la Morville, to the northeast of St. Mihiel, was very effective, the trenches caving in at several places. A blockhouse containing machine guns was destroyed.

In the morning four of our bombarding aeroplanes, escorted by seven machines with rapid-firers, dropped on the railway station at Mulhausen six shells of 155 (millimeters) calibre and twenty shells of 90 calibre. They reached their objective.

The French afternoon bulletin says:

In the Artois district there has been fighting with hand grenades at a point to the north of Bois-en-Hache.

Between the Somme and the Oise the artillery has been active. In the region of Fay we have silenced a battery of the enemy at a point near Ste. Leocade to the south of Moulin-Sous-Touvent.

On the north bank of the River Aisne we evacuated last evening the small outpost which a surprise attack brought into our possession on the 15th of December. This position is to the southeast of Vailly. The half section of troops which occupied it returned to our lines.

In the Woevre district, at the forests of Mortmare and Le Prêtre, French batteries on several different occasions directed an effective fire against the communicating trenches of the enemy. There has also been cannonading, in which both sides took part, in the sectors of Nomeny and of Bioncourt, in Lorraine.

The Belgian official communication reads:

Last night and today were marked by violent artillery actions. Our batteries effectively bombarded the post at Dentoren and the enemy villages in the rear of our lines.

The German Headquarter's bulletin reads:

Fire from our coastal batteries drove off enemy monitors which shelled Westende yesterday. On this front there was lively artillery activity and also successful mining operations by our troops.

One of our air squadrons attacked Poperinghe, where numerous troops of the enemy are gathering.

An English biplane was shot down in an aerial fight near Bruges. The occupants of the machine were killed.

PARIS CHEERS GEN. FRENCH.

Greets Him Warmly on His Call on President Poincare.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Field Marshal Viscount French, who was recently succeeded by General Sir Douglas Haig as Commander in Chief of the British forces in France and Belgium, was received this afternoon by President Poincaré.

Long before the arrival of the Field Marshal at the Elysée a crowd had gathered to greet him, and when his automobile entered the courtyard, there were cheers for the British soldier, for King George, and for Great Britain. The manifestations of regard for the Field Marshal were repeated as he left the Palace.

U-BOATS SANK 568 SHIPS.

Germany Declares Enemies Lost 734 Vessels Since Start of War.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"It is stated on competent German authority," says the Overseas News Agency, "that, since the beginning of the war to the end of November last, 734 enemy ships, with a tonnage of 1,447,628, were destroyed. Of these 568, with 1,079,492 tons, were destroyed by submarines, and 93, with 94,709 tons, by mines.

"Of the ships destroyed 624, with 1,231,944 tons, were British, which means a loss of 5.9 per cent. of the total British tonnage."

ENDS SUBMARINE RUMOR.

No Report of Destruction of Lusitania's Assailant, Says McKenna.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The long-lived rumor of the destruction of the German submarine which sank the Cunard liner Lusitania was buried in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Asked if the British Admiralty had received any official report as to the loss of the undersea vessel, Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied: "We have no such information."

PROTEST OVER MAIL SENT TO ENGLAND

Asked to Explain Interference with Parcel Post Between Here and Sweden.

SYSTEM ABUSED, ALLIES SAY

Have Declared Previously That Contraband is Being Sent to Enemies by This Means.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The United States has protested to Great Britain against interference with parcel post shipments between this country and Sweden, Secretary Lansing announced today. Mr. Lansing said that the Swedish Minister had complained to the State Department that parcel post shipments had been held up by British warships on the high seas. Besides filing a protest the State Department has asked Great Britain for an explanation, Mr. Lansing said.

In connection with similar complaints in the past the allied Governments have contended that abuses of foreign mails by German agencies in the United States made it necessary to examine certain classes of mail matters, particularly parcel post packages, in which rubber and other contraband products have been found.

The Post Office Department announced today that, to meet the Christmas demand, it had made persistent but unsuccessful efforts to re-establish parcel post service between the United States and Germany and Austria. Service from the United States by way of Holland ceased Nov. 13, and from Germany and Austria to the United States twenty-five days previously.

Postal conventions provide that shipments shall be made by vessels sailing direct from an American port to a German or Austrian port and vice versa. Since the Netherlands Government declined to continue the special arrangement by which parcel post to Germany was transported through Holland, the department has endeavored to arrange for forwarding packages through Sweden and Denmark. No reply has been received from Sweden to the American query asking if she would forward packages to Germany. Denmark, without replying directly, has said that such shipments might subject Danish steamers to search.

GEN. BISSING OUT ON JAN. 1.

Rome Reports the Date of His Retirement from Belgian Duty.

ROME, Dec. 19, (via Paris, Dec. 20.)—General von Bissing, German Governor General of the occupied portion of Belgium, is to retire from the Governorship on Jan. 1 on account of ill-health, according to a dispatch from Antwerp to the Corrispondenza.

Amsterdam newspapers several weeks ago printed dispatches saying it was reported in Brussels that General von Bissing would retire. The messages intimated that he was on the verge of a complete collapse owing to ill-health and overwork.

TURKS' TIGRIS LOSSES 2,500.

British Commander Says They Were Incurred in December Fighting.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Parties of the British Mesopotamian army that are holding positions on the Tigris River at Kut-el-Amara have been sallying forth and attacking the Turkish advanced trenches, it was announced in an official report tonight on the operations of this expeditionary force. The losses of the Turks since Dec. 1 are estimated to have been at least 2,500. The statement is as follows:

General Townshend reports that in his estimation the Turks must have lost no less than 2,500 men in the rear-guard action on Dec. 1 and in their abortive attack on his position at Kut-el-Amara during the night of Dec. 12-13.

During the night of Dec. 17-18 mixed parties of British and Indian troops surprised the Turks in their advanced trenches, killing about thirty and taking eleven prisoners.

The 18th and the 19th passed quietly.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, (via Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The official Austrian report of Dec. 19, as given out here by the Overseas News Agency, contained the following passage:

The official Turkish report of Dec. 19 concerning the Mesopotamian campaign contains this sentence:

"The enemy again used dumdum bullets."

This passage did not appear in the version of the official Vienna report forwarded here by cable via London. Presumably it was stricken out by the British censor, in accordance with the announced British intention of eliminating what it regarded as untruthful.

FOOD PRICES PINCH TURKS.

Disturbances Follow the Shipment of Supplies to Germany.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The opening of railroad communication from Turkey to Austria and Germany has resulted in a considerable increase in the price of necessaries of life in Turkey, says a dispatch from Athens. Turkish women have organized meetings of protest in Constantinople, which, the dispatch adds, were dispersed by troops.

RECRUITING DATA DELAYED.

Premier Hopes to Give Figures to Commons Before Adjournment.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The eagerly awaited figures on the Earl of Derby's recruiting scheme will not be available tomorrow, as expected.

Premier Asquith explained to the House of Commons this afternoon that the complexity of the task and the enormous difficulty of classifying the figures made it impossible to complete the work last week, but that the Earl of Derby hoped to send in the general result tonight. The Cabinet had decided, the Premier added, that in these circumstances no considered statement could be made to the Commons tomorrow, but he hoped to make it before adjournment.

FRANCE DECORATES GREELY.

Humanitarian Services Win Him the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Russell Greely of Boston, Director of the American Distributing Service of Paris, who was recently injured in the motor car accident in which Dr. C. R. Cross of Brookline, Mass., was killed, and who is now convalescent, yesterday received the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Milo —the Egyptian Cigarette of Quality

What better Christmas gift *could* there be than a box of—say—100 of these *perfect* cigarettes.

25 cents for 10

Cork Tip and Plain End

ITALIANS CHECK AUSTRIANS.

Two Attacks in the Trentino Repulsed—Numerous Artillery Duels.

ROME, Dec. 20, (via London, Tuesday, Dec. 21.)—The official statement issued by the Italian War Office tonight says:

In the Ledro Valley the enemy on Saturday afternoon, in groups supported by an intense and sustained artillery fire, attacked our positions on Monte Coca, north of Lake Ledro. They were repulsed by our fire. The same fate overtook a surprise attack by enemy detachments against our lines in the Millegrobe district on the plateau between the Torra and Astico Valleys.

Along the remainder of the front there have been artillery duels.

VIENNA, Dec. 20, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

Italian theatre: On the entire front there has been moderate artillery activity, but only in the Chiese sector and the district of the Col di Lana did it increase to vigorous proportions.

ITALY HONORS OBERDANK.

Observes the Death Day of the Man Who Tried to Kill Francis Joseph.

ROME, Dec. 20.—Despite persistent rain, there were notable anti-Austrian demonstrations today throughout Italy in commemoration of the anniversary of the death of the Trieste student Oberdank, who was hanged by the Austrians thirty-six years ago for an attempt on the life of Emperor Francis Joseph. Oberdank was proclaimed by the demonstrants a martyr to the Italian cause.

The anniversary this year was the first occasion on which demonstrators for Oberdank were undisturbed by the police.

WILL PROLONG PARLIAMENT.

Extension Eight Months, Instead of a Year, at Asquith's Suggestion.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—When the bill to prolong the life of the present Parliament was brought up in the House of Commons today, Premier Asquith suggested that as a compromise the present Parliament be extended eight months instead, of a year, as previously proposed.

This was accepted by a vote of 158 to 23.

Sterilize The Milk Of Human Kindness!

IN the mellow glow of Christmas Giving, don't *you* forget *you*. Sterilize "the milk of human kindness" with practical thoughts of *self*—a Suit, an Overcoat, a Hat, Underwear, Shirts, Scarfs, Collars.

$20, $25, $30, $35 for a *Stein-Bloch* Suit or Overcoat of style so strikingly smart, that it will trumpet you as a *Manhattanite* wherever you go a-holidaying.

If you're keener for quality and wear than for style-foibles, my assortment is just as large, with special models for un-average figures.

Christmas Haberdashery and *Hats* in designs exclusively my own.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

BARE GERMAN PLOT TO GET RUBBER

Continued from Page 1.

direct, as it would cause complications, if found out, with the Rubber Association. But the firm could deal with him through an American purchasing agent, Jaegar was told.

Jaegar then sought Wohlberg, an old acquaintance, and asked his assistance. Wohlberg was very reluctant to mix in the affair, but finally consented to buy the rubber, after he had been assured by a member of the selling firm that he would be in no danger of detection. Wohlberg contended that if found out he would be ruined, since he could get no more rubber for his own business. He is in the rubber cement business.

Wohlberg's first purchase was about 10,000 pounds, which, the Government agents say, was sent to Vetterman's Hotel in the Bronx, where it was packed in trunks and cases. Four of these trunks and eight of the cases were sent to the Holland-America piers as the baggage of Miss Dekkers. The detection of the plot followed, and the rubber on the pier and in storage in the Bronx was seized.

Charles Vetterman, who runs a hotel and café at Boston Road and Tremont Avenue, the Bronx, denied last night that any rubber had been stored in his place. He said he knew absolutely nothing about the persons mentioned in the case.

Had the Jaegar plan worked it was Jaegar's intention to turn over the management of the business in this country to another German and to return to Germany.

Harold S. Deming of 5 Nassau Street is counsel for Miss Dekkers, Wohlberg, and Jaegar. Mr. Deming was counsel for Gustav Stahl, the German reservist, who made the affidavits that he had seen naval guns mounted below decks on the Cunardar Lusitania a few days before the Lusitania sailed on the voyage near the end of which she was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. Stahl made the affidavits, which were later filed with the State Department by the German Ambassador, to Paul Koenig, the Hamburg-American "Chief of Police," who was arrested Friday charged with having conspired to destroy the Welland Canal.

Mr. Deming said last night that without the consent of his clients he did not feel at liberty to discuss the case.

GOT NEW PLOT EVIDENCE.

Federal Agents Aided by Confessions and Koenig's Papers.

When the agents of the Department of Justice seized the papers of Paul Koenig, the Hamburg-American Line's "Chief of Police" last Friday they came into unexpected possession of a vast amount of evidence of plots hatched in this country to stop shipments of ammunition, food, and other supplies to the Allies. The Welland Canal conspiracy, the ringleader of which is alleged to be Koenig, is now before the Federal Grand Jury. It was rumored yesterday that indictments might be returned before the end of the week. Richard Emil Leyendecker, the dealer in antiques, who was Koenig's companion when he went to Niagara Falls to inspect the canal and to lay the groundwork for the destruction of the waterway, also figures in the Grand Jury investigation.

Frederick Metzler, who for four years has been Koenig's secretary, and who also was arrested on Friday night as a principal in the Welland Canal plot, is not expected to figure in any indictments. He has made a complete confession, and is said to have given a great deal of information which has simplified the work in hand. George Fuchs, also a former Koenig employe, is another who has confessed. He told his story to the Grand Jury last Friday a few hours before the orders were issued by Captain Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice's Bureau of Investigation in New York, for the arrest of Koenig, Leyendecker, and Metzler.

Koenig and von Rintelen.

It has been established that Koenig conferred several times with Franz von Rintelen, the German agent who came here to instigate strikes and stir up trouble between this country and Mexico. It is established also that Koenig was in the confidence of some of the highest Teutonic officials in this country, and that in the carrying out of his work he had practically unlimited funds at his command.

Mrs. Herman Fuchs, stepmother of the young electrical engineer who drew the plans of the Welland Canal for Koenig, came to New York from Buffalo yesterday morning and went before the Grand Jury. She is a relative of Koenig, and expressed herself forcibly concerning the Hamburg-American man. She could not forgive him, she was reported to have said, for drawing her son into an affair that might have cost him his life had he crossed into Canada and been captured when working out the plan for the blowing up of the canal. Other Buffalo witnesses who went before the Grand Jury were Daniel M. Schwartz, a hotel keeper, and Hans Schwarte, an employe of the Niagara Falls Power Company. It is known that they testified regarding Koenig and Leyendecker's visit to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, but the details of the testimony were withheld.

Mrs. Paul Koenig, wife of the steamship man, also went to the Federal Building in response to a subpoena. She was accompanied by Abel I. Smith, Jr., of Stanchfield & Levy. She pleaded privilege and was excused by Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood. One of the witnesses brought the register of the Hotel Iroquois in Buffalo, which showed that Koenig and Leyendecker registered there on Sept. 27. Koenig, the register showed, was accompanied by his wife.

That others may be involved in the Welland Canal conspiracy, in addition to those already under arrest, is not denied by Federal officials.

Schleindl's Bail Reduced.

Frederick Schleindl, the National City Bank clerk, arrested in connection with the charge against Koenig and accused of having purloined memoranda from the bank for the use of German agents in this city, was arraigned before Magistrate Nolan yesterday in the Tombs Court. He demanded legal advice, and hearing was postponed until Friday morning. On the strength of affidavits filed and at the request of Schleindl, his bail was reduced from $25,000 to $5,000.

The complainant against Schleindl was Harry T. Johanssen, Assistant Cashier of the National City Bank, whose affidavit set forth that on Aug. 18, 1915, the clerk, who was then employed in the commercial credit section of the foreign department, stole certain documents and memoranda valued at $100. These papers related to a certain shipment of rifles for one of the allied Governments, and were as follows:

A cable letter, Bank of Belge to National City Bank, via London:

Communicate to Hudson Trust Company regarding contract for 2,000,000 rifles, $85 apiece. Delivery, 150,000 this year, the remainder in 1916.

A carbon copy of a letter to S. R. Chapman, President of the Hudson Trust Company, dated simply "Vice President," in which the writer tells of having received the cable letter from the Bank of Belge.

Memorandum: Hudson Trust Company, Chapman, President, individually, says: Responsible manufacturer will make contract provided there is a guarantee within seven days' delivery this year—January, February, March, 5,000 per day, and thereafter 7,500 per day until completed, at the price per unit, $65.

Schleindl refused to make a statement for publication and asked the newspaper men to wait until he had engaged a lawyer. He was held in the Tombs last night in default of bail.

At Police Headquarters it was declared that the State practically had abandoned the idea of arresting Koenig, as the evidence for an indictment for grand larceny in connection with Schleindl would be slight. Captain Tunney of the Bomb Squad refused to answer a question as to whether he had found evidence to implicate Koenig with the plots to blow up vessels carrying sugar to the Allies, for which several men have been indicted.

Koenig's Long Hours.

As an evidence of just what Koenig's personal powers were, it was declared by detectives who had trailed him that he worked twenty hours, and sometimes more, daily, and showed throughout a practically inexhaustible fund of energy. He went under any number of aliases even to his own employes in his work of aiding the Teutonic powers, and it was declared by Federal officials that the newspaper announcements of his arrest gave many of his men the first intimation they had had as to the real identity of the man they worked for.

Deputy Police Commissioner Lord said that Otto F. Mottola, the New York policeman who had been implicated in Koenig's activities, had denied receiving any money from the Hamburg-American "Chief of Police." Mottola, he said, would be tried for making a false statement to his superiors, as there was evidence in the shape of pay vouchers of his having received $3 a day from Koenig for work done. Mr. Lord said that no evidence of Mottola's having done anything active in the actual conspiracy of Koenig had been given to him.

Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Criminal Branch of the Federal Court yesterday granted the motion of Benno Loewy, counsel for Dr. Herbert Keinzle and Engelbert Bronkhorst, who are indicted with Robert Fay for conspiring to blow up ships bound for Europe with munitions for the Allies, that commissions be appointed to go abroad and gather testimony. This will not act as a stay in the proceedings.

The commission in Dr. Keinzle's behalf will go to Stuttgart, Germany, to interrogate his father regarding correspondence which the latter is declared to have seen connecting Dr. Keinzle with the bomb conspiracy. It was alleged at the time of Fay's arrest that he had come to this country to blow up munition ships after he had read Dr. Keinzle's letters home concerning the shipment of ammunition to the Allies.

Commission for Bronkhorst.

In Bronkhorst's case the commission will go to London, as Bronkhorst declares that, instead of being pro-German, he really favors England, and therefore could not have been a party to the conspiracy. Bronkhorst was an employe on the grounds about Dr. Lust's Naturopath Sanitarium at Butler, N. J., near some of the largest plants engaged in making ammunition. It is alleged he supplied Dr. Keinzle with dynamite, which he could obtain for his duties at the sanitarium, and then Keinzle passed the explosive on to Fay.

In his argument for the appointment of the commissions Mr. Lowey said that his clients had conducted a propaganda of which every American should be proud against the use of "inhuman dumdum" bullets, and that he could not see a spark of criminal aspect in what they did. The lawyer showed the court several of the dumdum bullets which, he said, Keinzle had discovered were being manufactured by American plants for use against the German Armies.

Mr. Lowey argued also for separate trials for his clients, saying that as Fay was expected to be the Government's chief witness this alone should justify the court in granting his plea. A further reason was that Fay was mixed up in affairs of which his clients knew nothing.

Assistant District Attorney John C. Knox declared that there was no need for the appointment of any commissions, and as for separate trials, he believed that prejudice, if any were created in the testimony submitted against Fay, could be taken into consideration by the trial Judge, who could instruct the jury accordingly, or else grant a new trial.

Judge Mayer announced that he would hold the question of separate trials in abeyance. The names of the Commissioners and their interrogations must be filed in the Federal Court before tomorrow.

The Grand Jury investigation into the activities of certain men identified with Labor's National Peace Council, which District Attorney Marshall has stated was financed by Franz von Rintelen, through David Lamar, is rapidly coming to an end, and indictments, it was said yesterday, might be returned before the end of the week. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was before the Grand Jury two hours yesterday in the investigation. He has been one of the chief aids of the Government. Mr. Gompers will go before the Grand Jury again today with also Frank Morrison, the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

EXAMINE LINE'S CASHIER.

San Francisco Grand Jury Trying to Trace $125,000 German Outlay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—B. Hausschildt, cashier for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, testified today before the Federal Grand Jury investigating alleged German plots and violations of neutrality.

Hausschildt was summoned, it was said, in an effort to trace about $125,000, part of a fund of $525,000 said to have been sent here by German agents for use in various ways. The Government previously had obtained knowledge of the uses to which the balance of the fund was put.

DRAFT NEUTRALITY CHANGES.

Will Be Submitted to Congress if Approved by Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—More than thirty recommendations for changes in the Federal neutrality laws have been prepared for the consideration of Attorney General Gregory by assistants concerned in enforcement of neutrality statutes. The amendments proposed it is believed by those who drafted them, would cover every contingency such as has arisen in this country in the last year. Such recommendations as Mr. Gregory approves probably will be sent to Congress for its consideration after the holiday recess.

Officials of the department said today that other arrests were expected soon in connection with the alleged plot discovered in New York to blow up the Welland Canal. Reports that Paul Koenig and those associated with him had spies in all the large cities of the country, however, were said to be unfounded.

NEW ANGLE TO FILM FIRE.

State Inspectors Hear Corcar Co. Made Explosives Material.

Upon information that the Corcar Chemical Company of New Rochelle was said to have been chopping up old "movie" films to be shipped to New Jersey to be made into high explosives, State Factory Inspectors may today reopen investigation of the film explosion and fire in the laboratory of the company at 40 Charles Street, New Rochelle, on Dec. 14. Six workers, four of them girls, were badly burned, and several houses within a radius of 150 feet were destroyed with a loss of $35,000.

Although the factory had been running for six months, it had not been registered at Albany, and therefore had not been inspected. Inspectors heard last night that an employe had said that boxes of inflammable films had been stored in the basement of the 20-by-30, one-story building, and that some had even been stacked against the outside walls. They said the investigation might be reopened.

When the Corcar Company rented the building from John P. Muller, New Rochelle, six months ago, C. W. Van Ranst, manager of the laboratory and one of three partners, said he wanted to use the building to carry on experiments in making picture enamel or lacquer from old "movie" films. Van Ranst told Muller, he says, that the company wished to use the place only a short time, as it was building a large factory in Stamford, Conn.

The Heavy Storm of Nov. 15
Flooded Our Story Building
371 BROADWAY.
$75,000 Worth of High Class
OFFICE FURNITURE
Stored on the Upper Floors Was Slightly Damaged.

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ANNOUNCE A SALE
of 2,000 pieces of every conceivable kind of office furniture. Practically perfect.
5 cts. Worth of Oil
Will in most cases remedy these slight defects, but we will withhold nothing. 6 carloads of Perfect Furniture are on their way from our factories.
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Filled with
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5 different styles of Jugs
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GLOVES
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Reindeer, Buck and Fur-lined.
Tan, Cape, Grey Mocha or Wool-knit.
Famous old makes that have stood the test of time.
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BENJAMIN CLOTHES
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

These Men's Fur Lined Coats Not on Sale Today
Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue
Sale Wednesday
Men's Fur Lined Overcoats
Natural Muskrat Lining
Hudson Seal or Persian Lamb Collar
SIZES 36 TO 46 CHEST
Hand Tailored shell of black English Coating, lined with Natural Muskrat Fur (including sleeves), Collar of genuine Hudson Seal or Persian Lamb.
At the exceptional price of
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Men's Clothing Shop
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VILLA FORCES AGREE TO PEACE

Rebel Leader's Lieutenants Surrender 4,000 Men and Rich Mining Territory.

THEY ALL RECEIVE AMNESTY

Our Government Agrees to Give Villa Refuge Here as a Political Fugitive.

BUT VILLA SLIPS AWAY

Expected at the Border, He Is Said Again to be in the Field.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Peace terms have been agreed upon between the Carranza Government in Mexico and representatives of the Villa faction, which has been gradually disintegrating since the recognition of the Carranza Government by the United States and other powers. The successful prosecution of General Alvaro Obregon's campaign in Sonora and the establishment of an embargo against the shipment of war munitions from this country to Villa also had their effect. The agreement between the Carranza and Villa factions had this basis of adjustment:

First—The Carranza de facto Government is to grant general amnesty to the leaders and followers of the Villa faction.

Second—General Villa is to become a political refugee in the United States.

Third—In return for amnesty the Villa leaders are to turn over the affairs of local government at Chihuahua, Juarez, in the Casas Grandes district, and at the few other places they control to the Carranza Government, which will, within a few days, be flying the flag of the Constitutionalist Government over the Government buildings in Villa territory.

Fourth—The Villa troops are to be taken into the Constitutionalist Army and employed in the campaign which soon is to be inaugurated against the Zapatistas in the State of Morelos.

Steps toward the consummation of this plan of peace have been carefully taken in the past few weeks, and even before the representatives of the Carranza Government and the representatives of the Villa faction met at El Paso, where they were to sign the peace agreement today, it was a foregone conclusion in official and inner circles here that the discussions would end successfully.

Villa in preliminary negotiations agreed to quit fomenting Mexican revolutions and to come to the United States. Before leaving he wished to have general amnesty granted to his followers and some assurance that he would not be arrested upon his arrival in the United States and sent back into Mexico under extradition proceedings for punishment by the Carranza Government. El Paso dispatches tonight, however, say that Villa with a handful of followers has taken the field again as a bushwhacker.

Villa Was Assured of Safety.

Villa's followers realized fully that the end of their campaign was a matter of only a few weeks, and for that reason they were willing to make terms with General Carranza and support the latter's Government if they were assured of amnesty for themselves and for General Villa. Assurances that General Villa would have safe conduct in the United States, that he would be treated as a political refugee and neither arrested nor extradited, unless he should violate some law of the United States, were given by the United States Government. The question of the status of Villa was referred to Secretary of State Lansing on Saturday.

When Secretary Lansing was notified of the original purpose of General Villa to cross the American border he informed the War Department that Villa was to receive the same treatment as a political refugee that General Victoriano Huerta received when he first came to this country. As long as Villa observed American laws he said he was not to be disturbed.

Acting on instructions from the State Department, the War Department has notified Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the American army forces on the border, that Villa, who has abandoned his rebellion against Carranza, is to receive full protection when he crosses the border into the United States. Latest advices received by the State Department indicated that Villa was in Chihuahua. It was believed here tonight that he was in or near Juarez ready to cross the line.

Villa, it is believed here, will be living in the United States as a political refugee before the end of the week. Whether he will elect to settle in Texas or California is not known to officials here. State Department records show that six months ago Villa said to a friend that if he ever came to this country he expected to settle in California.

Andres G. Garcia, the Carranza Government's Consul at El Paso, represented that Government in the peace conference at El Paso today. The agreement had been virtually reached when the representatives of Villa and Carranza met, and it is understood here that nothing remained for them to do except to sign the papers setting forth the terms of the agreement.

Instructions were given today for the release of Carlos Randall, Villa Governor of Sonora, who was taken into custody by United States soldiers when he crossed the boundary line at Douglas, Ariz. Randall is one of the many Villa leaders who have become political refugees in the United States since the recognition of Carranza. Randall was taken into custody to be held pending the decision of the American Government as to whether he might be extradited in connection with the death of Edgar Bean at Cananea. After consideration it was decided by the State Department that there was no ground for Randall's extradition, and the War Department was today instructed to order his release.

Washington Aided Peace Plan.

Believing that with General Villa out of Mexico the way will be cleared for the restoration of order in the Southern republic. The Washington Administration has been assisting in every way the negotiations that have been going on to give Villa asylum in the United States with the immunity customarily afforded to a political refugee.

The Administration has taken this step with a realization that it may provoke criticism in some quarters and very probably will be made the occasion for an attack from Colonel Roosevelt. Notwithstanding the belief that a certain amount of criticism is inevitable, the Administration has been proceeding with plans, including the offer of asylum to Villa, for the pacification of Mexico. These plans have to do entirely with the success of the Government set up by General Carranza.

There is keen realization in official circles that the whole progress of the negotiations with Mexico will be raked over in the coming Presidential campaign. It is the hope of the Administration that the months immediately ahead will witness such progress in restoring something like normal conditions in Mexico that the course of the Administration will be vindicated, thereby nullifying the effect of the expected attacks. Regardless, however, of eventualities, the Administration will stand pat on the belief that nothing has happened in Mexico which would have justified armed intervention.

The State Department made no effort today to conceal its desire to bring about the elimination of Villa or the conviction that with Villa out of Mexico the pillaging, outlawry, and worse which have been going on ever since the recognition of the Carranza Government, particularly along the northern border, will be reduced to a minimum.

Expect Discussion in Congress.

There will be a discussion of the Mexican situation and a review of the Administration policy on the floor of Congress soon after the holiday recess. In the Senate a resolution is to be presented calling on the State Department to furnish the Foreign Relations Committee with all the documents, letters, and other data bearing on the negotiations with Mexico. Whether this resolution will be adopted is an open question. Today, however, the contents of a letter depicting shocking conditions in Northern Mexico only a few miles from the American border, was laid before the State Department. The letter was written to Dr. J. V. Newton of Toledo, Ohio, by W. C. Laughlin, General Manager of the W. C. Laughlin Company, silver and copper mine owners, at San Javier, Sonora, Mexico. Dr. Newton and a number of Northern Ohio men are stockholders in the San Javier properties, as is Representative I. R. Sherwood of Toledo, through whom the letter was communicated to the State Department.

About the middle of last month the San Javier properties were sacked by Villa soldiers. The buildings were destroyed, all the horses and other live stock taken, and two employes murdered. The letter of Mr. Laughlin was written under date of Dec. 11 from Nogales, Ariz., and describes conditions as reported by a company messenger, who left the properties Dec. 5. In part the letter reads:

"We were greatly worried about Villa, who visited the vicinity again, but this time went to the north of us. What he did along the route was awful. A part of the Villa forces got into Tecoripa, but the local militia there disarmed them. La Colorado was torn to pieces.

"We are informed, and, I think, accurately, that the campaign against the Yaqui Indians is to begin at an early date, and the intention is to solve this source of trouble by killing them all, irrespective of sex, age, or sex.

"The American soldiers here did a good job in the scrap with the Villa men, and killed about six times as many as the news dispatches reported, about twenty-five of those killed being Carranza forces, who arrived on the scene unannounced."

VILLA BREAKS AGREEMENT.

His Generals Surrender, but He Takes the Field Again.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 20.—Although a number of his generals have made peace with the Carranza Government of Mexico, General Francisco Villa was reported tonight to have gathered 400 armed men somewhere in the State of Chihuahua to oppose his former organization.

Colonel Hippolito Villa, brother of the Rebel leader, with the office force of the financial agency of the Villa organization at Juarez, crossed into the United States here tonight.

The Carranza Government is in official control of the former Villa State of Chihuahua by virtue of an agreement reached between Generals Roberto Limon, Manuel Banda, Lieutenant Colonel Flaviano Paliza, and Colonel Eduardo Andalon, and Andreas Garcia of the Carranza Consulate here, by which about 4,000 troops and the organization of the Villa Government, including the cities of Juarez and Chihuahua, and all border points, accept Carranza domination.

The Generals entered into conference yesterday as delegates from General Villa to confer with Señor Garcia upon plans to turn over the entire territory and all troops and arms, and for himself to leave the capital without any following.

They reported the result of their conference last night to General Villa at Chihuahua City.

Late today they had received no reply from General Villa, and instead, learned that after receiving their advices General Villa gathered 400 men and left Chihuahua City and that his whereabouts was unknown.

Upon opening the conference with the Carranza Consul today the Villa Generals announced that they would proceed upon the unrescinded authorization as given by General Villa. They said that they believed Villa feared that the delegates would not be able to obtain him immunity from prosecution should he cross the international line.

The surrender of the Villa organization includes most of his army, about 75 per cent. of the rolling stock of the railroads of Mexico, and the State of Chihuahua, the richest mining and live stock district in Mexico.

According to officials here, the foreign interests in Villa-controlled territory have suffered a loss estimated at $50,000,000, due to confiscation and alleged thefts of ore, cattle, and other property, and the depreciation of Villa currency. These officials charge that churches were stripped of their treasures, banks looted of coin and specie, and confiscated goods given away to satisfy people ruined by lack of employment and depreciation of Villa currency.

VILLA ASSAILS GENERALS.

Calls Them Traitors as He Leaves Chihuahua.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Dec. 20.—Chihuahua City was evacuated by the Villa forces yesterday. Carranza troops under General Trevino, are expected tomorrow morning to take possession of the capital.

The last of the Villa troops in the capital, arrived here today, hungry, unpaid, and desperate. They said that General Villa left the capital about 8 o'clock on Sunday night. Villa, it is said, told his Generals before he left that they were all thieves, traitors, and quitters.

When the delegation of Villa officers returned today from El Paso, after signing the agreement to recognise the Carranza Government, Governor Fidel Avila of Chihuahua announced that he would have no dealings with the Carranza Government, but would cross the border. He and other officers began packing goods to ship to El Paso.

TELLS OF CARRANZA BAN.

Church Collections Are Forbidden, Cardinal Gibbons Learns.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—Cardinal Gibbons announced tonight that he had received a letter from the Archbishop of Oaxaca, Mexico, informing him that the Carranza Government had forbidden collections to be taken up in Catholic churches. Confessions have been forbidden for some time, according to the Archbishop.

"He recites many of the conditions among the clergy and the nuns," said the Cardinal, "and it makes one shudder to think of these outrages."

VILLA GONE, COPPER REVIVES.

Smelting Concerns Prepare for an Early Resumption in Mexico.

The practical elimination of General Villa from current politics in Mexico was reflected yesterday in news of renewed activity among the mining companies operating below the border. The American Smelting and Refining Company started plans for reopening its big smelter at Monterey, and it was learned that the Mines Company of America already had a force of workmen and engineers on their way to its workings in Sonora.

At the American Smelting offices it was said that the Monterey plant would probably be working well by Jan. 1. The problem of transportation, it was learned, is the one that bothers the management more than any other, as the railroads serving the mining region centred on Monterey are as yet mostly out of running order. The company's smelter and mines in Chihuahua were operated partially by General Villa in November, but no damage was done, and it is expected that these properties, too, will be put in order as soon as good communication is established over the railroads.

The Mines Company of America began to collect a force for the Prestono-Colorado mines at Minas Prietas, Sonora, about a week ago, after it seemed from advices sent out by representatives there that Villa had left Sonora for good. The company has been doing practically nothing since the State Department issued its second notice last Fall that Americans would be better off outside of Mexico. Officers of the concern hope to hear in less than a fortnight that the property is again producing.

CLEARY ON TRIAL AGAIN.

Faces Jury on Charge of Stealing Haverstraw's Poor Fund.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 20.—William Cleary, who was acquitted of killing his son-in-law, Eugene M. Newman of Haverstraw, about a year ago, and who was convicted of forgery last week, was placed on trial in the Rockland Supreme Court at New City today on an indictment charging grand larceny in misappropriating the por fund of the town of Haverstraw while he was Town Clerk.

The jury was selected at noon.

MOTON APPOINTED TO HEAD TUSKEGEE

Trustees Decide on Booker T. Washington's Friend to Carry on His Work.

NOTED AS NEGRO EDUCATOR

Seth Low Announces the New President Will Take Hold Next May.

Major Robert R. Moton of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., was chosen at a meeting in this city yesterday to succeed Booker T. Washington as President of Tuskegee Institute, the negro industrial school which Dr. Washington founded.

The appointment was made by a committee of five, who were designated by the Tuskegee Board of Trustees. They were Seth Low, Chairman of the Tuskegee Trustees; Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway; Edgar A. Bancroft, a Chicago attorney; W. W. Campbell of Tuskegee, and Victor H. Tulane. The committee issued this statement:

The committee has by unanimous consent appointed Major R. R. Moton to be Principal of Tuskegee Institute after his installation, which will take place at the commencement next May. Since the meeting of the Trustees all the members of the committee have made very thorough investigation of the subject in all its aspects, and they have concluded that, by the selection made, the policies, aims, and attitude of the institute will continue unchanged. They are assured that this appointment will receive hearty co-operation in every quarter.

In taking this action the committee has not been unmindful of the long devotion and of the many qualifications of Emmet J Scott for the position. The problem to be dealt with is a many-sided one, and it has seemed wise to seek a solution of it that will bring to the work of Tuskegee another forceful personality.

In appointing the committee, the Trustees provided that its decision must be unanimous.

Major Moton has engagements to speak during the month of January for Hampton Institute, with which he has been connected for the last twenty-five years. He will speak in Carnegie Hall at a memorial meeting for Dr. Washington on the evening of Feb. 11, and from that time until Commencement Day he will give his services in connection with the Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund.

The new President of Tuskegee traces his ancestry from a member of an African tribe who was captured by a rival chief and sold into slavery to an American in 1735. He was born in 1867 in Amelia County, Virginia, where his mother was cook and his father was a foreman. From the planter's family he received encouragement to educate himself, and when he heard of Hampton, from which Dr. Washington was graduated, he decided to go there. He entered in 1885 and was graduated in 1890.

After he had finished at Hampton the negro boy decided to enter the legal profession, but General Armstrong, head of Hampton Institute, prevailed upon him to remain at Hampton and help to prepare teachers. He took the position of drillmaster and assistant to the Commandant, and within a few months was promoted to the rank of Commandant. Since he took that position he has developed it, so that at the time of his appointment he was a close associate of the head of the institute, Dr. H. B. Frissel.

Major Moton, like Booker T. Washington, was a lecturer, and spoke throughout the country, urging the negroes to become farmers, mechanics, business men, or professional men. He has written several books and has been a frequent contributor to periodicals.

Booker T. Washington and his successor were close friends. Major Moton often accompanied Dr. Washington on his lecture tours. They were in hearty accord as to the best methods to be applied in the education of the negro and in the race problem generally. Dr. Washington met him at a comparatively early period of his work at Hampton, and the former head of Tuskegee paid a tribute to him in his book, "My Larger Education."

Major Moton was founder and President of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, which is considered a great force for race harmony and the improvement of the negro. He is said to have shown a remarkable ability to advance his ideas without incurring the antagonism of the white race.

"You and I," he said in a commencement address at Tuskegee, "belong to an undeveloped, backward race that is rarely for its own sake taken into account in the adjustment of man's relation to man, but is considered largely with reference to the impression which it makes upon the dominant Anglo-Saxon. The question which the American nation must face, and which the negro as a part of the nation must soberly and dispassionately consider, is the mutual, social, civic, and industrial adjustment of two races, differing widely in characteristics and diverse in physical peculiarities, but alike suspicious and alike jealous, and alike more or less biased and prejudiced each toward the other. I believe that, unless democracy is a failure and Christianity a mockery, it is entirely feasible and practicable for the white and black races of America to develop side by side, in harmony and mutual helpfulness each toward the other, each making its contributions to the wealth and culture of our beloved country."

Many thoughtful Southerners, according to W. D. Weatherford, author of several books on the negro, have said that Major Moton is one of the sanest and strongest representatives of the negro race they know. His hobby is paintings, and he has studied the works of the masters both here and abroad.

APPEALS FOR THE POLES.

President Urges Contributions on New Year's Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A proclamation by President Wilson setting aside New Year's Day as a day on which the people of the United States may make contributions for the aid of the stricken Polish people was made public at the State Department today. The President's proclamation was issued in response to a resolution adopted by the Senate last Friday, suggesting that the President set aside a day during the holiday season. The suggestion met the hearty approval of the President, and on Saturday he signed the proclamation, which is as follows:

Proclamation from the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, I have received from the Senate of the United States a resolution, passed Dec. 17, 1915, reading as follows:

"Whereas, The attention of the people of the United States has been from time to time directed to the appalling situation in Poland, where practically the entire population today is homeless, and where men, women, and children are perishing by the thousands for lack of shelter, clothing, and food, and

"Whereas, The people of the United States have demonstrated their sympathy for the suffering people on all sides in the great European war by their splendid and successful charitable work in Belgium, Servia, and other places, and feeling that the American people would quickly respond to an appeal for help in Poland, once the tragedy of the situation there is brought home to them,

"Be it resolved, That, appreciating the suffering of that stricken people, it is suggested that the President of the United States set aside a day in the forthcoming holiday season upon which day a direct appeal to the sympathy of all American citizens shall be made and an opportunity shall be given for all to contribute to a much-needed holiday for relief in Poland.

And whereas I feel confident that the people of the United States during this holiday season will be moved to aid a people stricken by war, famine, and disease,

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, in compliance with the suggestion of the Senate thereof, do appoint and proclaim Jan. 1, 1916, as a day upon which the people of the United States may make such contributions as they feel disposed for the aid of the stricken Polish people.

Contributions may be addressed to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., which will care for their proper distribution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

WOODROW WILSON.

Done at the City of Washington, this 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

By the President.

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

SUFFRAGETTES DEFY RAID.

Press Seized, They Typewrite an Issue of Britannia.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A single sheet of foolscap paper, closely typewritten on both sides, takes the place this week of the customary issue of Britannia, the organ of the Women's Social and Political Union.

No mention is made of the police raid which deprived the suffragettes of their printing press, which they had concealed in a garage, but Christabel Pankhurst continues in this novel issue the suffragette attack, and shows no disposition to consider the Women's Social and Political Union baffled.

LAWYERS IN A TILT IN HOUSEWIVES' CASE

Deputy Attorney General Quiets Clashing Counsel by Threat to Adjourn.

MRS. HEATH IS DEFIANT

Witness Tells How Organization's Magazine Was Conducted, with President as Editor.

The first hearing in the State's investigation of the National Housewives' League, Inc., was held yesterday before Deputy Attorney General Leonard J. Obermeier in the local offices of the Attorney General at 299 Broadway. Mr. Obermeier is also considering the charges of malfeasance in office, which Mrs. Florence Yocum of Orange, N. J., has made against Mrs. Julian Heath, founder of the Housewives' League and President of that organization since its inception.

It was brought out in yesterday's testimony that there were four corporations under the title "Housewives' League." They are the National Housewives' League, Inc., of New York; the Housewives' League Magazine, Inc., of New York; the Housewives' League Educational Committee, Inc., of Delaware, and a New Jersey corporation, known as the National Housewives' League.

Neither the National Housewives' League nor the Housewives' League Educational Committee, Inc., have stock. Mrs. Heath owns one share of the magazine stock and holds a majority of the stock of the New Jersey corporation. None of the corporations, according to Mrs. Heath has ever paid one cent in dividends.

Mrs. Heath, although anxious to take the stand yesterday, was not permitted to do so by her attorneys, Leo C. Stern and Martin Lipman. They said that they would not permit their client to be "heckled" until definite charges had been made and proof brought to substantiate them.

It appeared from the testimony and from what Mrs. Heath said after the hearing, that all four Housewives' League corporations have been in need of funds since their inception, and that all of them, including the magazine, still existed on slight financial support.

According to Mrs. Heath, all the schemes to which the organizations have resorted for money, have been designed to furnish funds for carrying on the work of the organizations themselves, and have resulted in financial loss rather than gain to all connected with them.

Personal acrimony between opposing counsel developed early, and waxed so warm that Deputy Attorney General Obermeier threatened to close the hearing. The first witness, Mrs. James C. Carroway of 210 Riverside Drive, former Vice President of the National Housewives' League, Inc., broke the nervous tension when she was asked about "the principal business of the league." She answered, "Selling buttons."

Mrs. Muriel Irwin MacDonald, managing editor of the Housewives' League Magazine, said the magazine had contracted to pay Mrs. Heath $50 a week as supervising editor. Mrs. MacDonald said that she had contributed $1,000 toward the support of the magazine.

She added that the Executive Committee of the National Housewives' League, Inc., passed upon all advertising matter that was permitted to go into the magazine, and that Mrs. Heath, personally, as supervising editor, passed upon all articles.

Mrs. Heath said after the hearing:

"I regret exceedingly that Mrs. Yocum and her followers have started this destructive work when the movement was growing day by day and there was so much real work to be done. This is the greatest economic movement of the times. It has brought into being the organized housewife, a new economic power, which not only benefits the home but touches all industry and trade."

BUTLER GETS RACE TRACK.

Empire City May Have a Running Meeting Next Spring.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Thomas F. Curran of Yonkers, who is associated with John F. Brennan as counsel for the Empire City Racing Association, and James Butler, owner of the Empire City race track, announced today that Mr. Butler and his associates will take possession of the big track between Yonkers and Mount Vernon tomorrow morning. The National Fair and Exposition Association, whose lease of the track for five years was set aside by a jury, failed to file the $50,000 bond necessary to prosecute its appeal from the verdict within five days from the entry of the order.

A stay of execution has therefore been denied by the court. The Empire City Association will hold a running meet at the track next Spring.

BELGIAN "RED" A MINISTER.

Vandervelde and Two Other Non-Catholics in the Cabinet.

HAVRE, Dec. 20.—Paul Heimans, the Belgian Liberal leader, although he becomes a member without portfolio in the Cabinet tomorrow, will continue to be the Belgian Minister in London. The Belgian Cabinet since its recent reorganization contains three non-Catholics, namely, P. Heimans, Emile Vandervelde, Socialist, and Count Goblet d'Alviella, the Liberal Senator.

When the war began the Cabinet consisted entirely of representatives of the Clerical Party.

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the life of trade, makes you hustle when the other fellow undersells you, but he may have a better location, pay less rent, less insurance and ship direct from his factory.

Locate your plant at our Industrial Terminal, right in New York City, with unequaled shipping facilities by rail and water, where rent, power, insurance and trucking are reduced to a minimum.

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GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

Biltmore Ice Gardens
(BILTMORE HOTEL)
OPEN AIR SKATING
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC FOR THREE SESSIONS DAILY
(Except Tuesday and Thursday Afternoons, Saturday Mornings and Sundays)
GLASS ENCLOSED TEA ROOMS
Admission—Morn. Session 9:30 to 12:30..$1
" —Aft. Session 2:30 to 6:30....$2 (Including Afternoon Tea)
" —Eve. Session 8:30 to 11:00...$2 (Including Buffet Supper)
EXHIBITION SKATING by ALFRED and SIGRID NAESS of the HIPPODROME
Natzy's Music Competent Instructors

Arnold, Constable & Co

"Specials"

TODAY AND WEDNESDAY

125

Men's Overcoats

New Winter Lines From Our Own Stock — Reduced 1/3 To Close — Full Assortments of All Sizes

Fine Dress Overcoats

Our finest silk lined Overcoats — Kerseys, and all the better grades of conservative Overcoatings, Dark Oxfords, medium greys and blacks; finest tailoring and finish throughout; velvet collar, fly front, 44 and 45 inches long.

Regular Price $39.50 — 26.00

Heavy Winter Overcoats

Silk lined heavy weight Overcoats of unusually fine all-wool Kersey and other smart Overcoatings in various conservative, perfect fitting models, suitable for business or dress occasions.

Regular Price $32.00 — 21.50

Special High Class Overcoats

Silk and serge lined Overcoats of very fine Kersey and smooth finished Worsteds; exceptionally well tailored and stylish models in black, Oxfords and a few fancy mixtures, finished with velvet or self collar.

Regular Price $26.50 — 17.75

Also the Following Attractions in our

Men's Furnishing Department

	Reg. Val.	Sale Price
ADVANCE NEGLIGEE SHIRTS — New Madras and Mercerized fabrics.	$2.00	1.35
FINE DRESS SHIRTS — Imported pique or plain bosoms.	$2.50	1.35
PURE SILK SHIRTS — Exclusive designs from our own stocks.	$4.50	3.50
VIYELLA FLANNEL SHIRTS — Also lighter weight silk striped flannel.	$4.50	3.25
VIYELLA FLANNEL PAJAMAS — Light and medium colors.	$7.50	4.85
FINEST SILK TIES — Unusual colorings and designs.	$2.50	1.65
SMART SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS — Plain and fancy effects.	$2.00	1.45
TIES OF NEWEST DESIGN	$1.50	90c
SILK MUFFLERS — Fringed ends; dress and fancy styles.	$4.00	3.00
SILK KNITTED MUFFLERS — New light crochet effects.	$6.75	5.00

New Shipment of Morley's Underwear and Hosiery

We have just received another shipment of Morley's fine Underwear and Half Hose, which we have marked at last season's low prices, regardless of the great advance in the present cost.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

G. W. PERKINS SEES CALL FOR COLONEL

Continued from Page 1.

few others controlled the convention it would be a sinister control."

"It most certainly would," he replied.

Perkins Fears "a Sinister Few."

Mr. Perkins, in reply to a question, said that a full Progressive ticket would be named if "the sinister few" ran the Republican Convention to suit themselves. Then he added his statement about drafting Colonel Roosevelt to head a ticket.

While those who attended the Gary dinner continued in their refusal to discuss it yesterday there were many rumors about what took place there. That Colonel Roosevelt was asked if he would run as the Republican nominee was put aside as highly improbable. The consensus was that the dinner talk was restricted to a discussion of the conditions in the country, and perhaps of the aspects of the coming political campaign in a more general way. But it was the effect of Roosevelt's presence at such a gathering, rather than what was said, that was considered important by the politicians who discussed it.

The opinion was divided as to whether Roosevelt's attendance at the dinner of the men representing great financial interests would have a harmful effect upon his candidacy should he appear as a nominee.

Of those dinner guests questioned yesterday, Richard V. Lindabury, a former counsel for the Steel Corporation, was the only one who would talk at all, and he told nothing about the discussion held. Some one told him that he was credited with being the man who had been responsible for the rise of President Wilson in politics.

"Yes, I suppose it's true," he said, "but I'll never do it again; I'll never do it again."

Then Mr. Lindabury laughed, and ended the interview.

OLD GUARD SATISFIED.

Looks with Favor on Col. Roosevelt's Choices for Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The news contained in a Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES that Colonel Roosevelt was willing to support Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania, Herbert C. Hadley of Missouri, or Justice Charles E. Hughes of New York if one of these men got the Republican Presidential nomination was well received by conservative Republicans here today.

Senator Smoot of Utah, a prominent member of the Old Guard, said that any one of these three would be acceptable to him. From a Senator of Mr. Smoot's political complexion, it was said that even the inclusion of Hiram W. Johnson of California, the Progressive candidate for Vice President on the Colonel's ticket, as Vice Presidential nominee this year, would not be unacceptable to the conservatives.

A remark dropped by a Senator today indicated the strong drift of conservative Republican leaders toward Elihu Root of New York. He said he did not think Colonel Roosevelt had named all the possible Republicans whom he would support. This remark seemed to give particular significance to what the Senator had said previously regarding the general strength of the movement for Mr. Root and his own inability to see truth in reports of Mr. Root's unpopularity.

It is evident today that the leaders of the conservative branch of the Republican Party are measuring the strength of three possible candidates—Justice Hughes, Mr. Root, and ex-Senator Burton of Ohio. Of these, Justice Hughes seems to be regarded as promising the strongest campaign, if he could be induced to accept the nomination. It is evident they see definite probability that in spite of Justice Hughes's refusal to let his name go into primaries, the failure of any favorite son to develop a majority at Chicago may throw the convention unanimously for him.

Colonel Roosevelt will have none of it when it comes to consideration of Mr. Root and Mr. Burton for the Presidential nomination. That much has been made known here by politicians who have conferred recently with him. He has never forgiven either Mr. Root or Mr. Burton for the part each took in the nomination of Mr. Taft in 1912. Colonel Roosevelt declared, according to information that has reached Washington, that ex-Senator Burton was the "least desirable of all the candidates mentioned." Mr. Root presided over the convention of 1912 which nominated Mr. Taft by methods that the Colonel condemned, and which furnished him with reasons for the formation of the third party.

Mr. Burton, when a Senator from Ohio, was the presiding officer of the Republican Convention of that State. Cuyahoga County, which embraces the City of Cleveland, sent seventy-two delegates to the convention. The district delegates from the two Cleveland congressional districts were instructed for Roosevelt, having defeated Taft delegates in the primaries, but the Cuyahoga County delegates voted for the four Taft delegates at large, and it is asserted by Colonel Roosevelt and his friends that they were influenced mainly by Mr Burton.

Only two candidates seem now to be expected to have each more than the delegation from his own State at the convention pledged in his behalf. Senator Weeks of Massachusetts may have most of New England at his back, and Mr. Burton certainly will have more than the solid delegation from Ohio. And old-line Republican leader said today that Mr. Burton was making the strongest fight for the nomination now and had the most complete organization. But this same Senator was certain that no one candidate would control the convention when it assembled on June 7. In other words, the convention itself would pick the candidate. This seems to explain the general feeling that Justice Hughes may be nominated in the end.

The situation, which was canvassed when the Republican National Committee met here last week, seems to be that the regular leaders would rather have Mr. Root, but hesitate to face the loss of such Progressives as would refuse to reunite under him; that they regard Justice Hughes as the strongest possible candidate, but are not sure that he can be persuaded to run; that they view Mr. Burton and Mr. Weeks as perfectly satisfactory and eminently fitted for Presidential duties, but that the political strength of each has yet to show itself. Others who are personally agreeable to them are almost in the class of dark horses.

THINKS ROOSEVELT PASSIVE.

Medill McCormick Discusses Colonel's Attitude Toward Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 20.—Medill McCormick, leader of the Progressive Party in Illinois, who returned to Chicago today, following a conference with Theodore Roosevelt on Friday, said:

"So far as I know Colonel Roosevelt has done nothing to indicate that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for President or for the Progressive nomination. In three States he refused to permit his friends to put his name upon the primary ballot."

Regarding the story that Colonel Roosevelt's friends intended to cause a stampede in the Republican Convention in his favor, Mr. McCormick laughed and said he did not believe the convention could be stampeded.

Mr. McCormick denied that he attended the E. H. Gary dinner in honor of the Colonel in New York on Friday night.

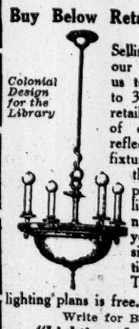
WANT ROOSEVELT NAMED.

Petitions in Colonel's Behalf Being Circulated Through Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 20.—Blank petitions to place the name of ex-President Roosevelt on the primary ballot as the Republican candidate for President were received by Republican leaders here today.

The petition blanks were mailed from Flint in plain envelopes, and no one here appeared to know the identity of the sender.

Buy Below Retail at Dale's



Selling direct from our factory enables us to save you 20 to 35 per cent. of retail prices. Years of experience are reflected in each fixture offered, and the personal pride of our lighting engineers assures you of exclusive, highly artistic designs. Their advice on lighting plans is free.

Write for Booklet, "Lighting the Home"

Or, better still, call at our showrooms. Also a full line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.,
111 West 18th Street, NEW YORK.

VICTROLAS

For Christmas on Easy Payments at

KNABE'S

And don't forget—"KNABE Victrola service excels in New York." Nine soundproof demonstration rooms, comfortable and spacious. We're only too glad to demonstrate Victrolas and records whether you expect to buy or not—you're under no obligations whatever. Come in any time.

$5 sends home a $100 Victrola and $10 in Records

Pay the balance in small monthly payments that you can easily afford. Terms arranged to suit.

$10 Sends home a $150 Victrola and $10 in Records

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Other Victrolas From $15 to $500 May Be Bought on Similar Terms

Why wait any longer? Come to Knabe's and make your selection from our large stock of Victrolas in all styles, woods and finishes.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS

ORDERS TAKEN BY TELEPHONE

KNABE

Fifth Ave. at 39th St.

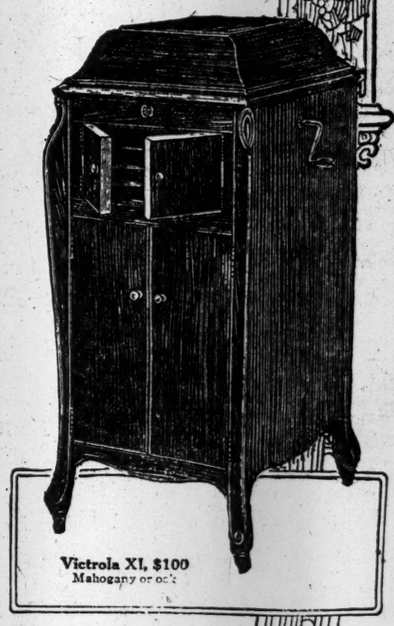
Will there be a Victrola in your home this Christmas?

Victrola IV, $15
Oak

Victrola VI, $25
Oak

Victrola VIII, $40
Oak

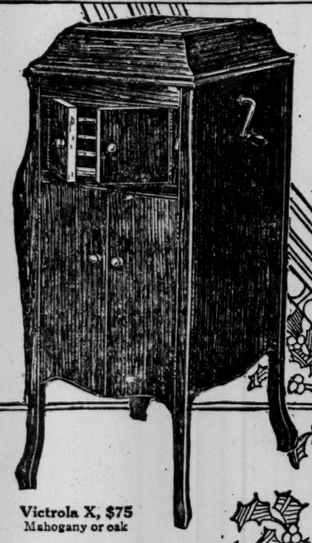
Victrola IX, $50
Mahogany or oak



Victrola XI, $100
Mahogany or oak

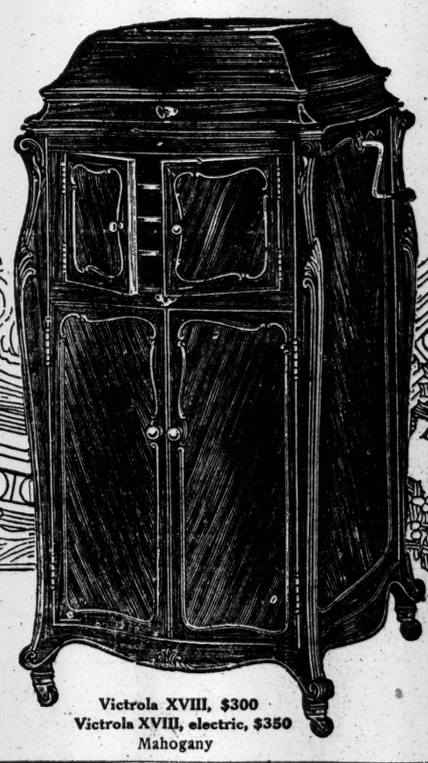
Victrola XIV, $150
Mahogany or oak

You can search the whole world over and not find anything else that will bring so much pleasure to every member of the family



Victrola X, $75
Mahogany or oak

Victrola XVI, $200
Victrola XVI, electric, $250
Mahogany or oak



Victrola XVIII, $300
Victrola XVIII, electric, $350
Mahogany

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For the Baby
4-Piece Knitted Set
Finest wool zephyr; trimmed with inset rows of blue, pink or white silk.
Sacque, Cap, Bootees and Thumbless Mittens. Nicely packed in ribbon tied gift box. Complete, Special..... $2.35
Hundreds of other gifts for infants and small children, at prices fully 25% lower than elsewhere
Phone 6416 Greeley. Lane Bryan 25 West 38th St.

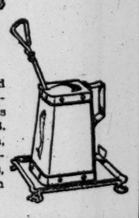
Gifts of Good Taste

The perfect gift is that distinctive object which not only expresses the discrimination of the giver but which reflects the good taste of the recipient. There is an abundance of such objects in this store.

DOOR PORTERS
Made of antique finished brass. The one at left is 15 in. high, 6¼ lbs. at $4. The other is 18 in. high, 9 lbs. at $9. Many others from $4 to $12.

NUT BOWL
with nickel plated or copper Anvil and Hammer. Polished Maple, $3.50. Mahogany, $4. Ebony, $5.

HORN LANTHORN
Quaint design in antique finished, roughly soldered brass. Genuine Horn sides, 16 in. high, $12.50. Many others.



CAPE COD FIRE LIGHTER
with torch and tray. Hammered brass or copper, $8. Wrought iron, $6. Plain polished brass, $3.50. With tray, $4.

RHEIMS DOOR KNOCKER
A reproduction of the famous old Cathedral in antique finished brass, 4½ in. high, at $2.25. Many others.

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For Suffers from the War.
Tuesday, Dec. 21
CARNEGIE HALL, 8 P. M. Sharp.
Eminent Speakers include:
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Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States.
Hon. Wm. E. Borah, U. S Senator.
Hon. Wm. J. Stone, U. S Senator.
Rt. Rev. Bishop David H. Greer.
Hon. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education.
Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President Cornell University.
Hon. Meyer London, M. C.
Rabbi M. Z. Margolies.
Chairman Board of Rabbis, New York
Rev. Dr. Wm. Rosenau, President Central Conference of American Rabbis.
Mr. Louis Marshall Presiding.
Music under direction of MR. KURT SCHINDLER.
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Church Literature Press
CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS
Selected Christmas Cards and Calendars; 50 Personal Greeting Cards with envelopes, $1.50; Children's Prayer Rugs, $1.50; Bibles, $1.00 to $65.00; Altar Sets for memorials or gifts to Churches, $5.00 to $40.00; Prayer Books and Hymnals, $2.00 to $10.00 per set; Single Prayer Books, $.75 up.
SUBWAY TO ASTOR PLACE
TWO BIBLE HOUSE—NEW YORK
(Opposite Wanamaker's)

HEAR M'CALL KNEW OF OFFER TO WOOD

Witness Testifies Former Service Board Head Expressed 'Indignation, but No Surprise.'

ADVISED HIM TO TELL GLYNN

Former Governor Denies Charges Were Filed—Speed Control Devices Called Inadequate.

Edward E. McCall, who was removed as Chairman of the Public Service Commission, knew last Fall, when the contract for installing the signal system in the Fourth Avenue (Brooklyn) subway was before the commission, that Commissioner Robert C. Wood had given officials of the Federal Signal Company an opportunity to compensate him for his influence in giving it the contract, according to a statement made yesterday to the Thompson Legislative Committee, sitting at 165 Broadway, by President Albert H. Renshaw of the Federal Company.

Mr. McCall, according to President Renshaw, "expressed indignation but no surprise," and advised Mr. Renshaw to make charges against Wood to Governor Glynn. Mr. Renshaw also said he understood that charges were then pending against Wood. The committee has heard rumors that charges had been made to Governor Glynn and that they were never made public. Senator Thompson, Chairman of the Committee, would like to know what became of these charges, if they were made, and President Renshaw's statement may cause him to start a new line of investigation.

Former Governor Martin H. Glynn said last night at Albany that he could not understand the testimony of Mr. Renshaw. He added that no charges against Commissioner Wood had been filed with him while he was Governor.

Signal System Not Installed.

The committee in its investigation of a so-called $50,000 "slush fund" said to have been used in connection with the signal contracts brought out the fact yesterday that the speed control system which formed part of the new specifications in the contract finally awarded the General Railway Signal Company of Rochester, and for which, it is said, the company paid the inventor $50,000, has not been installed on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, but is only being experimented with. The speed control is now only partly in use on one car, and, according to President Renshaw, it is "not worth much."

The contract for equipping the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system with a signal service was originally awarded to the Federal Company, the lowest bidder, but this was withdrawn and new bids solicited when Colonel T. S. Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit wrote the Public Service Commission a letter stating that he understood that the General Company had a patent on a safety speed control device which he thought would be desirable to use in the subway, and asked that the matter be reopened. Senator Thompson brought out that there are some 3,000 patented speed control devices on the market, and according to his statement none of them has given satisfactory service. President Renshaw testified that, in spite of the General Company's claim for its speed control patent, the subway is being equipped with practically the same signal service system which he offered to install at a cost of nearly $500,000 less than the General Company bid.

While the Thompson Committee was in session, the Grand Jury continued its investigation into the circumstances surrounding the Centre Street Loop signal service contract which, according to Sidney G. Johnson, Commissioner Wood offered to "swing" to the Union Switch and Signal Company of Swissvale, Penn., for $5,000. Mr. Johnson was again before the Grand Jury for several hours, and had not finished his testimony when that body adjourned until next Wednesday. It was said he told much more to the Grand Jury than he had divulged to the Thompson Committee.

No Indictments This Year.

It became practically certain yesterday that the Grand Jury will not return any indictments in the case until after the first of the year, when Edward Swann will succeed Charles A. Perkins as District Attorney. It was said at the Criminal Court Building that District Attorney Perkins is not at all sure that the testimony so far produced warrants the returning of an indictment, and that he will take no further action in the matter, but leave it for his successor. Johnson's testimony before the Grand Jury, it was said, is so much at variance with the testimony of other witnesses, including President Walter D. Uptegraff, Attorney S. O. Denison, and former director John R. McCune of the Union Company, that much more substantial corroboration of Johnston's story will be needed.

Presient Renshaw was the first witness before the committee yesterday and continued his testimony regarding the attempts of his company to obtain the Fourth Avenue subway contract. He said that two or three days after John T. Cade, Vice President of his company, in charge of sales, had told him of Commissioner Wood's offer to use his influence to give the Federal Company the contract, he had a talk with Mr. McCall, then Chairman of the Public Service Commission.

"Just tell us what you told Judge McCall," said Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the committee.

"I told him," said President Renshaw, "that Commissioner Wood had practically given Mr. Cade an opportunity to give him a compensation for his influence. That was the pith of it. Furthermore, I told him that William C. Banks had asked Cade to go and see him, and that he (Banks) had said that Wood would use his influence for a consideration to get us the contract. This conversation took place in Mr. McCall's office at the Public Service Commission."

"What did Mr. McCall say?"

McCall Showed No Surprise.

"He expressed indignation, but no surprise. He suggested that I take the information and make charges against Wood to Governor Glynn. I did not do so for the reason that it would be only one man's word against another and that there was no other proof than the mere statement. I understood that charges were pending against Commissioner Wood at that time. I do not know if Mr. McCall told me so or not. I do not remember now who I got this information from."

"Did you ever make an investigation to find out if the information was correct?"

"I probably did make some effort to find out if the charges were pending against Commissioner Wood, but I got no information."

"Then you have told all you know about the matter?"

"Yes, practically all. I had a number of conversations with Mr. McCall. I saw him five or six times while the contract was pending. He always expressed the opinion that our company would get the contract if we were competent to do the work and we were able to put up an adequate bond, despite the controversy over the patent matters."

"Did Mr. McCall tell you that your company would get the contract if you were the lowest bidder?"

"He did. He gave me assurances shortly before the contract was let that it would go to the low bidder. Mr. McCall said he would not vote for any but the lowest bidder."

Mr. Renshaw then explained the various signal devices. He said he was acquainted with the Simmen system of cab signal control, the one used by the General Railway Signal Company. He said he did not think it adequate for subway use. It had been used experimentally on some electric trolley lines in the Middle West, he said, but he knew nothing of the company beyond that its office was in Buffalo. His engineers had told him, he said, that the work being installed on the B. R. T. lines was along the specifications he had first bid on, but that the company obtained the option to install the Simmen speed control device if it was found to work satisfactorily. About 13 per cent. of the regular signal system was already installed in the Fourth Avenue subway, he said.

"What has been done regarding the speed control device?" he was asked.

Calls the Device Crude.

"I have heard that some experiments have been made," he replied. "I heard they were going to install a mere automatic stop device, such as had been tried in the West, and not a speed control at all. The patent on this device alone does not amount to much. My engineers examined a model at Atlantic City and reported that they found it very crude."

"Is it true," asked Mr. Lewis, "that inventive minds have been at work on devices of this kind for many years?"

"Yes," replied the witness, "for twenty years. A good many patents have been applied for."

"How much is a patent of this kind worth?" asked Senator Thompson.

"It is hard to tell," replied the witness. "Personally I do not think it is worth much."

"Is it worth $100?"

"It is very difficult for me to put a value on it. It might be worth more than that."

"Up to now, within your experience, has there been developed a practical speed control device?"

"No, not within my knowledge."

Clifton W. Wilder, engineer of the Public Service Commission, in charge of signal installation, was called. He explained the alternative proposition in the General Company's contract whereby the company was obligated to undertake to develop a speed control system, and if it proved satisfactory to the B. R. T. and the commission it would be substituted for the present speed control system. The witness admitted that only one car on the B. R. T. system had been partially equipped with the patented speed control device during the last year.

"And you don't know of what use it is yet?"

"No," admitted Mr. Wilder.

"And you have charge of this particular department?"

"Under Chief Engineer Craven, yes."

He said the General Railway Signal Company had not guaranteed to develop a speed control system, but only to experiment with it. The witness said he did not know that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad had an experimental track along the Harlem River testing out speed control systems.

After an adjournment until this morning was taken, Senator Thompson said he expected to wind up the case against Commissioner Wood within a day or two, and then take an adjournment over the week-end.

Hicks Appoints Roosevelt Man.

FREEPORT, L. I., Dec. 20.—The first official act of Frederick C. Hicks, who received his certificate of election as Congressman today, was to appoint J. Huyler Ellison as his private secretary. Ellison is a personal friend of Colonel Roosevelt's, and was formerly Secretary to the Nassau County Republican Committee. Hicks and Lathrop Brown have been fighting the election of 1914 in the courts for a year.

STRAUS TAKES OATH AS P. S. BOARD HEAD

New Chairman Reiterates Declaration That Square Deal Is His Platform.

SEES COMMISSION AT WORK

Will Begin His Labors Today, When Contract for New River Subway Tunnel Comes Up.

Oscar S. Straus took the oath as Chairman of the Public Service Commission yesterday morning. He arrived at the office of the commission some time before the hour set for the ceremony, and got his first taste of the work which lies before him by attending the call of the calendar, which has been recently instituted as part of the commission's regular routine.

He took no part in the proceedings, but sat on the right hand of Acting Chairman Cram and listened with interest as the cases were set forth briefly before the commission. There was nothing momentous in the business of the day, as the plan of setting down all the new complaints for preliminary hearings before the entire commission has been adopted merely to insure each Commissioner an opportunity to learn of matters that will come before him eventually for his vote after they have been sifted out by one of the commission named for the work.

But Mr. Straus was able to get some idea of the scope of the work he has undertaken, as the cases dealt with such diverse subjects as the division of a cost of improvement between the city and the New York Central, the question whether the commission had the right to order transfers between the Third Avenue street cars and those of the New York & Queens County line, and the exercise of a franchise in Brooklyn to operate steam cars along some streets near the docks.

At noon the new Chairman, with Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the commission, went up to his new office, and there found Justice Lehman ready to administer the oath, and among the spectators were Percy S. Straus, the new Chairman's nephew, and several officers of the commission, including George S. Coleman, chief counsel, and James B. Walker, Assistant Secretary.

The Justice administered the oath at 12:15 o'clock, the new Chairman giving his assent in a firm, loud voice. The oath ran:

I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Public Service Commissioner of the First District and Chairman thereof, State of New York, according to the best of my ability.

As Mr. Straus spoke, with hand uplifted, half a dozen cameras took his picture, and he was photographed again as he sat in his chair signing his name to the document. The Commissioners had by this time completed their hearing downstairs, and as they came up they called on Mr. Straus and offered him their well wishes in his new office.

Asked by the reporters if he had anything to say, Chairman Straus replied:

"I am ready to begin to learn; to acquire the knowledge necessary to attack the problems which confront a Public Service Commissioner. Of course it will take some time for me to familiarize myself with the work ahead of me, as I made clear to the Governor when he pressed upon me the acceptance of this place. I told him I would accept with the understanding that if I found the work uncongenial or too exacting I should feel free to resign. Should I come to that conclusion, I shall feel that the place was accepted on that express condition.

"I propose to give my very best efforts and to do what I can to restore confidence in commission government. I have no plan or policy other than to give a square deal. I see the work is surrounded with complications and difficulties; is large and comprehensive, and requires the fullest attention. I shall do my best."

The new Chairman spent the afternoon in his office, inquiring into his new duties and the problems which will be brought before him for his immediate consideration. Among his callers was William R. Willcox, the first Chairman of the commission, who has, ever since his first connection with it, taken the greatest interest in its affairs and has kept in close touch with its doings.

Chairman Straus will have to pass this morning, at his first public meeting, on the award of the contract for the tunnel under the East River from Fourteenth Street for the Eastern District line, and will preside at the adjourned hearing on the third-tracking of the Fulton Street elevated of Brooklyn, for which the Committee of One Hundred wants to substitute a subway paid for by assessment.

COLONEL HIRST ACQUITTED.

Commander of Madison Barracks Exonerated by Court-Martial.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Colonel Robert Hirst, U. S. A., commanding officer at Madison Barracks, was acquitted in the recent court-martial held at the barracks, according to the findings made public there today. The charge against him was "conduct prejudicial to military discipline."

The court-martial of Colonel Hirst was ordered by General Wood after an investigation following information received at Governors Island that a private in Colonel Hirst's regiment had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for striking his Colonel in the face. The charges against the officer were that he had gone into a saloon where were gathered a number of his men.

Colonel Hirst, in speaking of the matter to his friends, always asserted that he had gone into the barroom to quiet one of his men who was misbehaving under the influence of liquor. The soldier, according to the Colonel, became abusive and struck him, whereupon the officer had him arrested.

Colonel Hirst is one of the youngest men in the service with the rank of Colonel. He was graduated from West Point with the class of 1886, at the age of 21½ years. He is very popular and won the liking of everybody at the Business Men's Training Camp at Plattsburg last Summer.

"They wouldn't believe my Tuxedo was Saks-made"

Told to us a few days ago by a well-known New York newspaperman, who had just bought a new Saks Tuxedo for Christmas

¶ The incredulous ones were two of the best known actors on the American stage, *and we don't blame them a bit.* Judged by average ready-to-wear standards, Saks Evening Clothes are *incredible.* To men accustomed to pay fabulous prices for their clothes and to submit to the ritual of tape, chalk and conversation for every garment they wear, it seemed inconceivable that style could be acquired at such economy of cost and time.

¶ Yet the fact remains that Saks Evening Dress Clothes will *fit a man without rehearsal and without slipping up on their lines!* Same with a Saks Cutaway. And no formal and informal clothes made so admirably combine flexibility of tailoring with permanence of fit.

Dress Clothes, coat and trousers....$28 to $55
A special model, silk lined, at $28

Tuxedo, coat and trousers,.....$25 to $38
A special model, silk lined, at $25

Braided Cutaway Coat and Vest....$28 to $38

SAKS DRESS VESTS—$3.50 to $12
Our leadership also extends to vests, whereof we have a range of selections which embraces the richest silk and mercerized designs ever made for formal wear.

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In every department are shown Christmas Gifts for practical purposes arranged for quick selection, at Moderate Prices.

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS of Fine Linen, one dozen $5.00
WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, Hand Woven, one doz. 4.50
CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, all Linen, one doz. 2.00
HEMSTITCHED TOWELS, all Linen, one doz. - 6.75
BATH SET, 1 Bath Mat, 2 large Bath Towels, and 2 Wash Cloths, per set - - - - - 2.50
TEA NAPKINS, Scalloped Edge or Hemstitched Damask, one doz. - - - - - - - 6.75
CENTRE PIECES of Embroidered Linen, 24 or 27 inches in diameter - - - - - 5.00 or 6.00
EMBROIDERED PILLOW CASES, per pair - - 3.00

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From the Men's Shop

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$30.00, 37.50, 45.00 to $60.00
If we could have made better styles, used finer materials or added the silk braid or satin binding more effectively than we have in these Evening Clothes, we would have done so. These suits are the final word sartorially, in Evening Suits.

Club Clothes or Tuxedo Suits
$25.00, 32.50 to $45.00
Dinner Jackets which are conspicuous only for the fine distinguished appearance they lend the man who wears them. Soft London grays; and blacks to match your Evening Clothes. Models to please the whims or satisfy the ideas of all the different men who will wear them.

Afternoon Coats—The "Cutaway"
$25.00 to $30.00
When you buy your Afternoon Coat, Waistcoat or Afternoon Trousers in the Lord & Taylor Men's Shop you get clothes designed, cut and tailored in that "different" manner which distinguishes them from other ready-to-wear clothes. A mere hand-tailored Cutaway Coat is too ordinary to find a place in our stock. Silk braid bound or plain and in two or three button models.

Waistcoats for Evening Wear
$3.50, 4.00, 5.00 to $12.50
White pique and corded silks for the "claw hammer." Black corded silks for the tuxedo.

Morning or Afternoon Waistcoats
$3.75, 5.00 and $6.00
Smart Waistcoats to contrast with sombre toned suits, stripes, checks, tan or fancy mixtures.
Fourth Floor.

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Prices $1.50 to $4.50
White linen or pique, plain or fancy bosoms.

Shoes and Pumps for Dress Wear—**$5.00**
The shoes have black cloth button tops, while the pumps assure a safe step in dancing; a rubber disk in the sole prevents slipping.
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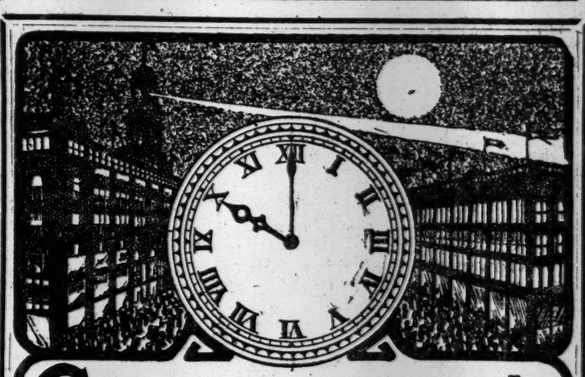

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Sterling Silver Powder Boxes—fitted with puff and mirror; finger ring and chain..... $1.95
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Solid Gold Lavallieres—10-kt., some beautifully set with diamonds, pearls, amethysts, sapphires, rubies or in many charming styles; regularly $6 to $10; special tomorrow, $3.75 to..... $5

Solid Gold Cuff Links—extra heavy; plain or English finish, including monogram $5
Men's and Women's Gold-Filled Watches—at..... $5
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10-Karat Solid Gold Bracelets—dainty bead edge and plain centre; also engraved design; at..... $6.95
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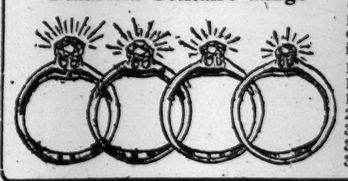
Iris Opera Glasses—beautiful novelty pearl; Oriental, white or smoked; these have excellent achromatic lenses and double pearl barrel, $6.25

10-Karat Solid Gold Tie Clasps—set with a fine cut diamond and 2 synthetic rubies or emeralds.. $5

Diamond Solitaire Rings



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Dozens of Cushions to Fit All Regular Size Morris Chairs—sold separately or with chairs at popular prices. Your choice Tapestry, Velour, Imitation Leather, etc.
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20 Other Styles of Telephone Stands—in various other finishes and designs.
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Fumed Oak Library Tables—magazine stands at each end; at..... $10.50
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Smoking Stands—in quartered oak, fumed oak; finished with outfit; at..... $3.75
25 Styles of Smoking Tables—in various finishes and styles at popular prices.

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UNFAIR, WOMEN SAY OF SING SING INQUIRY

Weeks's Office Is Prejudiced, Declare Two Who Work for Prison Reform.

TALK AFTER TESTIFYING

Charge That They Were Not Allowed to State Facts Favorable to Warden Osborne.

Charges of bias and unfairness were made yesterday against the office of District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County, who, with the Grand Jury, is making an investigation into conditions at Sing Sing Prison, by Miss Madeleine Z. Doty, a lawyer, and member of the Prison Reform Commission. Miss Doty, who made her statement at the Hotel Belmont, said that in talking she wished to avoid a possible charge of contempt of court, so would make public only what she felt would not make her liable to such a charge.

Her first statement was that she had appeared before the Grand Jury at White Plains yesterday morning as a witness, and had not been permitted to tell many things she knew concerning Warden Thomas Mott Osborne's method of managing the prison.

"I was allowed to be in the Grand Jury room only five minutes," she said, "and I was not allowed to give the jury facts and comparisons which I have learned in ten years of prison work. I might add that these facts and comparisons would have been favorable to Mr. Osborne's system.

"Assistant District Attorney William J. Fallon was not at all friendly to me, and I felt from the start that I was an unwelcome witness, that they did not want to hear my testimony. I had 1,500 records of convicts, gathered from criminals confined in all of the prisons of the State, which would have shown that two-thirds of the men were made criminals by the old style of prison management. Part of my testimony would have been about a former Sing Sing convict, who is now working in an automobile factory, earning a good living honestly, and devoting his spare time to prison reform.

"But when I was before the Grand Jury I was not permitted to give this and other testimony. I was asked concerning a case about which I knew nothing, and was silenced when I wanted to talk about cases with which I was familiar. I must say that I do not believe that the majority of witnesses being summoned before the Grand Jury, convicts and others, are the ones who know most about the real conditions at Sing Sing.

"It was not simply in behalf of Mr. Osborne that I wanted to testify, but in defense of prison reform. It is all simply a matter of common sense, this new system of prison management. Any mother knows that if she locks her children in a nursery, pulls down the blinds, and leaves the children with nothing to do, devilry will result, whereas if she allows the children to get out into the open and play baseball and other games the result will be clean living. It is the same with men and women in prison."

Miss Emily Seaman, Instructor in Physiological Chemistry in Teachers College, Columbia University, and a member of the National Committee of Prison Labor and Prison Reform, was also a witness before the Grand Jury yesterday, and returned to New York from White Plains very much dissatisfied with her experience.

"No one associated with the investigation," she said, "showed a desire for information about general conditions in Sing Sing. I have been studying prison conditions in this State for five or six years, and I wanted to give the Grand Jury facts, statistics and comparisons, that would have given them an insight into what was going on at Sing Sing, but Mr. Fallon asked me only the names of the convicts who had been my guides in the prison on the occasion of some of my visits there.

"I have been especially interested in the food served to prisoners and have analyzed the provisions at Sing Sing and other prisons. I could have told the Grand Jury what Mr. Osborne and the Mutual Welfare League have done and are doing to improve the food in Sing Sing."

Miss Seaman said the investigation was not a broad one.

There will be no further sessions of the Grand Jury until after Christmas. Besides Miss Doty and Miss George E. Reynolds, Clifford B. Harmon testified yesterday.

DUNBAR'S LIBRARY SOLD.

$51 Paid for a Dante Published in 1487.

The sale of the library of John B. Dunbar, the son of an Indian missionary, was begun at the American Art Galleries yesterday. Dr. Joseph Martini paid $51 for a copy of Dante's "Divina Commedia," published at Brescia in 1487. Frederick W. Morris gave $52 for the rare first edition of Daniel Coxe's "Description of the English Province of Carolana, by the Spaniards called Florida and by the French La Louisiane," published in London in 1722.

George D. Smith obtained for $25 Jakob Begert's "Nachrichten von der Americanischen Halbinsel Californien," a scarce work published at Mannheim in 1772; L. V. Baker paid $15 for the rare first edition of Paris M. Davis's "Authentick History of the Late War Between the United States and Great Britain," published at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1829. Mr. Morris gave $25 for the scarce Parts 1, 2, 3, and 5 of B. F. French's "Historical Collections of Louisiana." W. Gleeson's "History of the Catholic Church in California," first edition, San Francisco, 1872, brought $23.50. Daniel W. Harmon's "Journal of Voyages and Travels in the Interior of North America" went to Mr. Smith for $31. The rare original edition of James Adair's "History of the American Indians" brought $27.50. James F. Drake paid $19.50 for a rare "History of the County of Berkshire, Massachusetts," by David Dudley Field and others.

The sale will be continued today.

FIND W. W. COLE DEAD IN HOTEL BATHROOM

New York Engineer Discovered Sitting in Chair with Gas Jet Turned Wide Open.

CORONER CALLS IT SUICIDE

But Friends Insist Death Was Probably the Result of a Recent Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 20.—W. W. Cole, a consulting engineer of the firm of Cole, Ives & Davison of 61 Broadway, was found dead in a bathroom at a local hotel early this morning. Gas was flowing from a jet turned wide open, and the Coroner, after several hours' investigation, rendered a verdict of suicide.

Mr. Cole came to this city Sunday evening to consult with a lawyer on a case in which he was to appear as referee. He dined with H. M. Beugler, head of the local gas company, and Edward E. Perkins, former Democratic Chairman. He seemed in excellent spirits, and chatted with his friends until midnight. Before retiring he asked the desk to call him at 6 o'clock in the morning.

A guest detected the odor of gas early this morning, traced it to the bathroom, and then called the night clerk and H. W. Bain, the proprietor. They broke open the door, and found Mr. Cole sitting in a chair at the head of the bathtub. At his side lay a magazine, and the water was turned on and was overflowing through a drain. He had been dead several hours.

A note for $200, due today, was found in Mr. Cole's pockets, but his friends say that he was not in financial difficulty and could have borrowed hundreds of dollars without security. Mr. Cole's health was good, and friends say that his domestic life was congenial. He remarked to friends Sunday night about the remarkable flow of gas in the Nelson House rooms, but no singularity was attached to the remark until today.

Several years ago, Mr. Cole's friends say, he sustained injuries in an accident, and the operation which followed destroyed his sense of smell. They believe that the death was accidental and say that, as Mr. Cole flung his clothes off in the bathroom, preparatory to taking his bath, he knocked open the gascock.

His New York home was at 400 West End Avenue. He is survived by his wife and two sons, Norman of Scranton, Penn., and another who is a student at a preparatory school in Bethlehem, Penn.

The body was taken to Elmira, Penn., tonight for burial.

At the office of Cole, Ives & Davison in this city it was denied yesterday that Mr. Cole had been asphyxiated. One of his associates said that Mr. Cole underwent an operation recently, and death undoubtedly occurred from complications resulting from it.

Mr. Cole was born in Medford, Mass., in 1868, and was educated at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated in 1887. After leaving college he was employed as assistant engineer with the New England Construction Company. Later he was employed by the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railway as Division Engineer. He returned to Boston some years afterward, becoming Superintendent of Electrical Affairs on the West End Street Railroad.

In 1899 Cole became identified with the Utica Belt Line, designing and building the West Side Railroad and Elmira Heights water works. During the following sixteen years he was associated with the Public Utilities Company of Elmira. Under his management the gas, electric, water, and street railways of the city were consolidated into one corporation, of which he was the Vice President and General Manager.

Mr. Cole left Elmira in 1907 to become a member of the firm of Day & Zimmerman of Philadelphia, where he remained for seven years, after which he came to this city and joined the firm of Cole, Ives & Davison.

He was the First Vice President of the Empire State Gas and Electric Association of New York, and Vice President of the New York State Railway Association, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Electrical Engineers, National Electric Light Association, Illuminating Engineering Society, American Water Works Association, and several other organizations.

STENOTYPIST.

Intelligent and rapid stenographers are valuable assets in business offices. They may be found by the want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Fleischman's ROSES

Our floral Novelties for this Xmas are premier in elegance, surpassing all others in originality. See them and your shopping will end.

5th Ave., Cor. 42d St. 30 Church St. (Hudson Terminal Bldg.)

Railway Exchange Building, Chicago

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

Christmas Gifts For the Million!

Store Open from 8:30 A. M. until 7 P. M.

LAST week's storms prevented many of our out-of-town friends from reaching the store. For that reason we have decided to keep the store open evenings until 7 o'clock.

This extended time will give our patrons from the suburbs broader opportunity to do their Christmas shopping, and in addition enjoy the many special Holiday attractions provided by GIMBELS.

The additional hour will also prove valuable to those who find it inconvenient to get away from business during regular hours.

GIMBELS Offers You Every Possible Inducement in Merchandise, Price and Service.

Fine Leather Goods From Home and Abroad

Thousands of Women's Handbags, $1 to $15

Leather Handbags, $1 to $35.
Velvet Handbags, $1 to $50.
Silk Handbags, $1 to $40.
Silk and Fancy Fabric Evening Bags, $2.50 to $50.
Silk and Velvet Skating Bags, $5.
Imported Beaded Bags, $1 to $150.

Every New Style of Fitted Dressing Case for Men and Women, $1.95 to $50.

Dressing Cases of black grain seal, black or colored morocco, sole leather or pigskin, with fittings of plain or decorated white celluloid, imitation ebony, brass, ebony and sterling silver.

Leather Novelties by the Score

Men's Wallets, $1 to $10.
Bill Books, $1 to $10.
Jewel Boxes, $1 to $25.
Sewing Boxes, $3.95 to $27.50.
Medicine Cases, $1 to $5.
Music Rolls, $1 to $10.
Card Cases, $1 to $6.50.
Thermos Bottles, $1 to $8.
Thermos Cases, $1 to $8.
Leather Covered Flasks, 50c to $6.
Cigar and Cigarette Holders, $2.50 to $6.50.
Humidors, $5 to $75.
Children's Leather Handbags, 50c to $5.
Leather Vanity Bags, $5.
Meerschaum Pipes, $5 to $10.
Smokers' Articles, $1.50 to $8.
Smoking Tables, $1 to $25.

Imported Novelties, $5 to $75.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

"French Ivory" Toilet Articles

A BEAUTIFUL finish, making a fine imitation of real ivory. Articles can be monogrammed without charge, thereby giving them a distinctive touch.

11-Piece French Ivory Finish Toilet Sets, $10.75

Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, $4.50, $5 and $6

Large size pieces; handsomely boned.

9-Piece Boudoir Sets, $13.50

Du Barry pattern.

10-Piece Boudoir Sets, $19.50

Black and white pattern; large pieces.

7-Piece French Ivory Finish Manicure Sets, $3.50

Large size.

6-Piece Manicure Sets, $4.50

Louis XVI. style.

Jewel Boxes

Separate tray and partitions, $3. Without tray, $1.

Specially Priced

Perfume Bottles
Candle Stick Holders.
Picture Frames
Combs, Brushes, Mirrors
Boxes, Trays and Manicure Pieces

Imitation Tortoise Shell Toilet Articles, 50c to $4

In regular patterns and Du Barry styles; sets may be made up to meet your requirements.

"French Imperial Ivory" Toilet Articles, 65c to $8.75 each

GIMBELS have their regular supplies of French Imperial Ivory, by Dehamme, Delettre of Cauvigny, France.

GIMBELS—Main Floor.

Electric Lights for the Christmas Tree, $2.25

EIGHT light outfits for use when there is no electricity. Complete and ready for immediate use, with colored bulbs and three "Red Seal" batteries.

"Current" Outfits Ready to Connect

For use where there is electricity in the home. Complete with abundance of insulated wire and colored pear-shaped bulbs, complete with socket.

$1.75 for the 8-Light size. | $3.50 for the 16-Light size. | $5.25 for the 24-Light size. | $7 for the 32-Light size.

The Same, With Bulbs Imitating Fruits and Nuts

$2.25 for the 8-Light size. | $4.50 for the 16-Light size. | $6.75 for the 24-Light size. | $9 for the 32-Light size.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Your Christmas Victrola Is at GIMBELS

Prices Range from $15 Up to $300

Easy Payment Plans.

GIMBEL Special Victrola IX Combination, $66.50

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

GIMBELS Victrola business is extraordinarily large—the biggest in the history of this business.

Stocks of Victrolas and Victor Records are complete, and are shown under the best conditions imaginable.

Victrola IV, $15; Easy Payments
Victrola VI, $25; Easy Payments
Victrola IX, $50; Easy Payments
Victrola XI, $100; Easy Payments
Victrola XIV, $150; Easy Payments
Victrola XVI, $200; Easy Payments
Victrola XVIII, $300; Easy Payments

GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

$5 Cash, $5 Monthly

Distinctive Gifts in the Jewelry Store

First Quality! Moderate Prices!

This statement applies to the little gifts of "French Jewelry" at 25c and 50c, as well as to the exquisite Diamond Jewelry at hundreds of dollars.

Watches are Specialized—every kind from Bracelet Watches at $7.50 to Men's Swiss Watches at $295 and Women's Diamond-and-Platinum Bracelet Watches at $440.

Gifts for Women

Sterling Silver Mesh Bags, $15 to $100.
Gold-plated Mesh Bags—in the new canary green finish or the always fashionable English finish, $9.50.
Sterling Silver Dorine Powder Boxes, $1 to $2.
German Silver Vanity Cases for young girls and women, fitted, $1.50 to $3.50.
Gold-plated Vanity Cases, fitted, $5.
Sterling Silver Lace Pins, set with imitation sapphires and finely cut rhinestones, $3.75.
French Pearl Necklaces with solid gold clasps, $1.95—special. Others at $2.50 to $75.
Oriental Tinted Pearl Earrings, $3 to $5.50.

Gifts for Men

Sterling Silver Cigarette Cases in the new "Have One" styles, $12.50.
Gold-filled Key Rings with chains, $2.50.
Sterling Silver Key Rings with chains, $1.75 to $3.50.
Sterling Silver Clutch Pencils, $1.
Gold-filled Cuff Links in loose and dumbbell styles, $1 to $2.
Sterling Silver and Pearl Cuff Links, 50c to $1.
Gold-plated Scarf Pins, jeweled, 50c to $1.25.
Gold-plated Pocket Knives, 50c to $6.50.
Sterling Silver Card Cases, $4 to $7.50.

Diamond Jewelry

Men's Cuff Links, $18.50 to $48.
Men's Rings, $45 to $415.
Men's Scarf Pins, $17.50 to $42.50.
Women's Solitaire Rings, $20 to $635.
Two-stone Rings, $45 to $150.
Three-stone Rings, $75 to $875.
Brooches, $25 to $775.
La Vallieres, $26.50 to $450.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

A Sale of Blouses

This exceptional Collection of Blouses was sold only to us because our Blouse Shop is the only one in America that could manipulate the sale of such

A Large Purchase

$12.75 to $22.75 Georgette Crepe Blouses at $6.95 and $8.95

White *Bisque* *Black* *Green*
Flesh Color *Navy Blue* *Brown* *Blackberry*

As the Georgette Crepe is of the finest quality—very heavy—it was successfully dyed to match the new cloth materials for suits.

The Highest Type of Blouses Ever Made in New York

In Colored Chiffon, Black Lace and Black Nets.
Many of the Blouses are exquisitely hand embroidered.
A large number are hand appliqued with cordings and beads.
Some of them are inset with bands and panels of silk or satin.
Several models are simply finished with double hemstitching and pipings of silk.
Every detail has been finished to the point of perfection.

One Thousand $5 to $6.95 Blouses at $3.95

In colored Chiffon, Black Lace and Black Nets.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

A Fine Piano or Player At Little Cost

THE long winter evenings are coming—Christmas almost here—and what can be so jolly for one's self, one's children, or one's guests as the music of a good Piano or Player Piano. As for the kiddies—did you ever realize the educational and social value to them of the ability to play the piano? It is inestimable.

Buy on Our Easy Payment Plan

A small initial deposit and a nominal amount monthly will put any one of these fine instruments in your home. Remember, you secure free delivery where our wagons run or to your nearest freight station if you live away from our delivery routes.

Also free tuning for one year, a free bench with each player piano, and a free stool with each piano you buy.

The Conreid Piano . $190
The Conreid Piano . $210
The Conreid Piano . $295
The Shoninger Piano $325
The Fischer Piano . $125
The Cadillac Player . $315
The Conreid Player . $325
The Milton Player . $425
The Cecilian Player . $460
The Conreid Player . $550

With Special Grand Back.

All sold on the GIMBEL Easy Payment Plan.

GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE

Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

Women's Outer Coats

comprising attractive and smart styles, developed in desirable fabrics, have been greatly reduced in prices, and are now marked as follows:

$19.50, 25.00, 42.50, 55.00

Also the remaining stock of high cost Wraps and Coats, including both foreign and American models, has undergone price revisions as quoted in the following:

$75.00, 135.00, 175.00

Sweater Sets for Women & Misses

are now on sale at the following advantageous prices:

Sets of brushed wool, consisting of sweater, scarf and cap to match, in white, old rose, green or Copenhagen . . . at $7.50
Separate Caps of brushed wool . at 75c.
Separate Scarfs of brushed wool, at $1.25

Men's and Women's Silk Hosiery

interestingly priced for to-day:

MEN'S SILK HALF-HOSE

In black or colors . . per pair 70c.

WOMEN'S SILK HOSE

In black . . . . . per pair 95c.
In black or white, with cotton tops and soles . . . . . per pair 75c.
In black, with extra spliced double tops per pair $1.45
In black or white, with open-work clocks per pair $2.25

Men's & Women's Handkerchiefs

in an attractive variety, at very low prices for to-day (Tuesday)

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Initialed . . per dozen $2.35 & 2.50
Plain, hemstitched, doz. 2.50, 3.25 & 4.85
With tape border . . per dozen 2.00

WOMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Initialed . . per dozen $1.50 & 1.75
Plain, hemstitched, per doz. 1.45 & 1.65
Sheer Linen, hemstitched, with hand-embroidered corner, per box of six $1.25 & 3.00
Sheer Linen, with hand-embroidered scalloped edge and fancy corner . each 38c.
Also Handkerchiefs of princess lace, with center of sheer linen (in holiday folder) each . . . . . 42c.

Winter Bed Furnishings

comprising Blankets, Comfortables, Bedspreads, Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases will be marked at unusually low prices for to-day and Wednesday, as follows:

White Blankets

per pair . $4.50, 5.50, 6.50 to 8.50

Satin-finish Bedspreads, with scalloped edges:

Single size . . each $3.00 & 3.75
Double size . . each 3.75 & 4.75

Satin-finish Bedspreads

plain hems; sizes 80x100 inches, each $2.65

Comfortables

Cotton-filled . . . . each $1.65
Cotton-filled, with figured mull top and plain border . . . . each $2.50

Muslin Sheets

Plain hems . . each 72c. to $1.10

Muslin Pillow Cases

Plain hem . . . each 19c. to 28c.

For Your Friend

WHY not 100 Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes in this artistic "Opal" humidor? A real appropriate holiday gift. $1.25 at your dealer's.

There's something about them you'll like.

Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

Mandolins, Guitars, Banjos

And Kindred Instruments

For those who play and who appreciate refined tone quality and scientific adjustment

Banjos . . . . $5.00 to $93.00
Guitars . . . . $5.00 to $175.00
Mandolins . . $5.00 to $150.00

OUR SPECIALTIES

DITSON EMPIRE
GUITARS AND MANDOLINS

MARTIN
GUITARS AND MANDOLINS

ORPHEUM
BANJOS, BANJO-MANDOLINS, TANGO BANJOS AND BANJO-GUITARS

VEGA
MANDOLINS AND MANDOLA LUTES

HAWAIIAN UKULELES, STEEL GUITARS
Same as used in "Bird of Paradise" and by Victor Talking Machine Co.

All instruments demonstrated by talented players

We are closing out a special collection of slightly used instruments

Catalogues free on request

Repairing a Specialty

Telephone Murray Hill 4144

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.
8-10-12 East 34th Street

"EVERY PAIR MADE TO WEAR"
THE Packard SHOE
$5 AND $6
LONG COUNTER SUPPORTING INSIDE SHANK
TRUSS ARCH SUPPORT

The Above and Other Styles For Sale at
288 Third Ave., New York
335 Eighth Ave., New York
835 Eighth Ave., New York

For Christmas Gifts
BUY "MILLER" LAMPS
Electric, Gas or Oil.

"Miller" lamps make ideal presents because they are both beautiful and useful. They have selected Art Glass in the shades, so the light is the best and the color effects are beautiful. Dealers should have "Miller" lamps for sale—if not, we have.

When you build buy "Miller" Lighting Fixtures.

(Cut out and save this card to remind you of "Miller.")

BUY "MILLER" OIL HEATERS
They Are Safe, Smokeless—Give Intense Heat
Edward Miller & Co. Established 1844 New York.
68 and 70 Park Place, near Woolworth Building

DEPPÉ
Gas Generator

takes place of ordinary carburetor and manifold in motor vehicles. It meters, throttles, mechanically atomizes, vaporizes and gasifies mixture before passing to cylinders. Ordinary carburetors only meter and incorrectly throttle mixture of air and oil and send 80% of oil into cylinders as raw liquid. Hence trouble.

Made and installed by
W. P. DEPPÉ,
127 DUANE STREET, N. Y.
Service Station, 87 West End Ave.
(Doty & Demos)

The L. B. Schindler Shoe Co.

TRADE MARK

If you are in need of immediate men's welt shoes, be sure to call when in town. We are jobbers of $2.00 to $2.60 snappy mdse. Shoes unbranded.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
99 DUANE ST.
Telephone 2457 Worth.

BALTIMORE SHAKEN BY VICE REPORT

Governor's Commission Charges Widespread Immorality and Accuses Leaders in City's Life.

ASSAILS BABY TRAFFIC

Accuses Clergymen of Willingness to Aid in Disposal of Undesired Infants.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—The report of the Vice Commission appointed by Governor Goldsborough, made public today, reveals shocking conditions in this city. Testimony covering hundreds of individual cases is in possession of the commission. The Legislature appropriated $5,000 for the investigation, which amount was supplemented by collections of $6,500 made by Dr. George Walker, Chairman, and other members of the commission, which had the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, of various social and charitable agencies, and a large number of physicians, including those in charge of State institutions. The report, comprising 1,200 typewritten pages, covers the work of three years.

The report comprises the following sections: First, commercialized vice; second, clandestine prostitution; third, places of assignation; fourth, immorality in Baltimore County, Anne Arundel County, and the cities of Hagerstown, Frederick, and Cumberland; fifth, traffic in babies.

Concerning the traffic in babies, the report asserts that investigators found there were institutions in Baltimore to which the mother of an illegitimate child could consign her offspring upon the payment of an agreed sum and forever rid herself of legal responsibility for it. Of the hundreds of children thus taken in charge by the institutions, the commission says that a remarkably large number die and are buried in heaps in small plots of ground, one such plot, approximately 55 feet square, having been the burial place of 5,000 babies since 1886.

"We have not attempted to make a scientific study of prostitution in general," says the report. "We have aimed only to present certain conditions which were found to exist in the City of Baltimore, in Baltimore County, in Anne Arundel County, and in the cities of Frederick, Cumberland, and Hagerstown, and their respective surrounding districts.

"We are aware that our investigations are, in many instances, incomplete, and, therefore, we deem it wise not to make many special recommendations, but rather to present the report as a contribution to the subject in the hope that it may stimulate further inquiry."

No names are mentioned in the report, although men in all walks of life—ministers, lawyers, bankers, and business men—are implicated. The names, the members of the commission say, will always be kept secret. If revealed, it is asserted, the divorce courts would be clogged with business.

Several remarkable cases are cited by the investigators. Some of the leaders of Baltimore's business and professional life are involved in scandal with women employes. Many of the men charged with continued immorality, are leading figures in the church life of the city. Charges that houses of vice are protected by political leaders of Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties are made in a separate section of the report.

The report gives interviews with representative men of Baltimore on the vice traffic and the segregation question. Special sets of questions were sent to physicians, lawyers, and business men. The first question asked the individual's views as to houses of vice, in Baltimore, whether they should be restricted to a special district or whether they should be suppressed. Summarizing, the commission says that 102 out of 141 physicians favored segregation or some form of tolerance of the houses, and thirty-three believed in suppression. The majority of the lawyers who were questioned favored segregation of vice.

Continuing the report says that there are many well-to-do and prominent men who have wives and families, but who do not hesitate to employ every means possible to debauch the young girls in their offices.

"We have many instances," the report says, "of refined and gentle girls who have gone into these offices and finally succumbed to the men about them. Many of these men are of middle life and over, have grown children and even grandchildren."

The report then describes at length methods used in many cases, including presents, dinners, late work at the office with large pay, &c., all seemingly accidental, but deliberately planned. Occasional instances of coercion by threat of loss of employment are given.

"There are several men on our list," says the commission report, "who have openly stated that they would not employ a girl who is strictly moral.

"There is nothing more reprehensible than some of the practices of a number of Baltimore's esteemed and prominent business and professional men. The practices of the red light district are pale and mild compared to the acts of some of these so-called 'Christian gentlemen.' We are led to believe that of all the occupations for women, the close association with a man in a private office is one of the most likely to lead to immorality. Parents and guardians should be fully aware of this danger that a young and inexperienced girl is liable to encounter."

Concerning the traffic in babies, the report says:

"In order to determine the attitude of physicians, nurses, midwives, superintendents of hospitals, and others relative to the permanent separating of a new-born infant from its mother, we interviewed a number in each class.

"In this investigation thirty clergymen, including Protestants, Catholics, and Hebrews, were interviewed. Of the whole number only one interposed a serious objection, each and every one of the others was willing to help, and some went much further and said that they would accept money for their services. One was willing to receive $100, another $150, and another $250. Only one of two things can be said about all of these men, either that they are willing knowingly to aid in the killing of a child or that they are ignorant of what they are doing.

"Of the forty-nine doctors interviewed forty-two were willing to aid in the procedure. All were to charge a fee, and many of them a double fee. All these men were cognizant of their acts. They were not ignorant; they knew that when a child was separated from its mother at birth and put into an institution it has hardly a chance of living. Yet for a fee they were willing to subject a child to this slow, starving death.

"We found, too, a few so-called social and religious workers who jumped at the chance and were eager—yes, greedy—for the fee offered. In justice it should be said that members of the well-known charitable organizations were interviewed concerning this, and they refused to take any part in it.

"And the institutions—day after day, month after month, year after year they receive healthy, plump infants into their wards and watch them hour after hour go rapidly down to death. They know that practically all of those that immediately after birth are separated from their mothers will die; yet year after year they keep up this nefarious, murderous traffic.

"We do not attempt in this study to settle the many complex problems relating to the illegitimate, but we believe that the facts show that society's method in many instances is one of repression and virtual murder. All of this is done in the effort to preserve a family's good name, to prevent a girl's reputation from being smirched, to save the man in the case from facing the consequences of his act. Altogether it is a well-organized hushing up by a system of subterfuges and repression in order that the certain individuals shall not have to face openly what they have done. And aiding in this is a band of doctors, clergymen, mothers, fathers, and institutions, conniving and plotting and having a hand in the killing of an absolutely helpless child, all in the name of virtue and purity for the sake of saving somebody's home."

The report in conclusion recommends the organization of a permanent Morals Welfare Commission of not more than three persons as the first step to combat the vice situation. The proposal is made that this board shall study general moral welfare, see that proper regulations are enforced, and have at its disposal sufficient funds to employ means to keep it informed about conditions as they exist.

The municipality, the report says, should see that popular amusements are not detrimental to the moral welfare of its immature citizens; should supervise the shore parks, and should censor theatrical performances and moving pictures shows where the appeal to sex is present. The report suggests that the city should establish municipal dance halls efficiently supervised; throw open the parks and playgrounds, and encourage play and athletics in every way possible; should conduct moving picture shows and open school buildings and churches in the evening for entertainments.

W. S. LUCKEY, AVIATOR, DEAD

Winner of The Times Aerial Derby Received Fatal Injuries Sept. 6.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 20.—William S. Luckey, winner of THE NEW YORK TIMES Aerial Derby, died this morning at the Royal Victoria Hospital of injuries received at Sturgeon Falls, Ontario, Sept. 6, when his back was broken by a fall from his machine.

His wife, mother, and two sisters survive him.

William S. Luckey was best known to New Yorkers as the winner of THE NEW YORK TIMES Aerial Derby on Oct. 13, 1913. The race was around Manhatan Island, and Luckey covered the course of about sixty miles in 52 minutes and 53 seconds. He drove a 100-horse-power Curtiss machine, and as he had to combat a wind of more than forty miles an hour, his was considered a splendid performance. It was the more remargable because he was laid up and crippled with rheumatism less than ten days before the race. His prize for finishing first was $1,000.

Mr. Luckey was one of the surprises of aviation. He was nearly 50 years old, with iron-gray hair, and looked more like a prosperous business man than a flier. Until the beginning of 1912 he had been a manufacturer of trunks and suitcases. Then he deliberately took up flying for the sake of his health. His early days as an aviator were unfortunate, as he had a number of minor accidents, usually resulting in the breaking of his machine. However, as his skill increased, he became one of the best and steadiest of the exhibition fliers.

His fatal accident took place on Labor Day, while he was flying at the Sturgeon Falls Fair, in Canada. At the Aero Club of America last night it was said that he had made a most successful flight, and was about to land when the tail of his machine struck a railroad embankment, throwing him from his seat to the ground. In making the landing, he tried to fly over a railroad embankment and under the telegraph wires. His machine would have passed between the two safely if he had not turned it upward, throwing the tail down, so that it struck the embankment. He was unconscious when picked up, and was immediately rushed to the Victoria Hospital, in Montreal, where it was found that his back was broken.

Mr. Luckey's body will arrive here tomorrow, and will be met by a number of those interested in aviation. The burial will take place in Warwick, N. Y.

PLANS HOSPITAL RELIEF.

New Building at Middletown Proposed by Governor Whitman.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Governor Whitman has in view a plan to relieve the congestion and overcrowding in the State hospitals by the use of the $300,000 unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Mohansic Hospital to defray part of the cost of the construction and equipment of a hospital building to be devoted solely to the care of old and feeble persons, most of them victims of senile dementia, now inmates of the various State Hospitals.

The Governor has consulted with State Architect Pilcher and plans have been prepared calling for the construction of a building to house 2,000 such patients. The plan was approved tonight by the hospital Superintendents, who were here to make their budget requests.

If the Governor's plans are approved by the Legislature, an appropriation of $700,000 probably will be requested for the construction of such a building on the grounds of the Middletown State Hospital. This site appeals to the Governor because of its easy accessibility to New York City, from which more than half of all the State Hospital patients are drawn.

At the budget conference tonight Governor Whitman approved requests for new construction and permanent betterment work at the hospitals to cost $1,042,493. The conference at a later session will consider requests of $6,845,936 for maintenance of the State institutions. Governor Whitman in questioning the Superintendents assured them that his purpose was to grant every reasonable appropriation that would improve conditions and relieve the overcrowding.

$23,000 FOR Y. M. H. A.

Felix M. Warburg, in Giving $2,500, Writes Encouragement to Workers.

The committee at the head of the movement to raise $85,000 for a new home for the Bronx Young Men's Hebrew Association announced yesterday that the day's receipts toward the fund had been $8,375, bringing the total up to more than $23,000. One contribution of $2,500 was from Felix M. Warburg, who promised that he would subscribe more as the fund grew until he had given $7,500 of the $85,000 to be collected.

The meeting at noon yesterday was addressed by Mr. Warburg, who told those present that though they had a great deal of work before them before the fund could be collected, yet the good accomplished by having such a centre would more than offset any hardship incurred in obtaining it. He told them that their efforts should meet with a quicker response in as much as the organization they represented already had an honored name and reputation, and the givers realized when they made their gifts they were doing for the future of many young men.

PLEA FOR DISMISSAL IN NEW HAVEN CASES

Judge Hunt Hears Defendants' Lawyers Argue That No Guilt Has Been Shown.

ATTACK BILLARD TESTIMONY

Alleged Conspiracy Said to Have Antedated Present View of Sherman Law.

Judge Hunt listened all of yesterday in the Federal District Court while counsel for the 11 ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company tried to show that he should dismiss the complaint against them. The jurors were excused, and the lawyers probably will occupy all of today.

Richard V. Lindabury, counsel for William Rockefeller, began with an assault upon the Billard Company evidence. He contended that this corporation was in no sense a sham, but a genuine company, and as such its dealings had nothing to do with the New Haven or its Directors.

The court brought up the evidence of a meeting of New Haven Directors, at which it was testified J. P. Morgan grumbled at the $2,000,000 profit Mr. Billard apparently made. That seemed to imply that the concern was not so independent.

Mr. Lindabury was ready to explain. He said that since Mr. Billard was a friend of the New Haven, and that concern was forced to get rid of its Boston & Maine stock, Mr. Morgan held it not a very friendly act to make so much profit. But, said Mr. Lindabury, Mr. Morgan spoke hastily, for as Mr. Mellen had testified, the $2,000,000 profit was largely paper.

John G. Milburn, counsel for Charles M. Pratt, supported Mr. Lindabury. He said the Billard testimony was news to many of the Directors, when they heard it at the trial.

Then Michael Kenealy began an eloquent defense of his client, Edward D. Robbins. Mr. Robbins, who is a lawyer and was general counsel for the New Haven, sat behind him and prompted him with facts and dates. Mr. Kenealy urged that Mr. Robbins was on the New Haven Board only fourteen months, and in that time the company's only acquisition was the unimportant steamboat Kennebec. As for the Billard Company, Mr. Kenealy said, Mr. Robbins was merely its counsel and never a Director. He then took up the involved story of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, and sketched it as a thing altogether apart from the New Haven.

While Mr. Kenealy was speaking, Robert D. Holmes of 97 Warren Street suddenly had a seizure in the courtroom. He was removed by the court attendants and sent home.

After luncheon the main attack of the defense was begun by Royall Victor, who read a motion to dismiss the indictment, giving eighteen reasons. It urged that there was a variance between the indictment and the evidence in that there was no testimony to show that there had been any conspiracy to monopolize.

Thomas D. Thacher argued further on Mr. Victor's points, asserting that a vast mass of the record was utterly useless, and declaring that the "conspiracy" was the product of an overzealous official imagination, which must fade away in the light of common sense."

Mr. Thacher pointed out that, granting the defendants had conspired, the Court must remember that the conspiracy was held to have begun in 1890, that the interpretation of the Sherman law had changed considerably since then and it would not be fair to hold the defendants to account for acts during the earlier part of that period, which had not been held to be illegal until a later date.

He was followed by Goldthwaite H. Dorr, who developed the argument based on the advance in the art of railroading. With a map he went at length into the advantage the development of the New Haven had been in the transportation of goods, and contended that this was to the advantage of all persons concerned.

Judge Hunt remarked that he was asking the Court to pass upon facts which should be left to the jury.

STEAMER EASTLAND SOLD.

Will Be Used by Illinois Naval Reserve After Alterations Are Made.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The steamer Eastland, which overturned at its dock in the Chicago River July 24, causing the loss of 812 lives, was sold at auction today to Captain Evers of the Illinois Naval Reserve for $46,000. The vessel was offered for sale by the United States Marshal on an order from the United States District Court, based upon claims for salvage by the wrecking company which raised the ship.

Captain Evers has announced that the boat will be used by the Naval Reserve after certain alterations have been made in the hull that he is sure will make it seaworthy.

The Eastland is said to have cost the original owners $350,000. For a time it was owned in Cleveland, and carried excursionists out of that city.

'BUSINESS GETTER' ON TRIAL

George H. Lowden Charged with Forgery by Broker Employers.

George H. Lowden, 40 years old, formerly prominent in society at Meadow Brook, L. I., was put on trial before Judge Nott in General Sessions yesterday, charged with forgery. Up to last October, when he was indicted, Lowden was employed as a "business getter" for the brokerage house of Ehrich & Co. of 67 Exchange Place. He was indicted on the allegation that he had deposited ten bogus 100-share certificates of stock of the Laclede Gas Company of St. Louis with the Ehrich concern as collateral for an alleged customer whose name he gave as Frank A. Weston.

Assistant District Attorney Manley in his opening declared he would show that the defendant had obtained $75,000 on the fake certificates. The hearing of evidence will begin today.

POLICEMAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Suicide Occurs Day After Patrolman Mackrell, III, Leaves Hospital.

David Mackrell, a patrolman attached to the West 100th Street Station, committed suicide yestetrday in the bathroom of his home, 746 St. Nicholas Avenue, by shooting himself in the right temple with his service revolver. He was on a two-month sick leave, suffering from nervous prostration and insomnia.

According to his wife and stepson, Roy West, Mackrell was unusually cheerful in the morning and talked and chatted at breakfast. After breakfast, when Mrs. Mackrell began her household duties and her son was preparing to leave for his work, Mackrell went into the bathroom. A shot was heard and when the mother and son rushed to the bathroom they found the patrolman lying on the floor. Dr. O'Rourke of St. Lawrence Hospital pronounced him dead.

Mackrell had been in the Rivercrest Sanitarium at Astoria for some time, and left for home Sunday in order to spend the holidays with his family. He was appointed to the Police Department in August, 1901.

A SUICIDE, THOUGH WATCHED

Furrier Eludes His Wife and Kills Himself on Stair Landing.

Despondent because of illness, Jacob Brown, a furrier, committed suicide yesterday on the sixth floor landing of 16 East 103d Street, where he lived on the second floor with his wife and six children. Brown was discharged by Magistrate Corrigan in Harlem Court Sunday after he had been arraigned on a charge of having attempted to kill himself. He promised that he would not make another attempt on his life.

Three days ago he was found in his home unconscious from gas poisoning, and was taken to Harlem Hospital, where he remained until he recovered, after which he was arraigned in court.

Brown's wife kept a careful watch on him, and yesterday, when he spoke incoherently, she followed him from the house. He eluded her and she returned home. She went to the cellar, thinking he might have gone there, but did not find him. She discovered him lying dead on the sixth floor landing, he having cut his throat with a razor.

MAY DAM NIAGARA FALLS.

Legislative Committee Hears of Water-Power Project.

The legislative committee which was created for the purpose of investigating the latent possibilities in the undeveloped water power of the State intends to look into the question of water-power development along the Catskill Aqueduct, which is part of the New York City water supply system under State auspices, and with a view of producing revenue for the State. Assemblyman William S. Coffey of Westchester, Vice Chairman of the committee, said that the matter probably would come before that body at its session today.

The committee held its first meeting yesterday. T. Kennard Thomson, an electrical engineer of 50 Church Street, gave testimony relating to the much-discussed project of building a ninety-foot dam across the Niagara River six feet below the falls, and outlined the large possibilties for increased power from Niagara Falls which would result from the realization of this project.

BAFF JURORS DISCHARGED.

Investigation Into Poultry Dealer's Murder Without Results.

After remaining in session for more than a year, the Special Grand Jury which had been investigating the murder of Barnet Baff, the West Washington Market poultry dealer, was discharged by Judge Malone of General Sessions yesterday. The investigation was begun at the close of District Attorney Whitman's régime and was continued without producing any results under Mr. Perkins. In discharging the jurors Judge Malone said:

"You were engaged in the investigation of a case of great public interest in this community, and I regret there is nothing more to submit on the subject. I discharge you with regret that some result could not be reached that would relieve the public mind."

ANOTHER JUROR DIES.

Judge Malone Adjourns Court Because of Room's Bad Ventilation.

Attributing another death to the bad ventilation of the courtroom in Part VI. of General Sessions, Judge Malone yesterday adjourned court until the end of the term. On several occasions during the past week he denounced the condition of this particular courtroom, calling attention to the fact that two jurors died of pneumonia last Winter as the result of serving in Part VI.

He said he had received information yesterday that another juror, Adolph Jentes of 230 West Ninety-ninth Street, who sat in the courtroom in Dec. 10 last, died of pneumonia. After Judge Malone had adjourned court, however, it was learned that Jentes was ill before he appeared for service as a juror.

NAVY-ARMY PLANTS POORLY GUARDED

Officials Concerned Over Lack of Protection for Equipment Worth Many Millions.

TOO FEW MEN AVAILABLE

Talk of Drawing on Training Schools to Meet Navy's Needs—Police May Be Used Also.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Navy Department officials, it was learned tonight, are seriously concerned over the inadequacy of the forces available to guard navy yards, arsenals, and other places where navy equipment is manufactured or stored. With a large part of the Marine Corps on expeditionary duty in Haiti and on the Mexican coast, guards at the navy's plants are said to be hardly a quarter as strong as officials think they should be for adequate protection.

No more marines or bluejackets can be spared from the fleet, for already the reserve includes ships which navy officials would prefer to see in full commission. Secretary Daniels has asked Congress to provide for 7,500 additional bluejackets, 2,500 apprentice seamen, and 1,500 marines to meet this condition. But these men will not be available for a long time.

A somewhat similar condition prevails in the War Department. With the bulk of the mobile army stationed along the Mexican border, guards at army posts and arsenals, except such posts as are housing regular garrisons, are few, and have much Government property in their charge. A majority of the coast defense batteries are in charge of caretakers. The annual report of the Chief of Coast Artillery shows that guns worth $41,000,000 are without trained forces to man them, either regulars or militia, and that in many of the posts in this list only a nominal guard can be maintained.

Various suggestions have been put forward as to where to find trustworthy trained men as guards, and the problem is being given serious consideration. For the navy it has been proposed that a thousand apprentice seamen from the training schools be put in service ahead of the regular time for graduation, relieving that number of trained bluejackets for guard duty ashore. Fear of impairing the efficiency of the ships, however, operates against this plan.

It also has been suggested that the police authorities of big cities near which forts, navy yards, or other Government works are located be asked to furnish trusty men for guard duty.

WAR GAME FOR COLLEGES.

Proposed by Gen. Pew to a Cheering Crowd of Harvard Men.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 20.—a war game between regiments composed of students of Yale and Harvard Universities was proposed today by William A. Pew, retired, Brigadier General of the National Guard of this State, at a meeting of Harvard students at which 1,200 enrolled for military training. General Pew's recommendation was received with applause. He suggested that the manoeuvres be held each Summer.

President A. Lawrence Lowell, who presided, referred to the expediency of preparedness. Too much stress should not be placed on drill, however, he said, adding that the important part of the preparedness plan at Harvard would be the work in the classroom. A course in military science, to be directed by a regular army officer, which will count toward a degree, is to be started at the beginning of the next semester.

The Harvard football team of this season showed the results of the application of military system, according to Head Coach Percy D. Haughton. Mr. Haughton said that he brought home several lessons from the Plattsburg encampment, and that the eleven was disciplined in accordance with them.

Eversley Childs Sues 300 Persons.

Anna Austin and about three hundred other defendants are named in a suit brought in the Suffolk County Supreme Court at Riverhead, L. I., by Eversley Childs to perfect his title to 647 acres of land adjoining the State Hospital at Central Islip. Mr. Childs has a Summer home near Stauket. The tract contains three parcels, and he is suing all those whom he believes may have claims against the property. William Snell, an attaché of the Norfolk County Clerk's Office, who has the task of indexing the names of defendants in such actions, expects that it will take him at least two days to do the work involved in the suit.

SAVE MONEY ON
Christmas Diamonds

$25 $50 $75 $100 $125 $150 $200 $250

$125 $150 $175 $200 $250 $275 $300 $350

A few Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings by way of illustrating Lambert Prices and Methods. Even now, when the South African mines are closed, Lamberts receive, by the usual direct importation, enough Diamonds of unusually fine quality to supply the Christmas demand for Diamond Jewelry in general and the demand for Diamond Engagement Rings which is always growing at the Lambert store.

Inasmuch as Lamberts pay nothing for middlemen and carry no handicap of big overhead expenses, they give the best values possible in Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings, whether the price be $10.00, $1500.00 or anything between.

Engagement Diamonds glisten in hand-made mountings of solid 14-karat and 18-karat gold and in Platinum. As we are well supplied with plat num we have not raised the prices of any jewelry in which it appears.

14-karat, $3.30 up
18-karat, $4.00 up
22-karat, $5.25 up

14-karat, $4.40 up
18-karat, $5.50 up
22-karat, $7.00 up

Let us say here what we tell every buyer of a Lambert Seamless Solid Gold Wedding Ring ($3.30 up) or a Lambert Platinum Wedding Ring ($12 up); that every ring is guaranteed and made without solder; that although thousands of these Wedding Rings have been sold we have no record of a complaint that one of them was not in all respects what we said it was. NO CHARGE FOR ENGRAVING.

All kinds of Diamond, Solid Gold, Platinum and Sterling Silver Christmas Gifts at bedrock prices will be laid away, if you like, until wanted, and may be paid for then.

LAMBERT BROTHERS
Diamonds—Jewelry—Watches
Third Avenue, Cor. 58th Street
Store open every evening to and including Christmas eve.

WIRELESS

Keep Your Boy At Home

For 12 years that has been our business. We specialize in WIRELESS & ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTAL GOODS which will hold your boy's interest. Wireless Outfits from $1.25 to $275.00. We stock over 1,000 different electrical articles; all educational.

Send 4c postage for our big 275-page electrical cyclopedia containing 658 illus. Bring this advertisement to our store and get a *Free Wireless Course Lesson.*

The Electro Importing Co.
231A FULTON ST., N. Y.

TWO RETAIL STORES:
69A West Broadway, N. Y., Near Warren St.
317A Livingston St., Brooklyn, Near Flatbush Ave.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Look about you for the man who is *happiest* in his success. You will find him of *moderate habit.*

He is neither prudishly narrow nor is he excessive.

And it is the moderate man whom we most value as a customer for a wonderfully mild and mellow Whiskey *—Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N.Y. That's All!

ADVERTISEMENT.

Compare the
Pathephone

With Every Other Phonograph or Talking Mahine Before You Buy Any Instrument for Xmas!

—After you've heard the ordinary machines, we know you'll buy a PATHEPHONE, just as surely as you prefer reality to imitation, art to crudeness, perfection to makeshift.

—Comparisons are helping to sell the PATHEPHONES every day in the week here, and in hundreds of other cities and towns. They stand comparison because they are above competition. You will immediately understand WHY as soon as you step into our shop.

SPECIAL XMAS TERMS!

NO NEEDLES TO CHANGE; $15 to $300. PLAYS ALL DISC RECORDS!
Store open every night until Xmas.

PATHÉ PATHEPHONE SHOP
487—5TH AVE.—4 Doors South of 42d St.

USEFUL GIFTS
of enduring charm, moderately priced

Here are a few of the HUNDREDS of *practical* solutions of the holiday gift problem to be found at GUSTAV STICKLEY'S CRAFTSMAN SHOPS:

LAMP (as illustrated) of dark, rich oak, with shade in mellow green or warm brown, silk lined. Height 28 inches. Complete *$7.50*
Shade alone *$3.25*

BRASS WALL SCONCES in unique designs. For single candle, *$1.50.* For 3 candles.... *$3.50*

MAHOGANY CANDELABRA with two branches; exquisitely carved by hand *$5*

CUBAN MAHOGANY FOOT STOOLS covered with rich tapestry or velour; 19 in. long, *$7.* 36 in. long, *$12*

WINDSOR CHAIRS in the best designs of this charming Colonial style; beautifully made of Oak and Mahogany ..... *$10.50 to $18*

TEA WAGONS in a variety of attractive styles; in Oak and Mahogany ..... *$15 to $30*

MAHOGANY KIDNEY TABLES—so useful in the Library, Sun Parlor or Sickroom. Several distinctive styles ..... *$11 to $15*

MAHOGANY CANDLESTICKS in many artistic effects. Per pair ..... *$2 to $10*

METAL BOOK ENDS—per pair ..... *$2 to $3*

MAHOGANY BOOK ENDS—per pair. *$2.50 to $10*

OAK BOOK ENDS—per pair ..... *$2 to $8*

MANY SMALL PIECES OF FURNITURE of uncommon design, in Mahogany and Oak, are offered in our Gift Shop (3d Floor) at very attractive prices.

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CRAFTSMAN SHOPS
Distinctive Furniture, Draperies and Rugs
Gifts ~ Practical and Useful
6 EAST 39TH STREET ~ ~ NEW YORK CITY
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CREANGE & WALTER
SEVENTEEN EAST FORTIETH STREET
LAMPS AND MIRRORS

BIG CHRISTMAS MAIL IS HANDLED DEFTLY

Morgan's 'Preparedness Policy' Results in a System That Abolishes Delay.

ALL RECORDS ARE BROKEN

1,100 Extra Carriers and Dozens of Extra Trucks Keep Yuletide Deliveries Up to Schedule.

New York City is going to get its Christmas mail on time, according to a promise made yesterday by Postmaster E. M. Morgan. Only a snowstorm like that of last week or other conditions beyond human control are likely to interfere with the extraordinary plans the Postmaster has made to handle the enormous holiday mail in this city, which is expected to exceed all other years. Of course, the local Post Office does not promise to deliver Christmas presents that may be mailed late or delayed in transit. The promise is for prompt delivery of parcels when they are received.

In addition, Mr. Morgan also said the New York City Post Office was fully prepared to handle all outgoing Christmas mail. He personally investigated conditions in the stations throughout the city yesterday and made suggestions as to how the stations and the terminals should be kept clear. There was not a single tie-up in any station or terminal.

The forty-five Post Office stations in the city were crowded all day with persons who wished to mail Christmas packages. It was the first day that the stations had been so deluged, although Christmas mailing started the first of this month.

A flood of holiday mail going out of New York was expected last Saturday, and all preparations for it had been made, but the snow, sleet, and rain made it unwise for the end-of-the-week shoppers to venture out with their armfuls of parcels. But they went yesterday and started early, and when Postmaster Morgan arrived at the Hamilton Grange Station, 145th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, he found a huge collection of 10,000 packages, some of which, of course, were carried to the station late Saturday night and Sunday.

In the course of the present week the Post Office will receive and deliver 2,000,000 Christmas presents, in all sizes, ranging from one ounce to fifty pounds, Postmaster Morgan estimates. An equal number of parcels will be mailed in the city, which means that the New York Post Office will handle 4,000,000 packages, to say nothing of letters and Christmas cards.

1,100 Substitutes at Work.

To handle this enormous mail and parcel delivery the Post Office has 2,800 regular carriers. Their number already has been increased to nearly 4,000 by the addition of 1,100 substitutes, including 650 carriers and 450 clerks. When the mail began to grow heavier early in December, Postmaster Morgan appointed 300 men on the civil service eligible list to help as clerks for fifteen days and as carriers for fifteen more days.

In all the stations, substations, and branch Post Offices have been placed printed instructions, prepared by Postmaster Morgan, to instruct persons how packages intended for the mails should be prepared. The most important thing to be done is to put all articles in strong containers or wrappers in such way that they will not be crushed or torn open.

While the different stations throughout the city are overcrowded from morning until night, the terminals could accommodate thousands of persons who wish to mail parcels. Consequently, the Postmaster has tacked up instructions to guide people with Christmas packages to the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Terminal stations and General Post Office downtown. Instead of waiting in line for half an hour at one of the stations one can go to either of the terminals or the General Post Office and be relieved of his packages very promptly.

Station J, 125th Street, between Eighth and St. Nicholas Avenues, was crowded all day, notwithstanding five extra weighers were outside the windows to weigh parcels and place on the packages the amount of postage necessary. From the weighers the parcels were taken to the stamp windows and from these to the mail chutes.

Dogs Get in the Way.

More than forty persons were lined up outside the windows in Station H, Amsterdam Avenue and 102d Street, at noon, and within fifteen minutes the place had only five persons waiting to mail their packages. In another five minutes the space outside was filled with newcomers, but there was no delay in the handling of packages.

Most of those mailing Christmas packages were women. Usually they entered the stations with their arms heaped with bundles or carrying suitcases filled with presents to be mailed. Some carried their bundles on one arm and led their pet dogs with the other hand. Considerable inconvenience was experienced by persons who tried to carry too many parcels or both parcels and pet animals. Nevertheless no one had to wait unnecessarily long to get Christmas presents mailed, and the dispatch with which parcels were received at the stations was due, for the most part, to employes of the Post Office who stood outside and assisted all persons in mailing their parcels with dispatch.

Long before the usual breakfast hour the co-eds of Columbia University living in Whittier Hall and neighboring apartment houses began to swamp the substation in Friedgen's drug store, on the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 120th Street. In anticipation of the Christmas mail, this place was cleared out, and "Harlem's Last Goat," stuffed, which for many years occupied a conspicuous place in the apothecary shop, was placed almost out of sight above the entrance.

This is one of more than seventy substations in drug stores and other places that receive parcel post packages, issue money orders, and register letters. In addition to these seventy substations, there are more than 200 branch Post Offices, where stamps may be bought and letters and parcels under four ounces may be mailed.

In the branch Post Offices instructions have been placed on the walls directing persons to the nearest place where larger packages may be mailed and money orders obtained.

Deliveries Christmas Day.

A heavy increase in the mails was reported at the Times Square Station, West Thirty-ninth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, through which pass the mail order packages of many large department stores, including Lord & Taylor's, Franklin Simon's, Best's, Stewart's, and Stern Bros. In addition, a large number of persons who make purchases in the department store district drift over to the Times Square Station to mail their Christmas parcels. The Pennsylvania Terminal is receiving a large Christmas mail from Macy's, Bedell's, Oppenheim & Collin's, Sak's, Gimbel's, and McCreery's, including that from substations in some of the stores.

Station F, West Thirty-fourth Street, near Lexington Avenue, is taking care of large consignments of packages from stores on the east side of Fifth Avenue, including Altman's, Tiffany's, and Bonwit-Teller's.

Regarding deliveries on Christmas Day, Postmaster Morgan said everything arriving by noon would be delivered by 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Parcels arriving in the forenoon, he said, must be cleared out before noon. To make this delivery the Post Office will hire 250 trucks in addition to the 85 trucks used in the regular delivery.

Delivery in the residential section uptown will be greatly facilitated by the transfer of the entire 36 trucks used in the wholesale district below Canal Street to the uptown section. Besides these 371 trucks the Post Office will also use in the delivery of the Christmas mail more than 40 trucks regularly employed in carrying the mails between terminals and stations, making altogether more than 400 trucks and nearly 4,000 carriers at work delivering New York City's Christmas presents.

All express companies reported a constantly increasing number of small package shipments, and at present the indications are that traffic of this character will be much heavier this year than last. The shipment of small packages by express has been facilitated greatly by the way in which the local stores have urged persons to shop early and hasten the deli very of goods purchased.

Many of the Christmas undies carried to the offices of the express companies have been in such bad condition that they were rejected for shipment. The greatest causes for loss and damage are failure to erase old marks on wrappings and boxes, use of tags where addresses can be written on parcels, use of inferior wrapping paper and twine, and failure to use wooden boxes or cartons for shipments too heavy for wrapping paper.

The express companies have greatly increased their receiving and delivery forces, so as to be p repared to make prompt diliveries on Christmas Day of all goods shipped to New York City.

MORGAN PLEASED BY TESTS.

Postmaster Says He Is Gratified with Results of Timed Letter Delivery.

Postmaster Morgan said yesterday he was gratified with the results shown by the tests of the special and regular mail delivery systems in New York City, just completed by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"As a rule," said Postmaster Morgan, "the letters used in the test by THE TIMES seem to have gone through the mails without delay, and this was the more gratifying when it was considered that the experiments were made during the busiest part of the year when the mails were flooded with holiday letters and parcels. Furthermore, the test of the regular delivery system was made while New York and other Eastern States were practically snowbound, and yet most of the letters came through promptly."

The tests showed briefly that special delivery letters mailed in Manhattan to addresses in this borough went through the mails on an average of 2 hours and 41 minutes, and regular letters, 4 hours and 38 minutes.

DEFENDS MRS. LESLIE.

Nephew, a Will Contestant, Denies She Was of Negro Blood.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Dec. 20.—Maynard Dauchy Follin, a Detroit promoter and subway designer, a nephew of Mrs. Frank Leslie, today contradicted the assertion that she was of negro blood. Mr. Follin, although a party to the suit over her estate, denies that there is any taint in his aunt's parentage. In a statement tonight to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, he said:

"Conversations with my father, now dead, letters of my grandfather, who was the father of Mrs. Leslie, and other data are on the basis not only of my claims as an heir of Mrs. Leslie but also that her parentage was white, and that she was not of negro blood. She was never the daughter of a slave, as was charged in New York—never; the statement is absurd. There was only one affidavit filed charging that my aunt was the daughter of a negress.

"Against that were fifty or more affidavits from physicians and masseuses who attended her that she was a white woman. The charge is simply a revival of scandal connected with many Southern families. That it is untrue I am certain because my father, in speaking of Mrs. Leslie, always referred to her as 'my sister,' and my grandfather, the Charles Follin, who was her father, in writing to my father, referred to her as 'your sister.'

"It is my understanding that nothing will come of the charge that Mrs. Leslie was of negro blood. Mrs. Carrie Wrenn, a niece of Mrs. Leslie and mother of Arthur Wrenn, who received $100 to go to Charleston, S. C., and investigate the charge of illegitimate parentage, has effected a settlement, her claim as to relationship having been held valid. When I was a boy, only 3 years old, my father, who was a railway builder, went to Guatemala, where he remained many years. In the meantime my mother had come to Detriot. Many years ago, while I was working for the late Governor Pingree, I was reunited with my father, and later had correspondence with my aunt, who invited me to come to New York and be her guest. It is only with the greatest difficulty that I have succeeded in proving my claim."

POOR PAY MOST FOR COAL.

Hartigan Says Tenement Dwellers Are Charged $25 a Ton.

The poorest class in the greater city—the tenement dweller—pays the highest price for coal, according to figures obtained in an investigation just completed by Commissioner of Weights ad Measures Joseph Hartigan. The Commissioner made an exhaustive study of stores kept by the retail dealers of Brooklyn who sell directly to the poorest of persons.

"The poorer the consumer the higher the cost," said the Commissioner yesterday. "We found in some districts where coal is sold by the pail that the cost to the purchaser varied from $20 to $25 per ton."

Inspectors of the bureau visited the stores of 285 dealers, and tested 330 weighing and measuring instruments. They condemned 105 of these instruments, confiscated 95, and took action in ten penal and fifteen civil violations. The Bureau of Weights and Measures will extend the investigation to the other boroughs of the city, and hopes suoon completely to do away with the systematic robbery of the poor by dishonest dealers.

TWO ZOO CAMELS DIE.

Only Specimens in Central Park Succumb to Old Age.

When Bill Snyder, head keeper of the Central Park Zoo, made the rounds this morning, he found that Pete and Daisy, composing the entire camel family in the Park, had died during the night. He also found that Buster, the big, brown bear, was very ill.

Old age was the cause of the death of the camels, as they had been slowly failing for the last year, and had only been kept alive by excessive care and the use of stimulants. Last Spring, the camel family was increased by the birth of a baby, which attracted a great deal of attention, as it was said to be the first camel born in captivity in this country. It died shortly after from the effects of being rolled on by its mother. It was reported yesterday afternoon that the animals had been poisoned, but this was denied by the authorities at the Zoo.

"Get Slim" Loses Damage Suit.

Mrs. Jean D. A. Bishop, who sued Good Housekeeping for $50,000 for printing an article condemning a preparation called "Get Slim," lost her case yesterday, the jury finding for the magazine.

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BIGGEST DAY'S GIFTS TO THE 100 NEEDIEST

Contributions Yesterday $4,774, Making the Total to Last Night $21,476.

FIVE MORE CASES RELIEVED

There Still Remain 54 on the Christmas List Which Are Provided For Only in Part.

In a certain home on the fashionable upper east side there are several small children, who already are enjoying a sweeter and deeper Christmas happiness than they have ever known before. And yet these children are looking forward to the first Christmas morning of their lives in which there will be no pretty presents from their grandmother. They have agreed with their grandmother that things shall be that way, although her gifts have always been among the greatest treasures Christmas brought.

And here is the reason why the pretty customs of that home are to be so radically changed this year:

The children read, or had read to them, articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES describing the 100 neediest cases among the poor of the city, for whose relief at Christmas THE TIMES appealed to more fortunate persons. Through those articles in THE TIMES the children in that cozy uptown home learned a great deal they had never suspected before about the children of the poor.

They learned that there were many little boys and girls who not only never had a glistening Christmas tree to dance about, or stockings filled with goodies and gifts, but also, hardly ever—or never—had enough to eat or wear, and who slept and lived in cold, bleak, cheerless rooms, where sickness and pain and poverty were ever present.

And having learned these strange, sad facts the children in that uptown home talked the matter over with their grandmother and asked her, instead of buying gifts for them, to set aside the money she would have spent and send it to the children in the 100 neediest cases. And the grandmother said she would do that.

Yesterday the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor received a letter from her, in which was inclosed a check for $100. The letter read in part:

It is a response from my grandchildren, who were moved to pity by reading of the one hundred needy cases in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the little ones are willing to dispense with their usual Christmas gifts in order that some children who never know what a bright Christmas is may have a happy day.

The grandmother's $100 check helped to make the biggest single day's total of gifts yet received for the 100 neediest. Contributions during the day amounted to $4,774.10, and the total contributed up to last night was $21,476.93. During the day five more of the 100 cases were relieved in full, making forty-six all told, and leaving fifty-four who as yet have been relieved only in part.

Of the total contributions the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has received $7,693.34, the Charity Organization Society $6,790.03, the State Charities Aid Association $4,319.33, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities $1,412, and THE NEW YORK TIMES $1,256.23.

Of yesterday's contributions the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor got $1,722, the Charity Organization Society $1,463.10, the State Charities Aid Association $712, and the Brooklyn Bureau $312. THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges contributions of $565, as follows:

M. J. L., $1; N. G. N., $75; C. L. H., $10; Mrs. Z. B., $10; Mrs. P., $1; L. L. C., $10; William F. R., $25; M. L. M., $1; Mrs. E. W. J., $5; M. T. A., $20; F. H., $75; T., $5; Miss A. F. C., $3; Mrs. A. P. S., $240; Mrs. A. P. N. A., $10; "Rex," $25; R. R. P., $1; W. S. M. W., $3; Anonymous, $5; R. R. R., $5; Mrs. G. C. S., $80; M. E. R., $5.

Besides being a red-letter day in the total amount of contributions received, yesterday was an eventful day in other respects for the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. A check for $2,000 was received from a man who lives out of the city. He asked that the money be used for destitute families who are not included in the list of the 100 neediest cases. He felt, he said that the generous response for those neediest cases would be sufficient to supply most of their needs, so he wanted others to partake of the Christmas warmth and joy.

The officers of the association said that so far as they could recall this was the largest single contribution ever received to be applied directly to the relief of actual destitution. Every cent will be used to relieve some case of desperate need, and the generous-hearted giver will be told just how his money was used. This $2,000 is not included in the contributions for the 100 neediest cases, but Director Burritt called it a "splendid illustration of how the 100 cases had stirred sympathy for human misery in general." The $2,000 is a fruit of the 100 cases.

To the State Charities Aid Association yesterday there came a message from a wealthy woman, who said she wanted to take two of the most destitute children, a boy and a girl, on a visit to the toy shops of Santa Claus in the big stores of the city, and that she would call for them with her automobile at the society rooms today. When they come back, she said, they would be rigged out from head to foot in the warmest and neatest clothes that could be found.

Little Jack Tichenor of Brooklyn sent a one dollar bill—half of his Christmas savings—for 7-year-old Ludwig, who has just come out of a hospital and who has no mother. Jane and John Herrmann sent a one dollar bill to help buy a big Christmas dinner for the worn-out widow with three children, described in case 100.

Rose Marie and her sick mother, case 56, were fully cared for yesterday, and 6-year-old Teddy, case 85, found a friend who gave for him all that was needed to restore him to health and make possible a simple operation which would enable him to speak as easily as other boys. Generous contributions have relieved the man stricken blind, described in case 45, of the fear of eviction from his home during the Winter. He is now learning a new trade and earns $4 a week. In a few months, he hopes, despite his blindness, to earn the modest sum which will keep his dear ones comfortable.

The Brooklyn Bureau received the $79 it so much needed to make provision for the widow with a blind daughter, described in case 31. The father was killed in an accident a short time ago, and $200 was wanted to care for the widow and daughter during the Winter.

All contributions should be sent to the societies in direct charge of the relief work. They are: The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, all at 105 East Twenty-second Street, corner of Fourth Avenue, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

Metal Fire Not Incendiary.

The Magnolia Metal Company, with offices at 115 Bank Street, denied yesterday that the fire in its plant at Matawan, N. J., last Friday was of incendiary origin. The Magnolia Company explained that the antimony made at this plant was not for the Allies, as was stated in the newspapers last Saturday, but was consumed by the company.

JOY FOR CHILDREN IN CHRISTMAS WEEK

Dickens Lovers Will Bring to Their Party Gifts for "Tiny Tims."

DINNERS IN MANY SCHOOLS

Children's Aid Society Will Give Entertainments In All Its Lodging Houses and Branches.

Many celebrations and appropriate observances are planned for Christmas week and all of them include something of the spirit of the holiday season, and of giving to the poor and needy.

The Dickens Fellowship of New York holds its Christmas party tonight at the National Arts Club, 14 Gramercy Park, when Charles H. Govan, founder of the Fellowship, will read "The Christmas Dinner at Joe Gargery's" from "Great Expectations." During the reading, Emil Closs, the Swiss bellringer, will chime in with Christmas melodies. All the members of the Fellowship will bring presents for the "Tiny Tims" of the Rhinelander School for Crippled Children, and all Dickens lovers are invited.

The New York Society for Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, 321 East Forty-second Street, will give an entertainment for the little patients and other children at the hospital on Thursday afternoon. The entertainment will open with a Christmas prayer and "Welcome Here" sung by a chorus. Then will come a playlet, "Santa Claus Company, Incorporated," followed by a shadow play, "Choosing the Fir-Tree." The chief event of the afternoon will be "The Lacksays' Christmas Surprise," which is in two acts and has nineteen characters, including six babies. The entertainment will end with "A Christmas Star," sung by a semi-chorus.

The State Charities Aid Association announced yesterday that 7,000,000 more Red Cross Seals had been supplied to agents in the State outside of this city than in the 1914 season. The increase is due to the National and New York State Pennant Contests. Eight cities and villages of the State will receive State Pennants, and it is believed that several of them will win the American Red Cross Pennants in the national contest. The contests close on Jan. 1, and the winner in each class will be the seller of the most seals in proportion to its population. The money obtained from the sale of the seals is used in the campaign against tuberculosis.

The Children's Aid Society announces several entertainments and dinners, which begin this morning with exercises in the public school at 219 Sullivan Street, and the Jones Memorial School at 407 East Seventy-third Street. Tomorrow afternoon there will be exercises at the public school at 630 Sixth Street; Henrietta School, 224 West Sixty-third Street; Tompkins Square School, 295 East Eighth Street, and the Italian school at Elizabeth and Hester Streets. Tomorrow evening there will be exercises at the Sixth Street and Italian schools and the West Side School, 417 West Thirty-eighth Street.

On Thursday morning exercises will be held at the Rhinelander School, 350 East Eighty-eighth Street, and in the evening at the West Fifty-third Street, Jones Memorial, Sullivan Street, Tompkins Square, and Henrietta Schools.

Christmas dinners will be served at the West Side School at 11 o'clock Thursday morning and at the Rhinelander School, at 12:30 o'clock. On Friday dinners will be served between 11 and 12 o'clock at the Jones Memorial, Sixth Street, and Henrietta Schools.

On Saturday entertainments will be given in the lodging houses and country branches. These will take place in the afternoon and early evening at the Newsboys' Lodging House, 14 New Chambers Street; the Elizabeth Home for Girls, 307 East Twelfth Street; the West Side Lodging House, 225 West Thirty-fifth Street; the Forty-fourth Street Lodging House, 247 East Forty-fourth Street; the Harlem Boys' Home, 136 East 127th Street; the Emergency Shelter, 311 East Twelfth Street; the A. Louise Erlanger Home, 141 West Sixty-first Street; the Brace Farm School at Valhalla, N. Y., and the Convalescent Children's Home at Chappaqua, N. Y.

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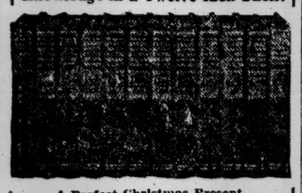

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WAITERS NOW PLAN TO HIT BIG HOTELS

Union Leaders Say Demands Made Upon Lower East Side Have All Been Granted.

ATTACK WEST SIDE NEXT

Agreement Proposed Will Do Away with the Singing Servitor of Food and Drink.

Leaders of the Waiters' Union said yesterday that they had already won the strike started on Saturday in restaurants on the east side below Fourteenth Street, and that they were preparing to take up the rest of the city in sections. The question of a strike in the important hotel and restaurant section, between Fourteenth and Fiftieth Streets on the west side, was discussed at a meeting which began at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and lasted until 9 o'clock last evening, with no definite agreement being reached as to the best course of action.

According to Max Pitkowski, organizer of Local No. 1 of the waiters, about 200 of the 300 restaurants which were affected by the strike, have already agreed to the union's terms. Pitkowski said that 4,000 waiters were back at work under union conditions, which are a sixty-hour week, a 10 per cent. increase in wages, and union recognition.

The present strike, the union leaders say, will be settled by Wednesday, and plans will be made immediately for action between Fourteenth and Fiftieth Streets on the west side. The section from Fourteenth Street to the Battery will then be taken up. Then the hotels will be reached, the leaders say.

More than 500 waiters attended the meeting at the union headquarters, 12 St. Mark's Place, yesterday. The speakers were James P. Holland, President of the State Federation, and William T. Kavanagh, international organizer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance.

About one hundred waitresses employed in the strike district left their work yesterday in sympathy and joined in picket duty.

In the agreement which the union will try to compel the employers to sign it will be provided that the restaurant keepers must furnish white jackets and aprons and have them laundered. Employment agencies are to be put under ban. The plan is, Kavanagh said, to compel the waiters to pass an examination before they are admitted to the union. Any situation that comes up in a restaurant is to be passed upon by an allied council of all trades employed in the place.

If the union prevails the singing waiter, who gives a cabaret performance between drinks, will be an institution of the past. The General President of the Musicians' Union is now on his way from Indianapolis to handle that phase of the question.

HELD UP BY FRENCH CRUISER

American Liner Borinquen Stopped and Purser Taken Off.

The American steamship Borinquen arrived yesterday from Porto Rico, bringing a report of having been held up at sea by the French cruiser Descartes. Her crew was inspected by an officer, and Wilhelm Garbe of Brooklyn, the purser, was taken off the vessel. Her skipper did not report the incident by wireless to the New York office of her owners, the Bull Insular Company.

According to Captain Dow, her commander, the Borinquen was making her way out of the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, at 1 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 11, when held up. The night was clear and there was a fair sea running. With her searchlight shining steadily on the bow of the Borinquen, the Descartes approached until she reached a point about a quarter of a mile away, and discharged a blank cartridge from a small gun as a signal to stop. Captain Dow rang his engines down at once, and the cruiser edged nearer. Ten minutes later a small boat with an officer and crew was alongside. The examination of the ship occupied only a short time, which convinced the Borinquen's men that the French officers had advance information and that the Descartes had been awaiting the steamer.

Garbe was born in Germany, but he had taken out first citizenship papers. He had been employed by the line about three years. Added interest is given to the hold-up and search of the Borinquen because about seven months ago one of the line's vessels was stopped and searched by a British cruiser, but no one was removed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The United States still is awaiting a reply from the French Government to the protest recently lodged against the action of the commander of the cruiser Descartes, in stopping three steamers plying between New York and Porto Rico and taking off Germans and Austrians. As soon as the State Department is officially advised of the removal of Wilhelm Garbe from the steamer Borinquen by the same French commander, supplementary representations probably will be made to France.

France has been informed that the United States does not concede the right of a belligerent to remove from an American ship on the high seas any passenger or sailor, no matter what his nativity or citizenship.

Among diplomats here, including those of the allied Governments, surprise is expressed at the continuance of these incidents, which are regarded as likely to cause serious friction between the allied Governments and the United States, without producing any results of substantial military value.

SEIZED SHIP'S CREW HERE.

The Genesee's Men Sent Home by an American Consul.

Nineteen men of the crew of the steamship Genesee of the American Transatlantic Company, which was requisitioned by Great Britain without resort to a prize court, arrived here yesterday on the Korona. They were sent home by the American Consul at St. Lucia, British West Indies. Captain Find Rasmussen and his officers remained behind. When the men left the Genesee she was discharging 5,000 tons of coal. Later she was going to England, the men said, where a British prize court would pass on her seizure.

Nils Anderson and Alfred Peterson told the story of the seizure of their vessel. The Genesee was on her way from Norfolk to Montevideo. The coal she carried was owned by Swift & Co. of Chicago. On Nov. 6 a British cruiser overhauled the collier and hoisted the international signal calling on the smaller craft to stop. A small boat was sent alongside with an officer and a prize crew. The officer politely told the skipper that he was going to take the Genesee into the nearest British port. The skipper protested, but the officer said that he was carrying out orders. The British naval flag was hoisted above the American flag. The officer called the crew forward and asked them if they would work the vessel into St. Lucia, and they consented. The ship arrived at St. Lucia on Dec. 1.

The crew were sent to a hotel and well treated, but the British authorities would not send them back to America.

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TAKES BRIDE FROM STAGE.

Lieut. James McReavy, U. S. N., Weds Phyllis Munday, Show Girl.

A romance of the stage culminated Saturday in the marriage of Phyllis Munday of Charles B. Dillingham's "Stop! Look! Listen!" company to Lieutenant James McReavy of the U. S. battleship Connecticut. The ceremony was performed in a church in a suburb of Philadelphia by the Rev. William Berg. On Sunday the bride and bridegroom were entertained on board the Connecticut, which is in dry dock at the League Island Navy Yard, at luncheon, and then they came to New York. They are stopping at 239 West Forty-fifth Street.

Mrs. McReavy was a show girl in "Watch Your Step" at the New Amsterdam last season. She was in the cast of the new Irving Berlin revue when it was produced in Philadelphia several weeks ago and met Lieutenant McReavy then. The bridegroom's home is in Washington, Ore., and he was graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1911. The bride was born in Sussex, England, and was educated in a convent in Paris. She has given up the stage.

COLUMBIA CHORUS SINGS.

Gives Handel's "Messiah," with Symphony Society Orchestra.

At Carnegie Hall last night the Columbia University Chorus, Walter Henry Hall conductor, gave a concert at which Handel's "Messiah" was sung. The soloists were Marie Stoddard, soprano; Miss Gilderoy Scott, contralto; Dan Beddoe, tenor, and Robert Maitland, bass. An orchestra of members of the Symphony Society of New York assisted, and the organist was Samuel Quincy.

The singing of the chorus represented a good achievement as far as the work of those who do not constantly appear in public together goes. The music was sung with a creditable degree of accuracy, but the conductor did not make great demands in the way of expressive shading or vitality and on the whole it could be considered nothing more than one of those accquate but not important performances which choral societies not infrequently give of standard works.

In the solo quartet the men fulfilled the demands better than the women, except that Mr. Maitland savored more of the baritone than of the bass in the heavy passages.

Ilja Schkolnik, Violinist, Plays.

Ilja Schkolnik, a young foreign violinist, gave his first recital in New York at Aeolian Hall last night. His program comprised Mozart's Concerto in E flat, pieces by Sinding, Handel, and Pugnani-Kreisler in one group and by Bach, Saint-Saëns and Paganini in another, a list whose modesty as to length displayed a wise and somewhat unusual viewpoint. Mr. Schkolnik is an artist who is interesting from certain angles. His principal asset is a fine quality of tone, which is produced in connection with easy and flexible bowing. He has a good rhythmical sense and considerable animation about his playing. There are certain exaggerated effects in his style which were especially noticeable in his playing of Mozart's concerto and which constitute its principal defect. Marguerite Valentine assisted capably at the piano.

Mme. Gabrilowitsch Sings.

Clara Clemens-Gabrilowitsch, contralto, who has been heard here before this season, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall with the assistance of Ossip Gabrilowitsch at the piano. She sang a group of five songs by Beethoven, a like number in French by Saint-Saëns, Fauré, Delibes, and Debussy, a group of six of Grieg's songs, and three songs in English by Marion Bauer, Isidore Luckstone, and Arthur Hinton. Mme. Gabrilowitsch appeared to be in her best voice and sang in the style she has made familiar, and her husband's accompaniments were as usual models of their kind.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Emanuel Reicher's next bill at the Garden will be a program of playlets—"The Dollar" and "The King," by David Pinski; "The Girl in the Coffin," by Theodore Dreiser, and "Madonna Dianora," by Hugo von Hoffmanstahl. "The Weavers" will be continued indefinitely, and will be transferred to another theatre when the Garden is required for the next production.

Gareth Hughes, the young Welsh player, who acted the role of the Junior Lieutenant in "Moloch," has been engaged for Elsie Ferguson's support in her new play, rehearsals of which will be begun this week.

Arthur Hopkins's production of "The Devil's Garden," a dramatization by Edith Ellis of W. B. Maxwell's novel, was given its first performance in the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, last night. Mr. Hopkins received a cable from the author, who is serving with the British Army in France, which read: "Warmest and heartiest wishes for your success. I hope that though the terrible corner of 'The Devil's Garden' now in Europe may soon be blotted out, the one you are planting in America may grow and flourish as it should when filled with Harding annuals." Mr. Maxwell's pun is on Lyn Harding, a member of the cast.

De Wolf Hopper's shadow self has invited prominent players to see him in "Don Quixote" at the Knickerbocker this afternoon.

Victor Herbert will conduct the orchestra at the Cort tomorrow night at the 100th performance of his operetta "The Princess Pat." A portrait of Eleanor Painter will be given each person in the audience as a souvenir.

$2,500,000 ORDER FOR STEEL

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—An order from the French Government for steel rails and fittings at an estimated value in excess of $2,500,000 has been received by a local steel company.

CHILD WELFARE PRIZES.

Kansas Rewards for Towns That Are Best for Children.

To interest the residents of Kansas in child welfare work, prizes have been offered to third class towns which are the best for child-rearing. The contest was arranged a few weeks ago, and already more than 300 towns have entered.

The contest is being conducted by Professor W. A. McKeever, head of the Child Welfare Department at the University of Kansas. He had charge of a similar contest last year when W. R. Stubbs, former Governor, offered a prize of $1,000 to the city of the second class which showed the most improvement in child welfare work, and was found by competent judges to be the best town of that class in Kansas in which to rear children. Winfield won that prize and Independence received second honors.

The State is furnishing each city with a copy of the findings of the commission that picked that winner in the former contest, so that the towns will know the points upon which the scoring will be based. The six chief points are: Opportunity for play and athletics, school work and industrial training, social and recreational activities, physical and moral safeguards, activities of child-fostering clubs and societies, attendance at Sunday school and kindred organizations. The contest closes May 15, 1916.

lite beyond unless he was buried or entombed with a string around his body containing at least 267 of the different forms of scarabs of many colors.

"Often the scarabs were made of precious metal, particularly silver and gold. Of course, the gold scarabs were the first to be seized upon by invaders of old tombs and pyramids and melted for their intrinsic value. Most of the scarabs were made of wood, stone, clay, glass, and ivory, and sometimes of a composition.

"The Metropolitan Museum of Art collection is exceedingly interesting from the scientific viewpoint. It includes, for instance, the very valuable and interesting examples of the face beads and scarabs, representing a very high example of the Egyptian art of those periods. Much credit is due to Dr. Albert M. Lythgoe and his assistant, H. E. Winlock, for presenting the exhibits in such form as to provide a better opportunity for the public to see them. But the Egyptian Department, on account of its limited space and the size of the collections, cannot present the exhibits to the desired and fullest advantage. It has tried to do the best possible under the circumstances."

Dr. Elsen is preparing to describe in book form, with colored plates, a history of the periods of Egyptian scarabs and beads, the preliminary study and work for which has taken more than ten years.

Dr. Lythgoe is arranging to exhibit in his department one of the best types of a twelfth century Egyptian tomb which he has obtained from the Egyptian Government. This exhibit, which will measure approximately forty by forty feet, is complete in every detail, including walls and carvings, sculpture and paintings.

"DENISE" IS PLAYED.

A Dumas Comedy Given at the French Theatre.

"Denise," a comedy in three acts by the younger Dumas, was presented at the French Theatre in West Forty-fourth Street last evening with Andrée Mery and Georges Saulieu in the leading rôles. It is an inflated, oratorical example of that French drama wherein the women fall like Autumn leaves. Unless it be to air the art of Mlle. Mery, there seems to be no sound reason why such bad, old plays as this and "La Princesse Georges" should be given at all. Life is so short and the list of good French plays which never have been given here is so long that it is wasting a week to put on "Denise."

It is really not wasting quite a week. "Denise," wherein Mlle. Mery, M. Saulieu, and M. Bénédict appear to good advantage, will be repeated only until Thursday evening. Friday afternoon there will be "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon," and that evening "Le Gendre de M. Poirier." Both Christmas performances will be given over to "L'Abbé Constantin." Indeed, this is a busy little week at the local Théâtre Français.

AERO CLUB COMMITTEES.

Army and Navy Officers and Civilians Appointed Chairmen.

The committees in charge of the development of aviation and aerial defense for the coming year were announced yesterday by the Aero Club of America. These include a number of prominent army and navy officers and many other persons widely known.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is Chairman of the Military and Naval Aviation Committee; Alan R. Hawley is Chairman of the Finance, House, and Contest Committees; J. Stuart Blackton of the Marine Flying Committee; Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary of the Aeronautical Map and Landing Place Committee; Edwin Gould of the Public Safety Committee; Russell A. Alger of the Affiliated Clubs Committee; W. W. Miller of the Law Committee; Robert J. Collier of the Publicity Committee; Major P. L. Y. Hoppin of the Admission Committee; Dr. A. Francis Zahm of the Aerodynamics Committee; Henry Woodhouse of the Dirigible Committee; Cortlandt F. Bishop of the Foreign Relations Committee; Charles Jerome Edwards of the Library Committee; George M. Myers of the Spherical Balloon Committee; Howard Huntington of the Technical Committee; W. D. Gash of the Aero Show Committee; W. Redmond Cross of the Collier Trophy Committee; Harrington Emerson of the Auditing Committee, and Cortlandt F. Bishop is also Chairman of the Committee on Transatlantic Flight.

ST. NICHOLAS HOCKEY TEAM IS DEFEATED

ART ROSS TROPHY GOES TO CANADA

Montreal Stars Defeat St. Nicholas in Final Hockey Game by Score of 2 Goals to 1.

Playing under the combined American and Canadian hockey rules, the Montreal Stars defeated the St. Nicholas team in the first contest for the Art Ross Trophy at St. Nicholas Rink last night by the score of 2 goals to 1. The opposing teams each won a game, while the third contest played last Saturday night was a tie.

Under the rules of competition for the trophy, a tie counts as a victory for the defending team, and as a result Montreal carries the cup over the border with a barren victory. In addition to capturing but one game of the series the visitors were outplayed by the aggregate total of 9 goals to 6.

The contest was marked by periods of play in which rough tactics ruled. In this respect the visiting players were the chief offenders. Making Hobey Baker, the former Princeton star, as their special target, the Canadians played roughly frequently. Baker received a blow on the nose from a hockey stick and play was suspended until he recovered. He was pounded all over the ice and was bruised as the result of the constant tripping and body checking. The speedy ex-collegian was covered at nearly every move, but time and again he succeeded in eluding the opposing players and made a number of brilliant runs.

Team work and combination plays were cast aside, and the contest at times resembled the old American game of "shinny," but the officials were lenient to the offenders, penalizing only three players, two on the Canadian team and one on the American. St. Nicks played a clean game with a fairly strict observance of the rules, but there was an absence of combination. Baker's speed ruined many plays, as the forwards were unable to keep up with the ex-Princeton star, and his passing in the Montreal territory often missed connection on account of the failure of the opposite wing to keep up with the play.

In the first half of the contest, which was played with six men on each team, the Canadians made a brilliant recovery after Cox had tallied the first point for St. Nicholas. The locals appeared to have the edge on the Dominion players and successfully carried an aggressive attack. After the first half of the period there was a perceptible improvement in the playing of the Canadians, especially in their team work. Two goals in less than four minutes rewarded their improved form, which lead they held to the end in spite of every attempt of the Hockey League champions to gain more points.

In the second period Kilner and Peabody replaced Cox and Ellis on the St. Nicholas team, while Roddick was added to the visitors' line-up. Although many brilliant plays were made, neither side succeeded in netting the puck. The line-up and summary:

FIRST PERIOD.

St. Nicholas.	Position.	Montreal.
Carnochan	Goal	Routledge
Trimble	Point	Lahue
Willetts	Cover point	Hughes
Baker	Centre	Sauve
	Rover	Bell
Ellis	Right wing	
Cox	Left wing	Wall

SECOND PERIOD.

St. Nicholas.	Position.	Montreal.
Carnochan	Goal	Routledge
Trimble	Point	Lahue
Willetts	Cover point	Hughes
Ellis	Centre	Sauve
Baker	Rover	Bell
Kilner	Right wing	Roddick
Peabody	Left wing	Wall

First Period—Goals: Cox on a pass from Ellis, 7:36; Hughes unassisted, 13:42; Baker on pass from Hughes, 17:03. Second Period—No goals. Referee—H. Hyland, Montreal. Assistant Referee—E. Garron, Hockey Club of New York. Goal Umpires—George Abrahams and George Harmon, Hockey Club. Timekeepers—W. J. Croker, Wanderers, and E. J. Callahan, Montreal. Time of periods—Twenty minutes each.

PENNSYLVANIA TIES STATE COLLEGE, 5 TO 5

Soccer Game Goes Through an Extra Period, with Teams Equal at the End.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 20.—Pennsylvania State and University of Pennsylvania played a tie soccer game on Franklin Field this afternoon, the score being 5 to 5, even after an extra period of fifteen minutes. State led at the end of the first half by a score of 3 to 2.

The teams had played ten minutes when Carrol of Pennsylvania shot a pretty goal while on the full run. Wilkinson of State tied the score with a goal over Madeira's head. Gay of Pennsylvania put the Red and Blue again in the lead, but Wilkinson of State for the second time tied the score. Finally West of State scored after a fast pass from Nicholson, so that the period ended with State having the advantage.

Murphy, who entered the game at the start of the second half, raced down the field for a goal that made another tie. West scored for State, and Tinsman scored for Pennsylvania. Nicholson then tallied for State, and Gay scored for Pennsylvania, tying up the game again.

It was decided to play off the tie, but after fifteen minutes neither team had scored. The line-up:

Madeira	Goal	Arner
Nelson	Right full back	Simons
Edwards	Left full back	Smedley
Morris	Right half back	Hesselbacher
Carrol	Centre half back	Holmberg
Kilner	Left half back	Greenland
Montenegro	Outside right	Wetherall
Byrne	Inside right	Wilkinson
Gay	Centre forward	Dorwald
Wessman	Inside left	West
Tinsman	Outside left	Nicholson

Goals—Wilkinson, (3,) West, (2) Tinsman, (2,) Byrne, Gay, Carrol, (penalty.) Referee—D. Oates. Linesmen—Mr. Murphy, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Mainwaring, State. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes. Extra periods—Seven and a half minutes.

POLOISTS TO PLAY IN WEST.

Meadow Brook Team to Compete in California.

Meadow Brook Polo Club will be represented by a team in the Pacific Coast polo tournament, which starts at Coronado Beach the second week in January. This was decided at a recent meeting of the club.

Three players will leave on Saturday for California. They are Malcolm Stevenson, C. Perry Beadleston, and C. N. Heckscher. The fourth member, Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d, is now practicing on the coast. They will all return in the Spring.

There are four tournaments in which the team will take part. The circuit consists of Coronado Country Club, Pasadena, San Mateo, and Midwick Polo Clubs. These organizations comprise the Pacific Coast Circuit, to which the Polo Association awards a special trophy, to be played for annually, with individual cups to the players.

PENN'S TRACK SCHEDULE.

Quakers to Compete in Three Meets in New York This Winter.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Louis Madeira, the former mile runner, was today elected Chairman of the Track Committee of the University of Pennsylvania. The indoor track schedule presented by Manager Townsend was approved, the first meeting being the Millrose A. A. games in New York on Jan. 26. The full team will be entered for the intercollegiate indoor championships at New York on March 4, and in the triangular meet with Cornell and Dartmouth at a date to be fixed in February. Other events on the schedule follow:

Jan. 29, junior A. A. U. championships, at New York; Feb. 5, two-mile relay race with Harvard, at Hartford, Conn.; Feb. 26, senior A. A. U. championships, at New York; March 11, Meadow Brook Club games, at Philadelphia.

The Most Welcome Christmas Gift of All
Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Packed in a Handsome Christmas Box
6 Pairs Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months or we will replace them with new hose FREE
For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs, guaranteed for 3 months, $2
For Women and Children, 6 pairs, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof; 3 prs., guaranteed for 3 months, $3
Brill Brothers
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Broadway, at 49th Street. Broadway, at 42d Street
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FLATBUSH AVE., AT FULTON, BROOKLYN.

The Cash Value Of Time

Modern business methods have set a new standard of a day's work.
Time is the one big factor.
Equipment that multiplies the value of an hour is worth far more than the money it costs.
The opposite also is true.
For instance—obsolete delivery and hauling mediums put a powerful brake on the up-to-date efficiency methods you use in manufacturing and selling.
It is costly to use horses and wagons in competition with motor trucks.
They are too old-fashioned—too slow—too unreliable.
They sleep too much and eat too much in proportion to the work they do.
On the other hand, Garford Motor Trucks are quick—economical—absolutely dependable.
They work twenty-four hours a day when necessary. They eat only when actually at work.
And Garfords are helping to build a substantial success for progressive men in many widely different lines of business.
The Garford line, ranging from ¾ ton to 6 tons in capacity, offers a motor truck exactly suited in size and design for any business requirement—large or small.
We would be glad to have you talk to us about your delivery system.
Phone us—ask us to call.

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LONG ISLAND—Mineola, L. I.
The Garford Motor Truck Company, Lima, Ohio
Manufacturers of Trucks of ¾, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 5 and 6 ton capacity
NEW YORK CITY Service Station, 427 W. 42d St. | NEWARK, N. J. Service Station, 330 Central Ave. | BROOKLYN, N. Y. Service Station, 1386 Atlantic Ave. | BOSTON, MASS. Service Station, 72 Brookline Ave.

RADICAL RULES FOR DEFINITION OF AN AMATEUR SPORTSMAN FRAMED BY COLLEGE MEN

SEEK TO ABOLISH PROFESSIONALISM

Proposed Intercollegiate Code Would Draw Amateur Lines Tighter.

BLOW AT COMMERCIALISM

I. C. A. A. A. A. Committee Recommends Changes to Wipe Out Financial Benefits on Athletics.

"An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the pleasure and physical benefits he derives therefrom and to whom sport is nothing more than an avocation."

This is the definition of an amateur as drafted by the Executive and Advisory Committees of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., and which will be presented for adoption by representatives of almost every amateur governing body in the country at a joint meeting to be held at the Hotel Astor on Dec. 27. The amateur and other questions of vital importance to athletic competitions will be discussed. Several other bodies were consulted before these suggestions were drafted.

Gustavus T. Kirby, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the I. C. A. A. A. A., yesterday announced the findings of himself and associates on the interpretation of an amateur, which will be presented to the delegates next Monday not as "definite conclusions, but merely as suggestions."

The amateur laws as defined by this committee are wide in scope and radical in their aims. Some of the suggestions are certain to be adopted by the governing college organization, yet there are others which will likely be rejected when the I. C. A. A. A. A. meets next March and makes whatever changes are deemed necessary in the constitution to conform with the suggestions of its committees.

Invitations to the conference next week have been accepted by the Amateur Athletic Union, the National Collegiate Association, the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, United States Golf Association, National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, Polo Association, and other organizations.

The purpose of this convention is to formulate a general definition of an amateur, which has heretofore been sadly lacking in the field of sports, and to make rules which will "fit the punishment to the crime."

"Pro" Could Be Amateur Again.

Standing out above the numerous suggestions of the I. C. A. A. A. A. is the clause which would permit a professional coach to regain his standing in the amateur world. If the suggestions of the college organization are adopted a coach, immediately after announcing his intention of giving up coaching forever, could apply to the Amateur Athletic Union for permission to compete in track and field sports. He might, at the discretion of any governing organization, except that which asserts jurisdiction over football, be declared eligible to compete against amateurs. But, if he desired to play amateur football again, he would have to wait five years before applying for reinstatement. His application would have to be acted upon by the college he desired to represent, in view of the fact that there is no body controlling football.

The theory of Mr. Kirby that sport could be benefited if full teams of amateurs were permitted to play against professionals, as is the case in the Spring exhibition baseball season, is embodied in the regulations.

"Nothing contained in the provisions as to acts whereby an athlete loses his amateur status is such as to prevent a team of amateurs representing a well-established organization from participating in a public competition or exhibition against a team composed of professionals," one section of the suggestions reads.

No man shall make a business of his sports is the mandate issued by the Intercollegiate Association. The Collegiate Association is opposed to the capitalization of athletic fame, and its rules would prevent a tennis player from selling tennis equipment or a golfer acting as a salesman for any golf establishment. It also would prohibit any prominent athlete profiting from selling the use of his name for advertising purposes.

The Proposed New Rules.

The following are the acts which, if the committee defines an amateur, will make him ineligible for competition among "simon pures":

(a) By competing or giving an exhibition in any athletic sport under an assumed name, or by being guilty of any fraud or other grossly unsportsmanlike conduct in connection therewith.

(b) By directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefits in consideration of or as a reward for participating in any public athletic competition or exhibition.

(c) By directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefits in consideration of or as a reward for instructing or preparing any person in or for any athletic competition, exhibition, or exercise.

(d) By granting or permitting the use of one's name to advertise or promote the sale of or to act as the personal solicitor for the sale or as the actual salesman of sporting goods, prizes, trophies, or other commodities for use chiefly in or in connection with athletic games or exhibitions; or by engaging for pay or financial benefit in any occupation or business transaction wherein his usefulness or value arises chiefly from the publicity given or to be given to the reputation or fame which he has secured from his athletic performances rather than from his ability to perform the usual and natural acts and duties incident to such occupation or transaction.

(e) By having played in any public competition or exhibition upon a team on which there were professionals, but who himself had not been paid to play or coach or who in any manner, except by reason of such associating, has not had his amateur status affected; or without having first obtained the consent of the organization governing such sport, by having participated therein in any individual public competition or exhibition with or against a professional, but who, except by reason of such associating, has not had his amateur status affected.

Any organization governing a sport shall have the power to relieve an athlete of the effect of his commission of any of the acts by which he would otherwise have lost his amateur status, when it is shown to its satisfaction that such act was committed through ignorance, inadvertence, or excusable error.

Violations of the foregoing proposed rules would carry with them the following penalties:

One who committed an offense against Clause A shall never again be permitted to compete or exhibit as an amateur in any sport.

The punishment for any of the violations enumerated in Clause B is disbarment forever from competition in the particular sport in which the offense was committed. At the expiration of five years, however, the disbarred athlete could obtain permission to compete in any other branch of sport, with the consent of the governing organization.

A violation of Clause C would prevent an athlete from taking part in any amateur competition during the period of his coaching or training. He could be declared eligible for participation in any other sport upon application to the governing organization immediately upon announcing his intention of retiring as a coach. At the end of five years he could ask for reinstatement to the sport in which he was coach.

The penalty for capitalization of athletic fame is disbarment from all amateur sports as long as he continued to sell his name or to gain business through his athletic reputation. As soon as he ceased to thus violate the rules an athlete could apply for reinstatement by any sports organization.

One who committed an act listed in Clause E would be under the ban until he ceased to oppose the rules and after a year from the commission of his unlawful act could ask for reinstatement.

IMPROVE WHEATLEY LINKS.

New Traps and Bunkers to be Placed for Next Season.

The Wheatley Hills Golf Club, East Williston, L. I., is preparing for next season. Although the course has been established only two years, it is in splendid condition, and has entertained a record number of visitors during the last season. But R. W. Turner, President of the club, is determined that the Wheatley Hills course shall take a more prominent place in metropolitan golf events, and next year the Long Island club will hold an invitation tournament, in which the best amateurs are expected to compete.

For the last few weeks the Executive Committee has met each Friday night, making plans for the trapping and bunkering of the course and changes in the clubhouse. At the last meeting more than enough money was subscribed to cover the expenses of the changes, and thirty-two new members were enrolled. This brings the list of members close to the limit, and probably the next meeting will see the membership list closed.

The course itself is rather stiff, and, with the addition of the bunkers that will be placed next Spring under the supervision of the professional at the course, Ted West, it will take a high brand of golf to beat par 72. The total length is over 6,000 yards, with a superabundance of land for whatever extensions are desired.

The course is bisected by the Long Island Motor Parkway, and a tunnel will be constructed to connect the ninth and tenth holes.

There are three holes nearly 600 yards in length, and nine holes that require two full shots to reach the green, so as to go down for a par 4. The five one-shot holes are so arranged that they provide a wide variety of shots from a full drive down to a mashie pitch. The greens are all very "sporty," and the duffer will look in vain for an "alley" when he has a long putt to sink for a win.

INDOOR GOLF TOURNEY.

McDonald Smith Leader at End of First Eighteen Holes.

McDonald Smith, former metropolitan open champion, led the field in the first eighteen holes of the indoor open tournament at the National Golf School of New York last night with a score of 80 over the indoor course marked out as the National Golf Links of America at Southampton, L. I. Patrick Doyle of the Myopia Hunt Club was well up until he missed his put on the last hole and went down in 6.

In this game the ball is driven at an assortment of canvas pockets with numbers and distances marked on them, and the player is allowed the distance marked on the pocket for the particular club which he is using. The centre pocket is supposed to catch a perfect shot and gives 200 yards for a shot with the driver, 190 for the cleek, and so on down to 60 for the mashie. The real distance of the holes at the National course is taken and the player approximates this by selecting the pocket and playing for the total distance that he needs after each shot. Smith's score is only five strokes over par 75.

The tournament will run for three or four days, so that all the professionals and amateurs in town can try their hands at the game. Medal play at 18 holes will decide the winner.

The scores of the leaders were: McDonald Smith, 80; Patrick Doyle, 83; W. Scott, 83; P. O'Hara, 83; H. Martin, 86; F. Martin, 86.

GOLF CLUB LOSES LINKS.

Building Operations Crowd Marine and Field Course Out.

One golf club will be lost to the metropolitan district next season when the Marine and Field Club, near Bath Beach, will abandon its links on account of the encroachments of building operations on all except three holes of the nine-hole course. A technical school will occupy most of the ground which the links now covers, and only the fifth, sixth, and seventh holes, which are on park property, will remain untouched.

It is expected that the actual building will not begin until about July, so the members will have the use of the course for the first half of the season, but this is a rather discouraging outlook for members who looked forward to having a permanent course, and consequently many have made plans for joining other golf clubs for the coming season.

The Marine and Field Club has about 200 golfing members, and if it is possible to lay out a new course in the vicinity of the old one, the club will change quarters to a new home.

LINKS RECORD FOR CARTER.

New Yorker Plays Pinehurst No. 1 Course in 72 Strokes.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 20.—P. W. Whittemore, Brookline Country Club, and the Rev. T. A. Cheatham, Pittsburgh, won the tin whistle four-ball medal play today at the golf tournament here with a combined card of 154, with a handicap of 11. C. B. Hudson, North Fork, and William A. Waldron, Agawam Hunt, won second honors.

C. M. Howard of Halifax, with a card of 73, won the gold medal for the best individual net score. Philip V. G. Carter of Nassau, former metropolitan champion, broke the record for No. 1 course with a score of 72.

FEDERALS FAIL TO WITHDRAW SUIT

Lost Telegram Causes No Action to be Taken to Aid Baseball Peace.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Confident that the baseball war is practically at an end, with only minor matters easy of adjustment to be arranged, leaders of the fight left tonight to attend the peace meeting at Cincinnati tomorrow. In the party were President B. B. Johnson, Charles H. Weeghman, and President Chivington of the American Association. Each said peace was assured.

Mr. Johnson declined to say definitely whether delay in the withdrawal of the Federal League's suit would hold up the peace pacts being announced as signed. At Cincinnati the National Commission, defendant in the suit, will consult Attorney George Williams of St. Louis, one of organized baseball's counsel. To the absence of Keene Addington, the Federal League attorney, was attributed the failure of the third league to withdraw the suit as expected today.

None of the persons directly involved in the settlement of the war would confirm stories as to the details of the peace plans. That the meeting would be brief was predicted by President Johnson, who said it would probably begin about noon and be over by night.

Mr. Weeghman confirmed reports that he is to get the Chicago National League club with the conclusion of peace. A meeting of Directors of the Chicago Federal League club was held in his office this afternoon, but what took place there was not announced.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—The loss of the telegram to Attorney Miller of the American League, sent out from New York last Friday, asking him to hold an interview with Federal Judge Landis, and notify the Judge that peace negotiations were pending which, if carried out, might result in an agreement to withdraw the Federal League suit against organized baseball, will in no way interfere with the conference of the committees representing organized baseball and the Federal League. This announcement was made by Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission today.

"There are numerous details that have yet to be agreed upon by both sides," said Mr. Herrmann, "and while we would be in a little better condition to discuss one of these details had our telegram to Mr. Miller not gone astray, yet its loss will in no way interfere with the meeting tomorrow, and I do not think it will prevent the conferees from reaching an agreement that will lead to the final signing of a treaty of peace between organized baseball and the Federal League."

GOES TO PEACE MEETING.

J. A. Gilmore Thinks Protocol Will Be Signed Shortly.

"I think you will hear that a satisfactory agreement has been signed between the Federal League and Organized Ball by Wednesday or Thursday," said President James A. Gilmore of the Federal League just before he left for Cincinnati at 6 o'clock last night. "And I believe that the settlement will be on an equal basis—or a fifty-fifty split, you might call it. It is a mistake to say that we are going to be absorbed by Organized Ball. What will really happen, if the negotiations are consummated, is that we will 'trade' into Organized Ball. A great deal has been said about the agreement being made on terms dictated by our friends, but I assure you that for anything we concede we will get something in return."

With President Gilmore were Harry F. Sinclair, C. B. Comstock, part owner of the Pittsburgh Feds, and P. T. Powers, Mr. Sinclair's representative in Newark. President John K. Tener of the National League, Edward G. Barrow of the International League, and John H. Farrell, Secretary of the National Association of Minor Leagues, left for Cincinnati earlier in the day.

President Gilmore also explained, before leaving, that Attorney Keene Addington's object in being delegated to see Judge Landis in Chicago was not to withdraw the Federal League suit against Organized Baseball. He stated that Judge Addington would simply ask the court if it would be satisfactory if the two factions continued the peace negotiations while the suit was pending, and that, if he contemplated handing down a decision at this time, if it would be possible for the court to suspend judgment pending the peace negotiations.

PENN NINE LOSES CAPTAIN.

John Mann Leaves University to Engage in Business.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 20.—John Mann, second baseman and Captain of next Spring's baseball team at the University of Pennsylvania, has left college to engage in business. Mann's loss is a severe blow to Penn's baseball prospects, for he was a star infielder as well as a heavy slugger. Mann's successor probably will not be elected until after the team has played a few of its games.

If a senior member of the team is chosen, as is usually the case, the possible candidates for the Captaincy are Larry Murdock, Lou Shimpf, Chick Valliant, and Bud Eichelberger.

BROWN TO PLAY RUTGERS.

Providence Football Schedule Includes Harvard and Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 20.—The Brown football schedule for 1916 was announced tonight by Manager Jeffries. It contains nine games, the same number as this year. Colgate will be played on Thanksgiving Day. Rutgers is a new name on the schedule and it will be the first football game ever played between the two colleges.

One of the noticeable features of the schedule is the absence of Dartmouth. With the resumption of athletic relations between the two colleges it was expected that football would be the first sport to be re-established. Some time ago it was stated that Dartmouth would consider Brown only on a practice game basis. Consequently Dartmouth's proposition was not taken seriously and the Schedule Committee simply filled the place that Dartmouth might have had. The schedule follows, all games not otherwise designated being at Providence:

Saturday, Sept. 30, Rhode Island State; Oct. 7, Trinity; Oct. 14, Amherst; Oct. 21, Williams, at Williamstown; Oct. 28, Rutgers; Nov. 4, Vermont; Nov. 11, Yale, at New Haven; Nov. 18, Harvard, at Cambridge; Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25, Colgate.

WANT SUMMER BASEBALL.

Students in Seven Colleges Say Old Rule Leads to Hypocrisy.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 20.—An association of Eastern and Western college students has been formed to bring about the abolition of the Summer baseball rule, it being the belief of those interested in the new intercollegiate organization that the present system of dealing with the matter leads to hypocrisy. Harvard, Dartmouth, Trinity, Syracuse, Michigan, Illinois, and De Pauw are included in the list of colleges interested. The formation of such an association has been kept secret, word of it not coming until the return from the East of Charles Webber, who was active in the organization plans.

Webber was instrumental in exposing the professionalism of four members of the Michigan baseball team last Spring. The action of the Wolverine authorities in suspending the athletes led to similar action at seven of the larger universities of the country, where similar conditions were found to exist.

The new association aims at purging intercollegiate athletics of the fraud and hypocrisy which now exist, the extension of the intramural departments of all universities so that every able-bodied man may participate in some form of outdoor sport, and the subordination of the business side of intercollegiate sport to the educational side.

The new organization already has presented its views to the Harvard-Yale-Princeton Eligibility Committee, asking for the abolition of the present Summer baseball rule. The unofficial attitude of that board is said to be favorable to permitting college men to play professional ball during vacations under the direction of the proper university authorities.

BATTLING LEVINSKY WINS.

Outpoints Jack Connors at Olympic A. C.—Two Bouts Short.

Battling Levinsky and Jack Connors, both heavyweights, boxed ten interesting rounds as the main attraction last night at the Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem, and at the final bell Levinsky was entitled to the honors by a wide margin. He outclassed Connors from the beginning, and for the first three rounds appeared to be giving his opponent a boxing lesson.

Connors was aggressive, too, and, despite the heavy blows rained on his unprotected face and body, carried the fighting continually, occasionally landing a heavy blow to Levinsky's stomach which stopped the latter momentarily. Levinsky, however, earned the honors in all the rounds with his cleverness.

Unsatisfactory endings marked the other two bouts scheduled for ten rounds. In the first Dave Medar and Kayo Eggers were both disqualified by the referee for foul boxing, the latter taking the initiative in committing the foul, and Medar retaliating with similar tactics.

In the last bout Carey Phelan disposed of Eddie Mulroy after one and one-half rounds of uninteresting boxing. Tommy Houck, the Philadelphia lightweight, was scheduled to oppose Phelan, but contracted a cold while training for the bout, and was pronounced unfit for competition by the club physician when he appeared at the clubhouse.

KENNEL CLUB TO MEET.

Hotel and Restaurant Dog Shows Likely to Inspire New Rule.

Several matters which denote that changes in legislation will be taken up at the annual meeting today were discussed yesterday by the Executive Committee of the American Kennel Club, the parent body of dogdom in this country, August Belmont, President of the club, was in the chair.

The recommendations of the committee were not announced, but there were a number of resolutions passed, along lines which have been strongly advocated both by delegates and a number of prominent exhibitors.

The present system of rating shows for championship points leaves much to be desired, and this matter is expected to be thoroughly discussed by the delegates. An effort is likely to be made to raise the rating necessary for the acquisition of championship honors from three to four points.

A matter of interest to dog fanciers will be the action taken by the delegates on the increase of hotel and restaurant dog shows, which is believed by many enthusiasts to be detrimental to the breeding of high-class dogs and deteriorate to the title of championship. The question has been discussed throughout the country and the delegates will come prepared with some definite plans of action on this subject.

YALE MAN TO COACH IOWA.

Howard Jones to Handle Football Squad Five Seasons.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Dec. 20.—Howard Jones, Yale football star of 1905-6-7, was signed today as coach of the University of Iowa football team. His contract is for five and a half years, beginning Feb. 1, 1916. Jones has coached at Yale, Syracuse, and Ohio State. He will succeed Jesse Hawley as coach here.

Seton Hall Outclasses Georgetown.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 20.—Seton Hall defeated the Georgetown University basket ball team in a hard fought game at Harmonia Hall tonight by a score of 36 to 21. Though completely outplayed in the first half, the Southerners braced in the second period and played point for point with the Jersey collegians. The line-up:

Seton Hall.	Position.	Georgetown.
Jones	Left forward	McNully
McQuade	Right forward	Olon
Meehan	Centre	Scott
Sommers	Left guard	Kelly
Heine	Right guard	Donnelly

Summary: Goals from the field—Jones (3), Meehan (4), Sommers (4), McQuade, Olon (4), Scott (3), McNully. Score at end of first half—Seton Hall, 27; Georgetown, 12. Fouls—Kelly, 13; Jones, 12. Substitutes—Curry for McNully, Kianberg for Scott. Referee—Mr. Sullivan, A. A. U. Timers—Mr. O'Mara, Seton Hall, and Mr. Burke, Georgetown. Twenty-minute halves.

Kennel Club Meeting.

Members of the Woodmere Kennel Club held their annual meeting at the Hotel Gregorian last night. The election of officers for the coming year did not take place, owing to the small attendance, but a Nominating Committee formed a ticket which will be voted upon at the next meeting of the club, to be held the third Monday in January. Those nominated were: President—James E. Meade; First Vice President—Dr. John E. De Mund; Second Vice President—E. R. Wilbur; Secretary—Robert Smith; Treasurer—Ralph J. Cohen. Mrs. A. J. McGlone presided at the meeting.

FOOTBALL RULES STILL DEFICIENT

But Committee Is Expected to Clarify Code at Meeting Here Tuesday.

When the football Rules Committee meets here next Tuesday, the council table will be piled high with suggestions, not only for minor changes in the rules but also definitions of unusual plays not covered by the rules, which cropped out during the games of the past season.

The one important amendment to the rules which the committee will consider is a rule making it compulsory for the players of all teams to wear numbers. It is expected that the majority of the fourteen members will favor the new rule, but strong opposition is expected from Harvard's representative, Percy Haughton, the Crimson's head coach. While numerous former Harvard Captains, including Charley Brickley and Dan Hurley are in favor of numbering the players, the authorities at Cambridge have been strongly opposed to it. It is now a question whether the graduates' influence, which has been brought to bear, can persuade Delegate Haughton to favor the innovation at next week's meeting.

While Walter Camp, secretary of the committee, and Yale's representative, has expressed himself in favor of the number system, opposition at New Haven, among the present staff of coaches and Captain Wilson of last year's eleven, was so strong that Yale agreed with Harvard and refused to adopt the numbering of the players.

The committee which meets here is made up as follows:

E. K. Hall, Dartmouth, Chairman; Walter Camp, Yale, Secretary; Dr. James A. Babbitt, Haverford; Dr. Carl Williams, Pennsylvania; Percy Haughton, Harvard; Paul J. Dashiel, Annapolis; Harris G. Cope, University of the South; Parke H. Davis, Princeton; Captain D. I. Sultan, West Point; C. W. Savage, Oberlin; Clyde Williams, Iowa State College; A. A. Stagg, Chicago; Dr. Harry L. Williams, Minnesota, and Edmund W. Butler, Cornell.

In an interview yesterday George Foster Sanford, the old Yale player and coach of the Rutgers team, expressed an opinion, which is seconded by many former players, that the Rules Committee desist from changing the rules for a few seasons and give the gridiron game a chance to become standardized in its present form.

"There has been too much mussing with the rules during the past few seasons," said Mr. Sanford, "and the code should be allowed to remain as it is for a while until football becomes standardized. The rules have been changed so often that the majority of the spectators do not know what it is all about. When an official penalizes a team a few yards you hear one spectator asking another: 'What was that for?' Nobody can tell him. The spectators are in the dark about much that happens on the field.

"If they let the rules alone and make the officials give more attention to informing the spectators of the plays and the penalties, by means of the scoreboard, in a few seasons the public would become familiar with every play of the game. I think that it should be the duty of the head linesman to find out just why each penalty is inflicted, and in some way give this knowledge to the scoreboard manipulators so that the spectator can glance up at the board and read, for instance, 'Yale penalized fofteen yards for holding by No. 15.' If the spectators were informed of each play in this way, everybody would very soon be familiar with the plays, just as they are in baseball."

Coach Sanford also believes that this plan would tend to improve the work of the officials. Under the present complicated system, it is difficult to tell whether an official is justified in inflicting penalties, because it is often impossible to tell why he makes his rulings. If the spectators were informed just why each penalty was made, they could soon learn whether he was a good or bad official.

Mr. Sanford had no criticism for present day officials and he doesn't believe it is fair for the spectators to criticise an official for inflicting a penalty for what, to them, looked like a certain infringement of the rules, when, in reality, he was inflicting the penalty for another violation, about which they knew nothing.

Other football coaches and officials do not agree with Sanford in permitting the rules to rest until the game is standardized. They think that the Rules Committee should keep on clarifying the code until there can be no doubt in the minds of the officials about the ruling on every play. As many of the officials during the last season have disagreed on the interpretation of some of the rules, they are in favor of having these doubtful details cleared up.

One point in question relates to the interpretation of the rules which prohibits "roughing" a punter. If, in the opinion of the official, the punter is "roughed" by a forward and knocked off his feet the penalty is fifteen yards. Some of the officials think this is severe, for the question arises, "When does the punter cease to be a punter?" "What if he were knocked down unavoidably after the punt was made?"

Coach Haughton of Harvard questioned the officials on this point before the last Harvard-Yale game.

Some officials also favor the interpretation of the rule about a "dead ball" to cover every instance when the ball goes out of bounds. Under the present rule, if the ball is touched it is any one's ball, and is responsible for much futile scrambling and piling up. It was in the scramble for the ball out of bounds that Otis Guernsey was badly hurt in the Harvard-Yale game. Another question which will be brought up concerns a player making a fair catch. If a player makes a fair catch, then loses his balance and falls to one knee, does that constitute a fair catch? All these questions and many more will be talked over at the coming meeting.

Kilbane to Box Chaney.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—Johnny Kilbane of Cleveland has accepted the terms of the American Athletic Association of Baltimore to box George Chaney of this city during the latter part of February or early in March. According to the agreement Kilbane is to receive a guarantee of $5,500, win, lose, or draw, with a privilege of 33 1-3 per cent. of the gate receipts, the managers of the two men to post $1,000 for the weight, which is to be 122 pounds, at the ringside.

Terse News of Sports in Town and Out

With horse racing in England severely restricted on account of the war, the sport is considered to be entering upon an experimental stage, for while it has not been entirely prohibited, the game must become acclimated to the new conditions. There will be only one track—Newmarket—where racing on the flat will be held this Winter and steeplechasing on three other courses, but these meetings will be held only on Fridays and Saturdays, which are considered to be the two most profitable days of the week and the most suitable for business and professional men to attend. An innovation which is likely to be adopted is that of starting the racing at noon and running the last event at 2:30 o'clock.

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Rowing Club last night the following officers were elected: President, Charles Froelich; First Vice President, August Wieners; Second Vice President, Frank Baggs; Treasurer, Howard Hart; Financial Secretary, John Rulein; Corresponding Secretary, Harry Indelkofer; Captain, J. P. T. Callahan; Lieutenant, John Schultz; Board of Directors, John O. Regan, George Simons, William Bertram, William Krieger, and L. Jauss.

When the Massachusettes Golf Association holds its annual meeting in Boston on Jan. 22 there will be no speech-making along the usual lines, but instead stereopticon pictures of holes on the leading courses of the State will be shown to illustrate certain principles of construction. The chief points of these holes will be set forth and discussed. President Harry L. Ayer is slated for re-election, and most of the other officers will be retained another year.

The resumption of basketball at Brown University as a major sport has been a topic of discussion and interest, and 436 undergraduates have petitioned the Faculty to approve it, but it is not likely that they will be successful.

George W. Anderson, Jr., right tackle on the University of Virginia football eleven, has been awarded a Rhodes scholarship.

Walter Camp has picked All-America football teams since 1889, eighty Yale men having been chosen for places on the various elevens and sixty-six for Harvard.

Cresceus 1:59¾, king of the trotters fourteen years ago, has deteriorated into a commissary wagon horse for the Russian Army. Russian military authorities purchased Cresceus a few years ago for breeding purposes, but after being placed in the stud in Russia the once famous horse proved a failure.

John J. Martin of the Boston Yacht Club has purchased the thirty-one rater Josephine from Addison G. Hanan. The Josephine last Fall won the Manhasset Challenge Cup and the East and West Cup from the Chicago Yacht Club and those trophies will be defended next Summer by the Indina Harbor Yacht Club. The Josephine again will sail for the Manhasset Bay Cup, as the Boston Yacht Club has challenged the Indian Harbor Yacht Club for a race, and has named Allen C. Jones as its representative. Mr. Jones owns the thirty-one rater Nutmeg III., formerly the Corinthian, built by Herreshoff.

Charles M. Swift, the Detroit railroad man, is having a $30,000 private golf course of nine holes laid out by Arthur Lockwood at Grosse Point, Lake Champlain, Vt.

Harry Wolter, for years an outfielder of the New York Americans, has been engaged to coach the baseball players of Stanford University.

Packey McFarland, the boxer, intends to promote a six-day race in Chicago during February, notwithstanding the National Cycle Association has refused to grant him a permit. McFarland says he can get enough good riders to make the race a success.

O. Going of Union, for three years a member of the University of South Carolina football team, was re-elected Captain last week for the season of 1916. Mr. Going is a member of the junior law class.

The fourth competition for the Justice Cup, presented to Squadron A by Alden S. Blodget, will be held in the armory Monday night, Jan. 31. The trophy was offered in 1912 to stimulate interest in horsemanship and becomes the property of the troop winning four competitions. During the past three years it has been won by the Machine Gun Troop.

Dr. George L. Meylan, head of the Department of Physical Education at Columbia University, will be the Columbia delegate to the convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at the Hotel Astor, Feb. 28.

Invitations for the annual amateur trap shooting tournament, which will be held by the Laurel House Gun Club of Lakewood, N. J., on Dec. 27, 28 and 29, have been sent to the leading clay bird shooters. The first day of the tournament will be for practice and on the 28th the Lakewood championship will be decided. The next day the Lakewood handicap match will be held.

Howard Drew, has telegraphed his aceptance of the invitation of the Millrose Athletic Association to compete in the annual games at Madison Square Garden on Jan. 26. He will race against Joe Loomis of Chicago.

The Poly Prep basketball team defeated New Utrecht High School yesterday on the Poly Prep court by a score of 31 to 6.

The New York University basket ball team had an easy workout yesterday in preparation for its game with the Georgetown University five, which the Violet will play tonight at University Heights. The Freshman five in a preliminary game will play Newtown High School.

Washington and Jefferson students have practically given up hope of retaining the services of Bob Folwell as coach of the football team. It was this former Pennsylvania player who brought W. and J. to the front rank of gridiron teams, and his success, particularly in the development of the open game, has drawn offers from many colleges. Folwell is anxious to coach at Pennsylvania, but it is hardly probable that he will receive the appointment with the old group in control of the Red and Blue Football Committee. However, Syracuse would be glad to have the services of Folwell, and is no doubt prepared to pay him a big salary. Several Middle Western colleges are also seeking his services, and it is almost certain that W. and J., no matter how much she may desire to do so, will be unable to match the offers from larger universities.

Columbia University will not compete against the Syracuse relay team at the games of the Boston Athletic Association, according to a letter received by the Syracuse coach, Thomas F. Keane. Dartmouth may be substituted.

The question of football coach at Pennsylvania, which has aroused much controversy, will remain unsettled until after the holidays. In the meantime the candidates will refrain from comment on the situation, having been advised to such a course by the Football Committee. Mike Bennett, it is rumored, is the favored one by the committee.

The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Association Football League will be held at Columbia University Jan. 8. The chief topic of interest will be the discussion of new eligibility rules. Also, the schedule for next year will be arranged.

The Boston Athletic Association will have an indoor golf school this Winter at its Exeter Street clubhouse. Two separate courts will be constructed, so that all the playing members can be accommodated, and Michael Brady of Wellaston, with several assistants, will do the instructing.

It is reported that Englishmen who were interned in Germany at the beginning of the war have received permission from the German authorities to play golf in their recreation hour at the racetrack inclosure where the concentration camp is situated.

C. H. Singleton, professional at the Siwanoy Country Club course at Mount Vernon, has resigned to take charge of the Oakland golf links at Flushing, L. I., next season. Singleton was originally in Bermuda at the Hamilton links. He is a long, hard hitter.

Belmont Springs Country Club at Belmont Springs, Mass., which recently applied for the women's national championship, is at present without the services of a professional, as Orrin Terry will move to new quarters next Spring.

Gilbert Nicholls, metropolitan open champion, will join the ranks of the local indoor golf instructors. With Jack Hagen, the Salisbury "pro," he will take charge of a golf school on Dec. 10.

WOLGAST GETS SIX MONTHS' SUSPENSION

Boxing Commission Finds Him Guilty of Breaking Contract and Deception.

Chairman Frederick A. Wenck of the State Athletic Commission yesterday carried out his threat against Ad Wolgast, the former lightweight boxing champion, and inflicted six months' suspension on the Western pugilist. Realizing that he had little chance to save himself from punishment, Wolgast did not appear at the special meeting of the commission at 41 Park Row, and the sentence was pronounced against him in his absence. The penalty will not seriously affect the former title holder, as he contemplates an early return to the West, where the commission's ruling will not be effective.

Wolgast was charged with having engaged in a boxing contest at Atlanta last week, which was a direct violation of his contract with the Harlem Sporting Club, which stipulated that Wolgast must not engage in any bout until after he had boxed Leach Cross at the Harlem Sporting Club last Friday night.

Chairman Wenck did not think the public had received a fair deal, as there was nothing apparent in Wolgast's condition to prevent his continuing ten rounds against Cross. Instead Wolgast quit the contest just after the half-way mark had been reached.

For the first time since the reorganization of the commission there was a full board—Frank Dwyer and John Franey leaving their work up-State at the request of the Chairman of the commission to attend the meeting.

Just before the commission went into session Wolgast's manager called up the commission office on the phone and inquired of Wenck whether the published charges were preferred against Wolgast by the commission. Wenck said the charges would be preferred against the pugilist at the meeting, and wanted Wolgast or his manager to attend the meeting and give their side of the affair. This they failed to do, and the decision was ordered by default.

Leach Cross was asked about his intentions regarding his match with Packey Hommey, which was scheduled for Thursday night at the Harlem Sporting Club. It developed that Hommey had the original contract to box Wolgast on Dec. 10, but waived his rights and allowed Cross to have first chance at Wolgast on the promise of Manager Sam Wallach that in the event of Cross beating Wolgast, the fighting dentist would take on Hommey.

Wallach asserted that he and John Reisler, manager of the club, could not agree to terms. Wallach demanded $950 for the appearance of his brother against Hommey, although he was offered $800, with the privilege of 40 per cent. of the gross gate receipts. The commission thought 35 per cent. of the gross would be fair to Cross, and ordered him to box Hommey for that sum on Thursday under the threat of a six months' suspension. Cross agreed to the conditions, after Chairman Wenck had announced that the commission would inform the boxers and managers that in the future the public would be fully protected and contracts regarded as more than a mere scrap of paper.

Boxing will be conducted in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, a license having been granted by the commission. Following the example of the Twenty-second Engineers, the members of the Seventy-first Regiment have concluded to replenish the athletic exchequer by holding a series of boxing bouts. The entertainments will be staged by the Seventy-first Regiment Athletic Association. The National Guard and State laws prevent the regiment from holding boxing bouts in an armory, and in order to evade the law the Regimental Athletic Association will be designated as the official organization. The date of the first series of bouts will shortly be announced.

Other licenses were granted to the Walnut Athletic Club of Rochester, Flower City Athletic Club of Syracuse, and Electric Athletic Association of Schenectady.

MASKED WRESTLER THROWN

"Strangler" Lewis Gains Fall in Catch-as-Catch-Can Bout on Mat.

The masked marvel has been thrown. Robert Freiderich, alias "Strangler" Lewis, representing Germany in the international wrestling tournament at the Manhattan Opera House, coolly grabbed the unknown last night in an armlock at the start of the second period of the catch-as-catch-can bout, and before the masked man realized the danger of the hold, Lewis had his shoulder to the mat. When Referee Bothner blew his whistle deafening applause greeted the "Strangler."

From the start it seemed as if the masked man was working easy, and he was in no way put out when Lewis gained the fall. Lewis approached the unknown with more confidence than did Aberg, Zbyszko, or any of the other wrestlers in the tournament, and the also showed to better advantage in tackling the stranger than those who have so far tried the experiment. As far as size and weight went, it looked to be about even between the two men, but the unknown appeared to be by far the stronger.

Both men started in to wrestle at the whistle, and as they are the cleanest and fastest men in the tournament the match was a pretty one. Lewis got several waist locks and body holds on the unknown, which the masked man broke with his accustomed ease; whereas the unknown had the shoulders of Lewis within a fraction of an inch of the floor after eight minutes of wrestling. Three times in the first period the unknown got Lewis in a deadly chancery grip and brought the "Strangler" to his knees. Lewis was an easier victim to the head lock and the chancery hold of the unknown than the bulkier foreigners were, but he was also more agile and wriggled out at the last minute.

When the second period started every one expected the masked man to come out of his corner with his characteristic quickness and once more toss Lewis around the mat, but in the first exchange Lewis tumbled the unknown and pinned him down with a head lock, and then switched to the wrist lock and body hold by which he won in 11:50.

In the other catch-as-catch-can bouts Vladek Zbyszko, Poland, threw Josef Kamarek, Bohemia, in 3:06, with a body scissors and an arm lock, and Dr. B. F. Roller, America, threw Hans Fuerst, Austria, in 6:18, with a wrist and neck lock.

In the Graeco-Roman bouts George Lurich, Russia, threw Hans Muller, Saxony, in 6:53, with a side roll from a double arm lock; Sulo Hevonpaa, Finland, threw José Pan, Portugal, in 5:50, with a neck and arm lock, and Alexander Aberg, Russia, threw George Sandele, America, in 9:28, with a side chancery and hip lock.

MONTCLAIR'S NEW FIELD.

Academy to Build Athletic Home Next Spring.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 20.—Work on a new athletic field for the Montclair Academy will be started early next year. The site of the field is just over the Montclair line in Verona. The land was a gift from Abel I. Culver of Montclair. The tract is so large that it will not be necessary to lay out the athletic field near the baseball diamond or football gridiron. Three tennis courts are also provided for, besides the clubhouse.

Purdue Football Captain.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 20.—Paul Hunter Hake of Gary, a junior, was tonight elected Captain of the Purdue University 1916 football team. Hake played left end last season.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1915.

DISCORDS ON THE SHIP QUESTION.

President WILSON, Secretary REDFIELD, and the Commissioner of Navigation ought to get together on the facts of the shipping question. The President declared that capital could not "of a sudden" supply the vessels necessary for the accommodation of our export trade. That was his reason for the Government's intervening, although it is not a convincing reason for the belief that the Government can create shipping any quicker than private capital. Secretary REDFIELD prefers that private capital should supply the ships, but urges that there are conditions arising from this war which make it necessary that Government shipping shall be supplied to carry goods denied transport in foreign vessels. If there were such Government shipping at work today the only difference in the situation would be the addition of another dispute growing out of the war. It would be better that there should be a failure of transportation to that extent. Meanwhile there remains the question of fact, and on that the President and the Secretary are equally at variance with the subordinate of both of them.

According to the Commissioner of Navigation the tonnage of American shipping is now the greatest in the nation's history, and there are now building more vessels than ever before at any one time. The total tonnage now under construction is 761,511, including ninety-eight vessels exceeding 3,000 tons and thirteen of over 10,000. A gain of 50,000 tons since July 1 raises the total national tonnage to 8,444,258. That was a gain of 187 ships, although 272 disappeared from the register for various reasons. These ships are of all classes and for all purposes—colliers, tankers, 34 general freighters, 6 passenger and freight ships. Under the act of 1914 171 foreign ships were transferred to American registry. The vessels being built are not all for American shipowners. For the first time in the era of iron shipping we are building ships for export. Four 3,500-tonners are building on Norwegian orders and two of 5,000 tons for foreigners of unstated nationality. It would seem that this should be sudden enough to satisfy anybody. It certainly would have been an astonishing accomplishment on the part of the Government, which has not yet finished its preparations to begin. Private capital has done this while the Government's Shipping bill is bumping uncharted rocks, having been hauled off some that had been found by previous experiments.

There is nothing novel about the above facts except the date and the fact that the subordinate sticks to facts, leaving arguments and theory to his superiors. For that reason the superiors should be checked up by others. In the President's words: "Down to the War of 1812 the seas "were full of American ships * * * "and yet that now we are a great "nation the seas are almost bare of "our ships." It is true that our merchant marine was halved by the war of 1812 and did not regain equal volume until 1840. Yet if the seas were crowded with 984,608 tons of American shipping in 1810 they were not very empty with the 2,000,000 tons of the early sixties. In one respect the President was right. The percentage of exports carried in American bottoms has fallen as sharply as the President's language seemed to indicate that American tonnage had fallen. Since 1820 the exports of American goods in American ships have fallen from nearly 90 per cent. to less than 9 per cent. The President is entitled to say for himself what that signifies to him. It may seem to others that we were too much engaged in supplying goods, supplying billions now instead of millions then, to be able also to supply the shipping to carry them. The buyers of the goods sent for them and took them at our prices. Any storekeeper will say that his profits would be larger without his delivery service. The notion that our trade is so languishing that it needs Government hypodermics is absurd when it is at its maximum. An American merchant marine is desirable, and it will be supplied "of a sudden," by private capital, just as soon as the lawmakers allow the investment to be profitable. To supply it sooner by the use of tax money, extorted by mistaken arguments and disputable "facts," is betrayal of Democratic principle and financial foolishness.

ANOTHER "ISSUE" GONE.

The Mexican question will not be a political issue in the United States next year unless something happens to check the already rapid progress in the southern republic toward the restoration of peace and prosperity. Something might happen, of course, through the machinations of Mexican exiles in the United States, with the connivance of American supporters who may have reasons of their own for desiring the failure of the attempt to establish a more liberal form of government in Mexico than has yet existed there. But there is reason to believe that many if not most of the exiles who have not been associated with formidable political plots since the abdication of HUERTA, or were not directly concerned in the overthrow of MADERO, will sooner or later receive amnesty and be enabled to take part in the reconstruction of the country. The elimination of VILLA, personally, has already been accomplished, whatever may be the truth about his intentions, and the few associates who remained with him until his final overthrow as a Conventionalist leader are now bargaining for admission to the forces of CARRANZA. The principal men of the so-called Villista party, most of whom were placed there through the force of circumstances, have no quarrel with CARRANZA, and there is no reason why he should continue at odds with them, though some time must elapse before they can hope to exert their influence again in Mexican public affairs.

So far as the attacks on President WILSON'S Mexican policy are relied upon by politicians opposed to the Administration to influence political sentiment against it they will utterly fail. It is not to say that the policy has been wholly consistent and clearly thought out from the beginning to admit that it has been successful. Throughout this country there is a feeling of thankfulness that war with Mexico has been avoided and a better understanding established between the two countries. There is also a general recognition of the value of the stronger relations which have been established with the South American republics and Guatemala in the settlement of the Mexican question. It was the idea of our Latin-American associates in the plan of mediation that CARRANZA should be recognized, and it must now be admitted that President WILSON made no mistake in accepting the idea. The outlook in Mexico is now as bright as it possibly could be, considering the terrible disasters the country has suffered since the beginning of the revolution against DIAZ, a period of more than five years. Many claims for damages of American citizens and others must be met, there are huge financial and industrial problems to be solved, but with good feeling reestablished and leaders who are fit there is no reason why all the obstacles should not be overcome and a new era begun in which the Mexican people will be educated to a better understanding of their duties and their relation to the rest of mankind.

THE COLONEL.

Colonel ROOSEVELT is unmistakably a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1916. This statement is made confidently in the teeth of the declaration of Mr. GEORGE E. MILLER, Washington correspondent of The Detroit News, who has collected at Oyster Bay such of the Colonel's views of politics as it is now deemed wise to print, that "no "living man can say, or induce the "Colonel to say, that he is a candi-"date." The Colonel does say it through the friendly lips of Mr. MILLER:

> I am convinced that the American people never again will find Colonel ROOSEVELT on a Presidential ticket unless it were brought about by the action of a convention so spontaneous that no man could refuse.

Just such a "spontaneous" nomination as the Colonel hoped for in 1908. Only he overplayed his game, finessed too much, was a little too subtle for the faithful. The Colonel's tentative nominations for 1916 show who his candidate is. He suggests Mr. Justice HUGHES, who has refused to be a candidate; former Governor HADLEY of Missouri, whom he might have nominated in 1912 and would not, bearing no brother near the throne; and Mr. PHILANDER C. KNOX. One candidate whom many want but who is out of the running; two candidates whom nobody wants. Not a word about Mr. ROOT, to make whom President he was once willing to walk along Pennsylvania Avenue on his hands and knees. Three impossibilities. Any impossibility. Anybody of "the type" of HUGHES, KNOX, HADLEY. Why were WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH and WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON neglected when the Colonel was in his genial hour?

Then the Colonel, whose immobility and inertia are notorious, dreads the hard work of the campaign and of four years more in the White House, should a spontaneous convention condemn him thereto. Another delicious characteristic reason lurks behind his coy reluctance:

> He regards himself as unavailable because of the hard things he has been compelled to say about Germany. And for those things he holds President WILSON responsible.

Monstrous iniquity of the President, forcing the Colonel to say hard things, so hateful to his dovelike temperament, about Germany. Observe that not Germany, but Mr. WILSON is the sinner. Observe, also, that only last week two German professors of Harvard, including the unerring psychologist, MUENSTERBERG, were grooming and extolling the Colonel. If he is temporarily anti-German, his heart is in the right place, for he is more tremendously anti-Wilson. As a hammerer of the President he is really pro-German. Water on both shoulders, an old trick of the all-accomplished master of politics and giver of medicines to make men love him.

If Colonel ROOSEVELT can control Progressive votes enough to beat any Republican candidate whom he disapproves, the Republicans will have to nominate Colonel ROOSEVELT or be beaten. That seems plain as a pikestaff.

Those who regard Colonel ROOSEVELT as of an Indian and unforgiving nature wrong him grievously. He is always ready to forgive when he needs the erring soul in his business. A year ago at a distinguished social function in this city, where the guest he most wished to meet had been invited at his request, he ran in his impetuous, boyish fashion toward the sum of all reactionary crimes, the late NELSON WILMARTH ALDRICH, grasped him by both hands, and cried ecstatically: "Why, NELSON, old boy, how are you?" Such a hearty ROOSEVELT it is. A little rough with his tongue, but, bless you, he means no harm. Always perfectly ready to resume old friendships ardently when his interest prompts. Mr. CANNON, Mr. CRANE, Mr. PENROSE need not despair. If they are spontaneous enough, they can't escape the kiss of peace.

As for the Colonel's presence at a high feast of benefactors of great wealth, there was no politics in that. The Colonel is a wise old bird. He likes men of wealth, especially when they are generous to the good cause; and many of them like him personally and regard his roar as much more ferocious than his disposition toward business. Judge GARY'S dinner was social, not political. A banquet of the Irish Saga Society or a Cowpunchers' Reunion would have been as innocent. The Colonel remembers Mr. BLAINE'S misfortune, that "Belshazzar's Feast" of 1884, that assembly of plutocrats and politicians where STEVE DORSEY emitted the classic word "soap."

WHY IS GERMANY IN THE DARK?

"Nobody has told us these things "before. It is a pity we did not have "that kind of insight sooner." These are the words of "one of the high officials of the German Government" addressed to a correspondent of THE TIMES in Berlin who had told him the "simple reasons why American feel-"ings and sympathies are anti-Ger-"man, and that our sympathies spring "from a deep political faith which an-"other people may understand even "while disagreeing with it." How could Germany possibly remain in ignorance of the reasons why the sympathies of the people of this country have been withheld from the Imperial undertaking in this war? Is there no copy of the Declaration of Independence, none of the Constitution of the United States, in all the Empire? We are sure that these documents may be found at the American Embassy. They explain, and explain thoroughly and fundamentally, why our judgment and our sympathies have been against Germany. Everybody understands it here. At the beginning of the war any American boy, any really American boy, a dozen years old, to whom the causes and issues had been briefly and lucidly presented, would infallibly have expressed the judgment the people of the country so promptly and well-nigh universally rendered. How has Germany been kept in the dark?

The restrictions imposed upon her means of communication are mentioned, but that does not explain. Germany's agents in this country, as all the world knows, have found means of communication not subject to the inspection of Washington. And Dr. DERNBURG has been for months in Germany. He was here for months. Even though he were a very pachyderm, though he were belted about with the armor of unbelief in our institutions, his inner nerves must have tingled under the irritation of the strong currents of public opinion of which he was continually suffering the impact. He has told the Germans through one of their leading newspapers that they might rest assured that America would enforce "at any cost" the demands we have made that our rights be respected and that reparation be made where they have been ruthlessly trampled on. Surely Dr. DERNBURG has been able to tell the Germans why we have no liking for their cause. It would seem, too, that this pretense of a want of information, insight, and understanding on the part of high officials of the German Government was a reflection upon the German Ambassador in this country. He understands American sentiment, its nature, and its origins. It is one of the duties of an Ambassador to inform his Government of public opinion in the country to which he is accredited.

It must have been this want of understanding, we suppose, which prompted the suggestion, evidently from an official source, made to our correspondent, that since the relations between the two countries are in an unsatisfactory and possibly a perilous state, good might come of "an ex-"change between the at once high and "special powers." We suppose that means a heart-to-heart talk between the Kaiser and the President. We cannot at the moment call to mind anything that the President would be likely to say to the Kaiser, though a volume would hardly contain all that he might say. Nor would it be easy for the German Emperor to open the conversation. The war stands in the way, as it stands in the way of so many of the ordinary transactions of men in these days. It has not yet reached a stage where pourparlers can profitably begin.

THE DEPARTING ALDERMEN.

To the seventy-three men who will finish a memorable year of public service in the City Hall today we tender our heartiest congratulations. It has been said frequently that the Board of Aldermen of the last two years has been the best New York has ever had. It has assuredly lent a new honor to the title of Alderman. It will disband with a sense of having performed its duty and all of it according to its lights and its restrictions. Its work has been so evenly good that we have heard very little talk since January, 1914, of the once favored plan to abolish the Aldermen altogether. The people have learned that an Aldermanic Board, well chosen and well directed, is of genuine service to the municipality. This board has performed the work of a local legislative body with discretion and energy.

Under the Presidency of Mr. MCANENY, and with the additional guiding influence of Mr. HENRY H. CURRAN, the leader of the majority, it has completed all the work cut out for it to do and will leave no burden of unfinished business to dismay its successors at the very start. The new board, which will assemble Jan. 1, will have a Tammany majority. We trust that it will prove as efficient as the expiring board, and it will certainly benefit by the good example set for it. The codification of the city ordinances has been completed. No such formidable task will confront the new board. And never again will the Aldermen of this city be political hucksters with licenses to sell. The reform will be permanent.

HELP FOR THE POOR.

Those who think that helping the poor is relatively a simple matter to be effected by the payment of a few months' rent or the gift of a ton of coal should read the annual report of the Charity Organization Society upon its work with families. In a series of brief stories this report, which has just appeared, illustrates the variety of problems which those who seek to cure poverty have to solve. Unemployment, low wages, improper housing, desertion and non-support, mental defects, physical handicaps, vagrancy, inebriety—these are some of the difficulties found in the homes to which the society extended its service last year.

To meet these problems, whether it be to offer opportunity for employment to the man without work or to enable the inebriate to take necessary treatment, this is helping the poor in a constructive way.

New York City ought to appreciate such work. It is because of efforts like this in enabling families to overcome their obstacles that THE TIMES has been able to publish the One Hundred Neediest Cases in which everything necessary has been accomplished or foreseen and only a gift of money is needed to complete the carrying out of the plans for the families' welfare. It is therefore particularly appropriate that at this time the public should contribute not only to the financial needs of families, but also to the support of the Charity Organization Society and the other organizations, the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the State Charities Aid Association, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, working to relieve families of the handicaps which gifts of money alone cannot wholly remove.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Carried More Warfare to Europe.

"Little birds in their nest agree," says the proverb, or perhaps it is the song, and everybody has admitted the truth of the statement—somewhat hastily. As a matter of fact, however, the little birds in their nest agree on only one thing, which is the desire and the determination of each to get for itself as many as possible of the worms brought by the industrious parental purveyors thereof. What nobody seems to have noticed is that every arrival of supplies is the signal for a clamorous battle among the nestlings, and that at other times their warmest feeling for each other is a cold indifference.

The situation in birds' nests is curiously similar to that which existed on the Ford ship. The several pilgrims refrained from bickering at the beginning of the voyage, but as land was approached and opportunities for getting the luscious worm of public notice began to present themselves the apparent harmony disappeared, and bitter wars broke out among the advocates of peace. Each had his own ideas or hers, and each insisted on exploiting them. This was exactly what was to be expected from the members of such an aggregation, for while the way of good sense is one, the ways of the vagarious are innumerable, or at least many more than enough to go around among a single shipload of people.

The analogy of the nestlings rather fails when one comes to consider the reporters on board, for though it was they who could allot the eagerly desired fame to this or that one of the delegates, they did not have the fine, impartial affection of the mother and father birds, but instead insisted on determining who should get space in the papers, and, what was still worse, they insisted on selecting the quality of publicity they would grant, quite regardless of the personal preferences of the recipients. The consequence was that while some of the Ford nestlings enjoyed the favors thus conferred, others were vastly displeased, and the latter, naturally enough, demanded the banishment of journalism's representatives who refused even to attempt the impossible task—one which they had never undertaken to perform—of pleasing everybody in that strange company. It is amusing—or pathetic, according to the point of view—that the fiercest of many quarrels on the ship should have been provoked by the wish to conceal the fact that there had been any quarrels.

Killing Men and Letting Babies Die.

It was like GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, when he was preparing the speech which was printed in this paper on Sunday, to think up as many things as he could that would startle his hearers. That is Mr. SHAW'S way, and in this instance he had his usual success in forcing upon public attention ideas which, if not quite new, at least are not those which for some time have been receiving attention.

Who except Mr. SHAW, for instance, would have seized the present as a fit occasion for discussing, not the terrible drain on the vitality of nations resulting from the war, but the greater losses suffered by them, even in time of peace, because they will not use the easy and well-known means to reduce infant mortality? Just where Mr. SHAW obtained his figures he did not state, but it is probable that he was approximately correct when he asserted that the ratio between the number of Englishmen killed by the Germans to that of the whole number of English babies either allowed to die unnecessarily or as unnecessarily to grow up unfit for military service is as 2½ to 37½.

He seems to have counted the girl babies as well as the boy babies in making this computation, and to have ignored the fact that his figures in the one case covered only a year and a half and in the other eighteen. He made his point, however—and his hearers more or less uncomfortable in their minds—so presumably he was happy.

Another point was made when Mr. SHAW turned on the pacifists and told them that in demanding present peace because of its many superiorities to the slaughter and destruction of war they exhibited just such intelligence as they would show if this month they were to vaunt the pleasures and joys and safeties of Summer in comparison with the gloom and perils of Winter, and, on account of these indubitable differences, should start a campaign for abolishing December and its neighboring months and having it June all the time.

This peculiarly Shavian presentation of the case is not without certain elements of grandeur. To ignore that war is—that, while human nature remains what it is, war occasionally will be—certainly is a good deal like trying to banish Winter from a world that, for some time to come, at least, is going to continue turning on an inclined axis.

That "Nee" May Be Correct.

Something of comment has been excited among those wise in the forms and fashions of that part of society where, of the many ways to do a thing, only one has that quality of rightness ascribed by Mr. KIPLING to about all the ways there are of writing tribal lays. The cause of the comment is the wording of the cards sent out to give notice of the President's marriage.

On these cards the President's name appears as "Mr. WOODROW WILSON," and to that even the most captious do not object, but the "Mrs. NORMAN GALT" that accompanies it comes in for a certain amount of questioning as to the as-it-should-be-ness of the "NORMAN" in the circumstances, and open criticism, amounting almost to protest, results from the addition to the "Mrs. NORMAN GALT" of "née EDITH BOLLING."

According to the fussy folk, the President's bride was "born" a BOLLING, but not an EDITH, and therefore they draw a long face over the use of "née." Their grief is comprehensible, and they have excuse for finding fault, but are they quite sure that Mrs. WILSON was not named before she was born?

That is a not very unfamiliar practice among parents who mistake hopes for knowledge and are willing to take chances.

German-American Anger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The anger aroused in the minds of German-Americans by President Wilson's message to Congress presents a curious psychological problem. Since the outset of the war they have approved in words what the majority of their countrymen abhor. They have palliated and excused that which most Americans regard as heinous and inexcusable. They have denounced the Government of the United States for doing precisely what the majority of Americans have wanted it to do. Their newspapers might as well have been published in Berlin or Leipsic as in Milwaukee or Cincinnati, as far as the point of view which they have pronounced is concerned.

The same issue of THE TIMES which presents us with press opinions of the message and of our relations with Austria gives us German-American opinions so bitter and hostile to the Government of this country, which clearly has the backing of the majority of the American people, that one wonders what stronger language could be employed by Germans in the old country. Whoever is legally and morally right, it is hard to see why the majority should, in this conflict of sentiment, surrender to the minority. How can our German-American citizens think that we shall surrender our most cherished opinions and tradition to accept their conception of law and right? L. A. CHASE.

New York, Dec. 20, 1915.

Trade Schools' Disadvantage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why were the evening high schools allowed a full appropriation, and more for next year, and the evening trade schools cut almost 50 per cent., as shown by figures published in various New York newspapers. Is it a hindrance to advanced education for a man to be smudged with machine oil or sweaty from the labors of the forge? Is he not as much entitled to free education as the stenographer, bookkeeper, or student of languages? What is to be done with New York's technical men who cannot afford expensive private schools? Trade-school work is the infant branch of New York's educational system, and is in most need of support, yet it is the first to feel the blows of the "economy sledgehammer."

In this era of demand for "economy," if reductions were necessary in the appropriations for evening schools, the most equitable course would have been to make a general reduction in all branches of evening school work.

I make this appeal so that others may realize the struggle the average trade school pupil has on his hands in his attempt to "make his mark" in the world. Must everything go to his stenographer, bookkeeper, coworker, whom the administration is aiding? CHRIS. RIPMANN,
President Alumni Association of Vocational School for Boys.

New York, Dec. 19, 1915.

BULGARIA'S ACTIVITY HERE.

Legation Denies Reports of Co-operation with Austrians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Royal Bulgarian Legation at Washington will greatly appreciate your kindness in publishing the following:

In your issue of Dec. 19, under the caption of "Austrian Consuls Preparing to Go," a long quotation from The Providence Journal is given, in which your contemporary claims to have secured possession of a cipher telegram from the Austrian Acting Ambassador to every Austro-Hungarian Consular office in the United States, instructing the Consuls to make everything ready for their immediate departure, and to consult at once with the Bulgarian or Turkish official in their city with a view to handing over to these officials the work of the Austrian Consular offices "when the expected break with the United States comes." Further on, The Journal states that the Bulgarian Consul in New York has had constant conferences with the Austrian Consul and Vice Consul, and that Bulgarian officials "have already been in consultation with Austrian representatives in connection with the continuation of the efforts to get workmen out of the munitions factories."

The Royal Bulgarian Legation declares the above statements relating to Bulgarian officials to be utterly false. With the exception of the legation at Washington (consisting of the Minister, one Secretary, and one attaché) and the Consul General in New York, who is an American gentleman, there are no other Bulgarian officials in any part of the United States. The Bulgarian Consul in New York has neither been constantly at Consul General Nuber's office nor has he had any of the conferences imputed to him. He could not have held any such conferences without the knowledge and permission of the Minister at Washington, who would have been the proper person to apprise of the alleged Consular arrangement, if there had been anything of the kind. It is equally untrue that any Bulgarian official has ever had any consultation with Austrian or any other representatives to interfere in any way with the munitions or any other factories of this country.

Dr. POULIEFF, First Secretary.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1915.

FOR THE NEEDY IN QUEENS.

How to Help Those Who Do Not Appear in The Times List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with your publication of the wants of New York's "hundred neediest cases," I should be grateful for the opportunity of pointing out the need of New York's largest borough. Your list was compiled from the Charity Organization Society, the Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and the State Charities Aid Association. None of these includes the Borough of Queens in its alms-giving.

This borough is composed of a number of towns and villages having separate and distinct entities. Some of these settlements are occupied almost exclusively by the well-to-do, while others are inhabited mainly by working people. It follows that in some sections the residents do not see the need of local organized charity, and in others the need is felt acutely but there is not enough wealth to support a relief agency. Because of the lack of cohesion among these towns no combined organization has been effected as yet. School teachers, police officers, and clergymen have been obliged to shoulder more than their share of responsibility in the various communities. Here and there local agencies do relief work in limited areas with no assurance that the same cases are not being provided for from other sources.

In March, 1915, the Department of Charities opened a branch office for the borough in Flushing. The department's primary function is the giving of institutional relief. This city department can no more pay rent for a family or give groceries and clothing to persons in their homes than can the Police Department install private burglar alarms. The disappointment of the poor and needy who come asking for help that is beyond the power of this department to give is pitiful. The workers in the Department of Charities see the need and know that it is genuine. Among the hundreds of families that have some members ill in a hospital we find pitiable cases where relief in the home should be given, but we have no agency to whom we may refer for such assistance.

Some of the public-spirited citizens of the Borough of Queens are trying to organize a private charity. This will require time, energy, and money. If any reader of your paper wishes to help with one or more of these essentials, the undersigned would be glad to give him the names of persons who wish his co-operation.

ELIZABETH McM. DINWIDDIE,
District Superintendent, Department of Public Charities, Queens District.
Flushing, L. I., Dec. 19, 1915.

Mr. Bennett's French.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your recent correspondents seemed to infer that James O'Donnell Bennett is enjoying a personally conducted tour with the German armies. Some of your readers may take a skeptical view of this assumption and prefer to imagine Mr. Bennett as eagerly and conscientiously gathering first-hand information from the rejoicing inhabitants of invaded districts.

Of course in order to do this he would have to possess a working knowledge of the language of the district, else he would have to rely on second-hand information given him by his German escort. Fortunately for the sake of accuracy Mr. Bennett's article in THE TIMES of Dec. 17 gives us sufficient information concerning his knowledge of French. He gives us a remarkable translation for "album pour les enfants sages"; he tells us that it means "album for wise children." Our brilliant author is evidently absolutely unacquainted with the extremely common adjective "sage," and he is unaware that it means "obedient," not "wise."

ALBERT M. C. McMASTER.
SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE, Sweet Briar, Va., Dec. 18, 1915.

THE REALM OF CHRISTMAS FANCY.

To the realms of Christmas fancy
I must speed away, away,
Where the Elfs of Joy are dancing
And the Sprites of Pleasure play.
I must go where gentle fairies
Whisper softly on the air
And the Gift King waves his sceptre
Over blessings sweet and rare.

Childhood's realm of Christmas fancy
Once again shall feast my eyes
With the old-time love and rapture,
With the old-time fond surprise
In the flickering hearthstone shadows,
In the music and the mirth,
Once again each dear remembrance
Speaks good will and peace on earth.

In the realms of Christmas fancy
I shall very shortly see
All the old, beloved memories
Coming back to gladden me.
Long forgotten forms and faces,
Long departed thoughts and dreams,
I shall find in those fair vistas
Where the Christmas glory streams!

LURANA SHELDON.

DEFENSE LESSONS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Preparedness a Relative Term, and We Must Arm According to the Standards of the Other Nations.

By BRIG. GEN. H. M. CHITTENDEN, U. S. A., (Retired.)

Seattle, Dec. 14, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Barker's article on the method of raising armies in the American civil war, reprinted from the Nineteenth Century and After in the November issue of your CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, which you justly characterize as an "invaluable" contribution to current literature on war topics, repeats a singular misconception which has taken such deep hold upon popular thought that it seems almost presumptuous to attempt to combat it. Yet its fallacy is so transparent, when the facts are considered in their proper perspective, that it is worth while to call attention to it.

I refer to the habit of citing the American civil war as an example of a great war which might largely have been prevented if the nation had been in a more thorough state of military preparation. Mr. Barker says: "Had the United States possessed a small standing army ready for war, the Southern States would scarcely have dared to rise, and had they done so their power could easily have been broken. In the opinion of many American military experts a standing army of 50,000 men would have sufficed to end the war in a few months." To the same effect so eminent an authority as the late Lord Wolseley once said: "Had the United States been able early in 1861 to put into the field, in addition to their volunteers, one army corps of regular troops the war would have ended in a few months."

These assumptions ignore entirely the condition of affairs at the beginning of that war. If the United States had had an army corps of loyal men at the time, so disposed that it could have made use of them, it might have been spared some of its earlier reverses. But it did not have and could not have either of these things. The army, made up of Southern as well as Northern men, was honeycombed with disloyalty and there had been no time to reorganize it. The same would have been true no matter how large it might have been. For years prior to the immediate outbreak of war the military department of the Government was in the hands of Southerners. Army, navy, and material of war were distributed to the utmost extent possible where they might fall into the hands of the South, or be so far from the theatre of action as not to be readily available.

The same policy would have been applied if the military and naval forces of the Government had been much greater than they actually were. Any such supposed increase would have helped the South more than the North at first because of the greater vigor of action by the South at that period. The South had chosen its course, had banished doubt, and was pursuing a fixed and definite purpose with all the energy at its command. The North at this time was backward and irresolute, for it dreaded the irrevocable step of coercion and sought reconciliation until the rupture actually came. It carefully avoided even the appearance of a purpose to use force. Under such circumstances, everything in the line of military equipment under the old order operated to help the South more than the North in the early stages of the war. Any marked advantage in this respect over what the South actually enjoyed might have converted the first Bull Run into a capture of Washington and a recognition of the Confederacy by European powers. That this would have been fatal to the cause of the North would perhaps be too much to assume, but it would have been a fearful handicap. We are just as much warranted in making this assumption as are the authorities cited in making the contrary. It was emphatically a case where lack of preparation did not cause war and where greater preparation would not have prevented it, nor probably have much shortened its duration, if at all.

But the example cited does have an important bearing on the stupendous problem of military and naval armaments, or, as it is euphemistically called, armed peace. War preparation is entirely a relative matter. Probably there was never another war in which the two belligerents were so equally prepared as in the American civil war. While the South was developing an efficient force the North had time to do the same, and her greater resources finally decided the issue. It is purely gratuitous to assume that greater preparation before the war—which would have been at least equally shared by the two belligerents—would have shortened that struggle in the least degree. The present war in Europe, in which previous preparation had been carried to an extent never before approached in the history of the world, has now lasted a third as long as our civil war, with every indication that it may actually last as long. There is nothing in the existing situation that can justify the belief that its duration, or its final results, would be essentially different if the state of preparation among all the belligerents were no better than that of the North and South in the civil war. But of course if any State forges ahead in the race of preparation or if any one lags behind, the initial advantage or handicap, as the case may be, might be decisive.

This brings out in all its enormity the tremendous responsibility of those States which set a high pace in this contest; for they force other States to follow, or to lag behind at their peril. Thus a rivalry is set up which is wholly artificial and a prodigious burden is imposed on the nations without any result so far as affecting relative standings is concerned. It is a situation which Sir Edward Grey once characterized as a "satire and reflection upon our civilization."

This is not an argument against a rational program for defense of the United States. Far from it. While things are as they are we must recognize them and act accordingly. Because other nations go to greater lengths than we think they should is no excuse for us not to meet the situation as it exists.

H. M. CHITTENDEN,
Brigadier General, U. S. A., (Retired.)

PAVING CITY STREETS.

A Criticism of the Long Delay in Getting Work Started.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank you for publishing my letter to you in regard to the pavements in the Borough of Manhattan. I might say that already several people have called me up in regard to the matter, as well as some engineers, and have thanked me for bringing the matter to your attention, as it is one that should be taken in hand.

I am writing to you again, as President Marks made some statements in answer to my letter which are not in any way pertinent, nor do they answer the points raised by me. I have not complained of the spending of the money for pavements, nor did I in any way state that the money was not spent under contract, as it is well known that every expenditure over $1,000 made by the city has to be done under contract. He admits that he received $600,000 on May 21, and it seems to me that if proper diligence had been pursued the contracts should have been let in at least two months from that date and that the specifications should have been prepared beforehand, so that the streets to be paved would be the only matter necessary to be decided upon, and I cannot see any reason for this long delay which has taken place.

I might say that it seems a shame that asphalt contracts should be proceeded with in this weather. Asphalt, to be well laid, should be rolled when hot, and in this cold weather it is almost impossible to do this. I might say that the very thing which I feared would happen has now come to pass, in that a storm has come with snow, which absolutely ties up all pavement work, and if we should have a freeze on top of the melting snow it would take a long while before work could be proceeded with again. In the meantime the openings remain unpaved, as well as work on the new paving being stopped, which not only ties up the traffic but will hurt the new pavements, when laid, so badly that after a few years the work will probably have to be done over again, or else continually patched up. The Borough President has under way now in this weather fifteen contracts for laying asphalt, all of which should have been done last Summer, and I understand that two more contracts have just been ordered to be proceeded with, namely, Fourth Avenue to Broadway on Eighteenth Street, and 161st Street between Broadway and Riverside Drive. This work should certainly have been done in the Summer or else put off until next Spring.

The city is now running its own asphalt plant, and the repair work, on Broadway especially, if necessary, could have been done by the city itself to tide this avenue over. I doubt very much, however, if the plant is being operated in an efficient manner, as I am informed the quality of asphalt being turned out by the municipal plant is only fair and costs the city more for asphalt than it could probably buy it for. I understand the Borough President claims to be turning out asphalt at 89 cents per square yard, but in this figure he does not include any overhead charges, water or electricity, which would make the price about $1.25. When good asphalt, made according to specification, can be bought from contractors at $1.25, I do not see where much saving is effected. When I was Commissioner we bought asphalt at 90 cents per square yard, and in 1906 as low as 75 cents per square yard, so that the city is really not making much of a showing from the operation of its own plant.

In regard to street openings, I notice Mr. Marks says that I should be familiar with the usual unavoidable delays, but from my experience as Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity and also of Public Works, I know that these conditions are in the majority of cases avoidable, and it is from the very fact that I have been a Commissioner that I have been able to speak on this subject.

HENRY S. THOMPSON.

New York, Dec. 15, 1915.

How Will Germany Punish?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sincerity of Germany's warning to plotters that they are the Fatherland's foes can be very clearly demonstrated by its treatment of the naval and military attachés whose withdrawal has been requested by the United States Government. H. L.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1915.

ART NOTES.

George Bellows's Paintings in the Whitney-Richards Gallery.

At the new Whitney-Richards Gallery George Bellows is showing a group of paintings and drawings that include a number not before exhibited, and one at least, "The Grandmother," in which he is at his highest level. A subject which opens out to every artist attempting it the opportunity for sentimentality is treated by him with the reserve and dignity due to its character. Old age is given its finest qualities and that delicate reniote distinction which follows the renunciation of energetic pleasures. The painting suits the reading of the character. A quiet brush and a simple palette, a serene arrangement of the figure on the canvas, and the atmosphere evoked is that for which the subject calls.

"Cloudy Day" is another of the new pictures that conveys forcibly the essential spirit of its theme. Sullen waters echo a sullen and troubled sky. The grays are far from neutral, containing implications of angry color and stimulating thought and emotion by the intensity of their expressiveness. Mr. Bellows is never more completely himself than when he has something important and moving to say. When he merely discourses of a pink scarf and its relation to blonde flesh tones he is far less interesting.

Picasso at the Modern Gallery.

The Modern Gallery sits silently triumphant in the presence of Picasso's latest, which is not the reactionary normal salonistic production recently described, but a more than ever abstractly cryptic combination of little pieces of substances and applications of pigment. Its name is "Nature Morte dans un Jardin." The jardin is a little round plaque, of wood perhaps, painted green, and little cubes attached to this in a geometrically conceived design stimulate your sense of touch as nicely as did the bits of sandpaper in the old designs. It is quite impossible not to handle Picasso's paintings. If there is any fear for their continued integrity under handling they ought to be accompanied by "Keep Off the Canvas" signs. You rub them to feel if the piece of something that looks like calico is calico or illusion. You run your finger over the piece of newspaper to see if the ink on it will smudge as it does on your own last edition. You can't rest until you know whether what looks rough is rough and what looks smooth is smooth. That's Picasso. But not quite all of Picasso. He is really to be admired for carrying it further than mere cheating of the eye, for such cheating is child's play to his technical command.

Aside from the fun of trying to make out his absurdly complicated riddles, he offers you drawing of consummate skill and very nice color that has no hateful quality of crudeness. Why should he go back to the sanity required by deep thought and passionate feeling? Let us hope that he will keep on with his play on line and color, his technical conundrums, his entirely serious jokes. They constitute his method of expression, and so long as we are comfortably ignorant of what he

DEBUTANTES HAVE ANOTHER FIELD DAY

Miss Florence Lincoln Is Introduced at Colony Club—Party for Miss Sedgwick.

A DANCE FOR MISS NORRIE

Event at Sherry's Preceded by a Dinner for Misses Carey and Dinsmore—Miss Jennings Entertained

Yesterday was another débutante field day, with tea dances, dinners, theatre parties, and dances.

Mrs. Frederic W. Lincoln of 9 East Eighty-first Street gave a reception and tea dance at the Colony Club to introduce her daughter, Miss Florence Lincoln. Mrs. Lincoln and her daughter had receiving with them the Misses Mary Hartshorne, Isabel Yeomans, Frances L. Riker, Julia Zabriskie, Ethel Simmons, Dorothea Camp, Anna Rathbone, Dorothy Darrell, Charlotte Platt, and Miss Sabra Bradlee of Montclair. There was a dinner for those receiving, with dancing afterward.

Mrs. Lincoln will entertain at dinner for her daughter on Jan. 14 and take the guests to the Second Junior Assembly, and on Jan. 4 she will give a dinner before the performance of the Princeton Triangle Club.

Mrs. George Small Franklin entertained with a dinner and small theatre party for her niece, Miss Elizabeth Jennings, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Jennings, and for Miss Grace Franklin, her husband's niece, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Franklin.

Mrs. George D. F. Leith gave a dinner, followed by a theatre party, for Miss Aileen Sedgwick, a daughter of Mrs. Harry Sedgwick, and afterward many of her guests attended the dance for Miss Norrie at Sherry's. Mrs. Leith's guests included the Misses Hope Williams, Florence Gilbert, Lilian Palmer, Alice Lawrence, Theresa Browning, and Pauline Disston of Philadelphia, and Lester Burden, Thomas Ryan, H. C. and C. R. C. Steers, J. Rich Steers, Jr., and W. D. F. Leith.

The largest affair of the day was the dance that Miss Mary Norrie gave for her débutante niece, Miss Rita Norrie, the daughter of the late A. Lanfear Norrie and of the Countess de Jumilhac of Paris. The dance was preceded by a large dinner in the tapestry suite at Sherry's, which Richard Hoe Field gave for the Misses Madeleine Marie Carey and Marion Carey Dinsmore, the débutante daughters of Mrs. Frederick Foster Carey and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, respectively, and at which Miss Norrie was also a guest, and Mrs. Carey acted as hostess.

The girls at the dinner, who were seated at small tables, were the Misses Katherine Allen, Geraldine F. Adee, Helen Alexander, Helen McIlvaine Bevan, Pauline Bonsal, Dora Chrystie, Edith D. Blair, Rosalie Bloodgood, Anita Delafield, Alma de Gersdorff, Antiss de Veau, Alice M. Davies, Esther L. Denny, Mary I. Francke, Irene L. Gibson, Dorothy Greer, Elizabeth S. Howard, Audrey Hoffman, Grace Hartley Jenkins, Angeline Kreeh, Maryanna Lincoln, Sarah Larkin, Annette Markoe, Margaret Montgomery, Muriel Oakes, Katherine de B. Parsons, Ethel Potter, Frances Riker, Adelaide Sedgwick, Margaret Schroeder, Nathalie W. Wood, Julia Zabriskie, and Agnes Brockie.

Miss Mary Norrie's dance for her niece was in the large ball room, which was decorated with flowers and had the corners cut off with palms and shrubs for sitting out, and a seated supper was served after midnight in the adjoining suite. Miss Norrie, and the débutante in a white and silver gown, received. The guests included the season's buds and other young people, the only older guests being the relatives of the débutante.

Among the guests, besides those at Mr. Delafield's dinner, were the Misses Isabel Stettinius, Adelaide Flint, Constance Chappell, Noemi Gilbert Townsend, Mary Knapp, Ethel Potter, Katherine Miller, Marie and Helen Seton, Florence Lincoln, Edith Williams, Charlotte Platt, Katharine Van R. Crosby, Margaret Knapp, Marie B. Johnson, Amy Alexander, Adelaide Iselin, Louise Iselin, Anna Rathbone, Mary Hartshorne, Eleanor Green, Margaret La Farge, Priscilla Bartlett, Priscilla Peabody, Sylvia Hyde, Ruth Cutting, Muriel Winthrop, Harriette Post, Symmyrosa Bristed, Josephine de Gersdorff, Dorothea Camp, Joan Whitridge, Mary A. Cushman, Katharine Dahlgren, Marion Tiffany, Mercer French, and Helen Porter.

New Skating Club Formed.

A new skating club has been formed which is to meet on Tuesday evenings during January and February at the Rink Court, formerly the West Side Tennis Club, where the tennis courts have been turned into an outdoor skating place. The committee in charge includes Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Wyeth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Horton Ijams, Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips, the Misses Maud Coster, Mary Sturges, Anne Page Harrison, Barbara Shedd, and Frederick Dennis, Mr. Beverley Harrison, John W. Sanford, and Wells Riley. Among the patronesses are Mrs. James C. Colgate, Mrs. W. Beverley Harrison, Mrs. Percy Jackson, Mrs. Samuel W. Lambert, Mrs. H. Hobart Porter, Mrs. John M. Shedd, Mrs. H. C. Sturges, and Mrs. J. B. Walker.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, December 18th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 10.66 cents per pound.—Advt.

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W. F. STANSBURY MARRIED.

Heir to Grandfather's $100,000 Estate Weds Miss Day.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 20.—William F. Stansbury of Scotch Plains, a member of one of New Jersey's oldest families, and who three years ago fell heir to $100,000, through the death of his grandfather, William C. Stansbury, today announced his marriage to Miss May Day, daughter of Mrs. Daniel Galbraith of this city.

The Rev. J. Madison Hare of the Baptist Church, Scotch Plains, performed the ceremony Friday night at the parsonage.

Ever since he came into possession of his wealth, Mr. Stansbury has been considerably in the lime light because of the liberal way in which he spent his money.

In addition to the money left him, Mr. Stansbury also became owner of the Stansbury homestead, at Scotch Plains. This he sold last October.

MISS NITA MOYSE WEDS.

The Bride of Harold A. Stern at Delmonico's—The Attendants.

The wedding of Miss Nita Madeleine Moyse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Moyse of 215 West Ninety-eighth Street, and Harold Armand Stern, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Stern of this city, was solemnized at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's. The Rev. G. Deutsch of Cincinnati, Ohio, performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and tulle, embroidered in pearls, with a Court train of satin. Her tulle veil, caught up with a chaplet of orange blossoms, fell in voluminous folds almost to the end of the train. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and sweetheart roses.

Mrs. Matrice Switzer of this city was matron of honor, and Miss Iphigene Malony of Cincinnati was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Ayleen Moyse of Cincinnati and Mae Schooler of New York. Little Carolin Blum, a cousin of the bride, acted as flower girl.

The matron of honor was in orchid-colored tulle, with a tulle hat of the same shade, and carried yellow roses. The maid of honor wore an orchid-colored taffeta frock, topped with a black tulle hat.

The two bridesmaids were in frocks of Nile green taffeta, with hats of black tulle. The flower girl wore a flesh-colored tulle frock, and carried a basket of sweetheart roses. The color scheme of mauve entered also into the floral decorations, lavender chrysanthemums being used in the ballroom where the ceremony took place.

Lawrence Stern acted as best man, and the ushers were Arthur Friedman, Walter Gross, George Gunzburg, and Alphonse Moyse, Jr., a brother of the bride.

A reception followed the ceremony. Mrs. Moyse, the bride's mother, was in gray crêpe embroidered in silver, with a black velvet and tulle hat. Mrs. Stern, the bridegroom's mother, wore a champagne colored costume heavily embroidered in brown and gold, with a brown velvet hat.

After the reception the couple left for Old Point Comfort on their bridal journey. They will be at home at 215 West Ninety-eighth Street after Jan. 1.

There were several out-of-town guests at the wedding, including the bride's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hexter of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Henry N. Blum and Mrs. Alexander Hyman of New Orleans, and Mrs. Louis B. Bloom of Cincinnati.

MARRIED AT THE ST. REGIS.

Mrs. Pauline Doyle Carter the Bride of Frank N. Kondolf.

The marriage of Mrs. Pauline Doyle Carter of this city, widow of John N. Carter, and Frank Nicholas Kondolf, President of the Remington Typewriter Company, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop of Brooklyn, officiated.

The bride, who wore a gown of silver lace, was attended by Mrs. Augustus E. Foran and Mrs. A. Tyler Harbeson. Henry Kondolf of Rochester, N. Y., was best man, and the ushers were Wallace Flint, Archibald A. Forrest, Colonel Robert B. Baker, and Harold M. Kondolf.

After the reception, the couple left for the South on their honeymoon. They will live at 40 West Fifty-ninth Street on their return. The bride is a sister of Louis F. Doyle of this city, with whom she has made her home.

Among the guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. William M. K. Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mc. Liggin, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Stanchfield, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Gifford, Justice and Mrs. Bartow Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Winter, Mrs. Mathias Kondolf, Mrs. John F. Waggaman of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. William Kinch of Buffalo, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Lee Carey of Baltimore, Md.

Col. Watterson's Golden Wedding.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—Colonel Henry Watterson the veteran newspaper editor of Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. Watterson quietly celebrated their golden wedding anniversary here today with friends and relatives. "Both Mrs. Watterson and myself are in perfect health today and very happy," was the message the Colonel gave to the newspapermen.

Wisconsin Calls D. R. Buckingham.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 20.—D. R. Buckingham, formerly head of the New York Board of School Estimates, was today chosen to take charge of the Statistical Department of the Wisconsin Board of Education.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Among those who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Paul were:

Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr., Mrs. B. C. Balthayer, Paul F. Basigkow, P. R. Batchelder, Hart O. Berg, W. F. Bippus, Mrs. James Blakeley, Miss Ursula Carr, Mrs. John Chrystal, S. L. Crowther, Maurice Dale, Antonio de Porontia Dom, H. H. McDovell, Chester Dowd, Commander S. Furukawa, Robert Graham, Miss Ruth Mary Harrison, Edward Hermonius, Spencer Herne, K. Imura, Mrs. K. Kenway, C. F. Korn, Mrs. Alice Kulisa, W. B. Leonard, Mrs. Leonard, Walter Macklachlan, Mrs. R. E. McDonnell, Robert McKay, Leo Metzger, R. H. Morgan, Stuart Montgomery, W. R. Moss, J. G. O'Connor, H. R. Pennington, F. B. Patterson, H. Russell Popham, Mrs. Popham, Wilbur F. Reynold, C. F. Rhodes, John H. Pickard, G. O. Robinson, Miss L. M. Ropella, Bernard N. L. Simpson, Mme. A. T. Sirois, A. F. Streff, R. T. Williams, John Wiley, and Flora M. Wilson.

MME. DESTINN WELCOMED.

Reappears as Elsa in "Lohengrin" at Metropolitan Opera.

The second performance of "Lohengrin," given last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, was the occasion for the first appearance there this season of Mme. Emmy Destinn, in the part of Elsa.

At the first performance Mme Zarska, another Bohemian soprano, who was allotted to the rôle, suffered vocal shipwreck and has not been able to appear on the stage since; wherefore, in the prevailing dearth of other sopranos adapted to the part, it was found necessary to come to a more or less hasty arrangement with Mme. Destinn, who had not been re-engaged for the present season at the Metropolitan Opera House, but was busy on a concert tour. Ways can be found by most singers to substitute an engagement at the opera for a concert tour, and Mme. Destinn was prevailed upon to find one without loss of time.

Her reappearance last evening in a part which she has often filled in recent seasons was gladly welcomed by the Monday night audience. She returned in good voice; her singing of the music and her impersonation had well-remembered traits of beauty and dramatic fitness. The rest of the cast were all familiar, and contributed to aid Mr. Bodanzky's efforts toward a finely balanced and effective performance. Mme. Destinn was naturally the recipient of a warm greeting at the end of the first act.

CHILD WELFARE CHRISTMAS.

Wireless Messages Flashed from Tree at Biltmore to Governors.

A large assembly attended the Christmas festival and ball held last night at the Biltmore under the auspices of the International Child Welfare League. There were many attractive entertainment features for the evening, including tableaux, Yuletide dances, and Christmas choir music. Dancing began at 10 o'clock.

A novel event was the Children's Magna Charta Christmas Tree, from which flashed wireless messages to the Governors of the various States in the Union, their replies stating what gifts they will present to the children of their States in the form of beneficent laws. The league plans to formulate a new Children's Magna Charta soon, demanding for all childhood good birth, careful rearing, and protection from indifference, ignorance, and greed.

Edwin H. Blashfield posed some of the tableaux, and Mrs. Lilian S. Anderson was in charge of the dances. Miss Mary Schuyler Hamilton directed the general tableaux, and Mrs. John H. Flagler offered the Christmas choir music.

Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. C. Chauncey Stillman, Mrs. J. Brewster MacDonald, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. Stephen Millett, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, and Mrs. William M. Wheelock composed the Invitation Committee.

PROF. ROBINSON MARRIES.

University of Chicago Instructor Weds Miss Edna A. Hasbrouck.

The marriage of Professor Benjamin Willard Robinson of the University of Chicago and Miss Edna A. Hasbrouck, a daughter of Isaac E. Hasbrouck, took place on Saturday at the residence of the bride's father, 364 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles Carroll Albertson, and the Rev. Dr. Willard H. Robinson, the father of the bridegroom.

Miss Hasbrouck was attended by Mrs. David Robison of Baltimore, and the bridegroom's best man was his brother, Professor David Robinson of Johns Hopkins University. The two ushers were Professor Treyon of the Union Theological Seminary of this city and Professor Willard H. Robinson, another brother.

MISS M. C. CORT TO WED.

Freeport Girl Engaged to Lieut. Harry A. Barnes of British Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren L. Cort of Freeport, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Catlin Cort, to Lieutenant Harry A. Barnes of London, England. Miss Cort is a grandniece of the late General Isaac Catlin and of the late Benjamin F. Tracy.

Lieutenant Barnes is a graduate of Oxford University, and is now with the British Army in the Orient. He first met his fiancée while visiting Herbert W. Clock of Freeport, a former classmate, last year. Miss Cort is an expert horsewoman and tennis player.

No date has been set for the wedding.

"PYGMALION" AT MRS. ASTOR'S

Mrs. Patrick Campbell to Appear at Serbian Benefit Today.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell will produce the third act of "Pygmalion" this afternoon in the ballroom at the residence of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, 840 Fifth Avenue, at the entertainment to be given there for the benefit of the Serbian Relief Fund. Mme. Pavlowa will appear, also Mrs. Langtry, Ethel Barrymore, and Francis Rogers.

The matinée begins promptly at 2:30 o'clock.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt gave a musicale yesterday afternoon at her residence, 660 Fifth Avenue, at which Mme. Ethel Capehart-Visseur of the Opera Comique, Paris, appeared.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin are at the Ritz-Carlton, to remain until the end of January.

Miss Adeline King Robinson's Christmas dance will be held at Sherry's on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28. Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mrs. Pierre Jay, Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson, and Mrs. Samuel A. Tucker form the committee.

Mrs. Paul Thebaud of 410 Park Avenue will give a tea dance on Dec. 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Knoblauch of 853 Seventh Avenue will be at home on New Year's Day from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bird are giving a dinner dance tonight at the Hotel Gotham. Mrs. Charles F. Rand of 347 West End Avenue is to give a luncheon at Sherry's today for her débutante daughter, Miss Helen Rand, and Mrs. George H. Benjamin will entertain with a luncheon for Miss Isabel S. Yeomans.

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, who have been at Ulsterville, N. Y., are at 57 West Forty-fifth Street.

DR. R. A. WITTHAUS, POISON EXPERT, DIES

Author of Many Works on Chemistry and Physics Succumbs at Home in 69th Year.

AN EMERITUS OF CORNELL

Noted Toxicologist Figured in Many Famous Murder Trials—A Member of Scientific Societies.

Dr. Rudolph August Witthaus, widely known as an authority on poisons and the author of a number of books on their detection, died yesterday at his home, 2,039 Broadway, in his sixty-ninth year.

He was born in this city and was a son of the late Rudolph A. and Marie A. Dunbar Witthaus. After receiving his preparatory schooling in private schools here he entered Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1867 with the degree of A. B. Three years later he took the degree of A. M., and then attended the Sorbonne and the College de France, during 1873-4. On his return to this country he attended the University Medical College of New York University, from which he received his M. D. in 1875.

During 1876-8 Dr. Witthaus was Associate Professor of Chemistry and Physiology at New York University and then joined the Faculty of the University of Vermont as Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology, and remained there until 1898. In the meantime he was Professor of Physiological Chemistry, Chemistry, and Physics at the University Medical College, severing his connection there in 1898 to become attached to the Cornell Medical College, where he remained until 1911, when he became Professor Emeritus.

Dr. Witthaus is best known here as the poison expert in a number of noted cases. These included the Caryle Harris, Buchanan, Mayer, Fleming, Benham, and Molyneux cases, in all of which his opinion held great weight with the juries.

Dr. Witthaus was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of a number of foreign scientific societies. He was the author of "Essentials of Chemistry," "Manual of Chemistry," which reached its eighth edition, and the Laboratory Guide to Toxicology." In addition he was the editor of "Witthaus's and Becker's Medical Jurisprudence," in four volumes, and wrote a number of articles on poisons for "Wood's Handbook of Medical Science." His articles on homicide by morphine, delirium tremens, quinine, and post-mortem imbibition of poisons, attracted wide attention and led to his being regarded as an expert on such subjects.

Dr. Witthaus was a member of the Lotos, University, American Yacht, St. Anthony's, and Reform Clubs, and of the Scientific Alliance and the American Museum of Natural History.

Henry F. Greene.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 20.—Henry F. Greene, for six years United States Civil Service Commissioner at Washington, D. C., under appointments of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, died here today, aged 56 years. He was a native of North Carolina. Interment will be at Washington.

Mr. Greene was born in Newbern, N. C., and was graduated from Princeton University in 1880, receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Maryland three years later. In 1883 he was admitted to the Bar, and ten years later was appointed City Attorney of Duluth.

In 1903 he was appointed United States Civil Service Commissioner, from which he resigned in 1903. Mr. Greene was a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington and the Commercial Club of Duluth.

Charles Chrisdie Dies Suddenly.

Charles Chrisdie, one of the oldest theatrical costumers in this city, died suddenly last night. He was stricken while walking in Sixteenth Street, near Irving Place, and died in the office of Dr. Peter H. Ernst, at 141 East Sixteenth Street. Mr. Chrisdie was 74 years old. In his day he was well known upon the stage. He became an actor when a boy, and fifty years ago was the partner of George L. Fox, a noted clown and pantomimist. In 1872 he left the stage to become a costumer, and established himself on the Bowery. He never left that thoroughfare, and at the time of his death his place of business was 234 Bowery. In January last Mr. Chrisdie gave $1,000 to the Actors' Fund. He is survived by a son, Charles, who lives at 226 West 108th Street.

Miss Hanna Wolfe's Recital.

Miss Hanna Wolfe, announced as an eminent Dutch pianist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at the Princess Theatre, which was her first appearance in New York. Her program was exacting. Tausig's arrangement of Bach's D minor organ toccata and fugue, Beethoven's sonata Op. 109, Brahms's G minor Rhapsody, a group of pieces by Chopin, and others by MacDowell, Rachmaninoff, Debussy, and Liszt. Schumann's series of little pieces, called "Scenes from Childhood" that recently has been taken up by concert pianists, was also included. The ground for Miss Wolfe's eminence was not disclosed in her performance yesterday. She has not all the security and finish of technique expected of a public player in New York, nor all the quality and variety of tone necessary for the beautiful performance of such music as she set out to interpret. Under these circumstances it is hardly necessary to discuss the interpretative gifts and acquirements that were disclosed in her concert more than to say that they showed little distinction.

MUSIC NOTES.

Maria Barrientos, the new Spanish coloratura soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, cabled yesterday to the Opera House she would sail from Bordeaux on the Espagne on Jan. 8.

The Bohemians, the professional musicians' club of which Franz Kneisel is President, will give a dinner at Delmonico's on Jan. 8, at which Mischa Elman will be the guest of honor.

BRIG. GEN. L. R. BERNARD DIES

Veteran of 36 Battles in Civil War Was a Chemical Merchant.

Brig. Gen. Levi Robins Bernard, who served through thirty-six battles of the civil war, died yesterday at his home, 841 South Twelfth Street, Newark, N. J., in his eighty-seventh year.

He was born in this city and attended a military school at Hatford, Conn. After being graduated he made several long voyages on the old clipper ships and served one enlistment in the United States Navy, during which he made a trip round the world. General Bernard left the service in San Francisco and lived there for several years, during which time he became Chief of the Fire Department.

On his return to the East he helped organize the Second New Jersey Cavalry, with which he served through the civil war. After the war he joined the old Fifth Regiment New Jersey National Guard, from which he was retired in 1902. After his retirement the Legislature conferred on him the title of Brigadier General. He was formerly in the sail-making business, and at the time of his death was head of the L. R. Bernard Chemical Company of 268 Plane Street, Newark. General Bernard was a member of the Loyal Legion, the G. A. R., the Army and Navy Club of this city, and the Society of the Cincinnati.

His wife and sister survive him.

Thomas Dowling Dies at 104.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Thomas Dowling, the oldest man in Rockland County, died in Nyack today at the age of 104 years. Mr. Dowling was for many years coachman for the late William Alexander Smith, one of the organizers of the New York Stock Exchange, and was born in Ireland.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT C. EDWARDS, a nephew of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, and for nineteen years custodian of the Lincoln homestead in Springfield, Ill., died suddenly there yesterday of heart disease. Mr. Edwards was 76 years old, and was said to have been the last survivor of the guests who attended President Lincoln's wedding.

JAMES KENNEDY, a sporting writer for many years with The Brooklyn Citizen, died on Sunday in St. Peter's Hospital, aged 57 years. His home was at 539 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

ARISTIDE V. MARTIN, formerly a well-known railroad man of Texas, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, "47 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Martin was born fifty-seven years ago in Louisville, Ky. He is survived by his wife, his mother, and two brothers.

GEORGE L. von DEYLEN, 55 years old, a retired grocer and prominent in Republican politics in Brooklyn, died recently at his home, 336 East Thirty-second Street, Flatbush. He was Vice President of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Club and a member of the Vanderveer Park and Flatbush Associations, and the Cortelyou Club. He left a widow, a daughter, and a son, Dr. George B. von Deylen.

Captain HENRY W. FERGUSON, a retired sea Captain, died on last Saturday at his home, 759 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-second year. Captain Ferguson for a number of years in the service of the American-European Steamship Company and retired twenty years ago.

THOMAS J. CLARK, aged 70 years, a civil war veteran and for many years an engineer on the Brooklyn Ferries, is dead at his home, 783 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. In the early years of the war Mr. Clark was captured and held a prisoner for more than a year in Andersonville and other Southern prisons.

JOHN WILLIAM ARCHER, 56 years old, an engraver on wood, died on Saturday at his home, 127 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, following an operation.

CHARLES J. OTTO, one of the oldest members of Greenwood Lodge, No. 569, F. and A. M., died on last Saturday at his home, 496 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 53 years. He was a native of Ilion, N. Y., and left a widow and two sons.

JAMES HENRY LANE, a restaurant and cafe proprietor in Brooklyn and a member of Brooklyn Council, Knights of Columbus, the Brooklyn Liquor Dealers' Association, and the Brooklyn Democratic Association Club, is dead at his home, 39 Park Place, Brooklyn, in his forty-eighth year. He is survived by his wife, three sons, and two daughters.

ARTHUR W. MACHEN, a member of the Baltimore bar for many years, died on Sunday at his home, 217 West Monument Street, in that city, in his ninetieth year.

CHARLES P. KETTERER, a wagon manufacturer and builder of automobile bodies, died on Sunday at his home, 59 West Ninety-second Street.

The Rev. WILLIAM M. SWAN, President of the Providence Multigraphing Company and formerly pastor of several Rhode Island and Connecticut churches, died on last Saturday night in East Providence, R. I.

JOHN H. STAGE, 76 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at the home of Oliver Yeager, at 17 North Bergen Street, Dover, N. J.

ERNEST A. MASON, former purchasing agent for the Mexican Central Railroad, and until recently manager of the Chicago office of the Kimberly Clark Company, died yesterday at his home, 4,432 Magnolia Avenue, Chicago.

Sister HELEN MARIE, for twenty years a Sister of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, died on Sunday in Paterson, N. J., where she had been a teacher for the last three years in the parochial school of St. John's Church.

BERNARD J. KLYBERG of the firm of Klyberg & Freerey died on Sunday in Patchogue, L. I., in his fifty-eighth year.

Mrs. MARGARET HEFFERMAN, wife of John Heffermen, a retired contractor, died on Sunday at her home, 358 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx.

Mrs. BLANCHE CONKLING COLEMAN, niece of the late Roscoe Conkling, died on Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Samuelsen, 144 West 104th Street. She was a daughter of the late Ameliser and Harriet Schermerhorn Conkling of Buffalo, N. Y.

J. W. MELOY, one of the oldest grocers in Western New York, dropped dead on Sunday while on his way to church in his home town, Olean, in his eighty-second year.

Mrs. APPOLONIA RANNENBERG, the mother of William Rannenberg, Mayor of Union Hill, N. J., and a broker in this city, is dead at her home, 403 Columbia Street, Union Hill, in her eighty-third year.

Mrs. JULIA SEYMOUR DAY BISSELL, widow of George P. Bissell, died on Sunday at her home in Farmington, Conn., in her eighty-eighth year.

GILBERT A. YAWGER, aged 76 years, for many years a prominent business man of Somerville, N. J., died last night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. A. Porter, in North Plainfield.

Miss SARAH JANE COUTANT, a descendant of the French Huguenots of La Rochelle, France, who founded New Rochelle in 1688, died Sunday night of septic poisoning which developed from a cut on her hand. She was born in East Chester seventy-seven years ago.

JOHN H. PARKIN, real estate dealer and a former Councilman of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital there, in his sixty-seventh year.

JAMES STOWELL ANTHONY, a son of the late James L. Anthony of this city, died recently at his home, "Champfleuri," in Cannes, France.

The Rev. WILLIAM S. SINGLETON, 51 years old, a widely known Jesuit priest, educator, and former Vice President of St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, died there yesterday.

MARY JANE WEEKS, for many years head of the Miss Weeks School in Kenosha, Wis., and a teacher of children for more than fifty years, died suddenly in Kenosha yesterday, aged 86 years.

Miss JANE MARTIN, an employe of St. Patrick's Cathedral since it was first opened in 1879, where her duties consisted of keeping the chancel clean, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital from old age. She was born here and for many years was employed in the rectory of old St. Peter's Church, coming to the Cathedral when Mgr. William Quinn was appointed its first rector.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Christmas With No Gifts—

no tokens of the day, no remembrances from friends, barely enough food to sustain life, no Winter clothing, and the constant threat of a "dispossess."

Left to themselves, such will be this Christmas in some 3,000 homes known to us—most of them with little children—where recent death or sickness cause the distress which Winter now makes acute.

Will you join us to bring a little Christmas brightness to these homes?

Send your gift to George Blagden, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

PHILLIPS.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham S. Phillips of 850 Park Av. announce the birth of a daughter on Monday.

Married

ALEY — PARKHURST.—Ruth Emelia Parkhurst of San Francisco, Cal., to Maxwell Aley of Orono, Me., in New York City on Dec. 18.

CLELAND — TALIAFERRO. — On Dec. 20, 1915, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Arthur T. Pendleton, Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. E. Lyttleton Hubard, Miss Elizabeth Octavia Taliaferro, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Felix Taylor Taliaferro, to Frank Benedict Cleland.

COHEN—BERNSTEIN.—Miss Mae Bernstein to Mr. Jack M. Cohen, Dec. 19, 1915.

ROBINSON—HASBROUCK.—Saturday, Dec. 18, 1915, at the residence of the bride's parents, 364 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Edna Anita Hasbrouck to Professor Benjamin Willard Robinson of the University of Chicago.

TALCOTT — KAUFMANN. — Dec. 20, Dora Gertrude Kaufmann to Frederick Lyman Talcott.

Died

ANTHONY.—At his residence, in Cannes, France, James Howell Anthony, beloved husband of Alys Scott Anthony, passed away quietly after a long and painful illness, on Dec. 18.

BANFIELD.—On Monday, Dec. 20, Mary C., beloved wife of George and mother of Frederick W. and Edna M. Banfield. Funeral from her late residence, 65 West 104th St., Wednesday, 22d inst., at 9:30 A. M.

BROKAW.—On Dec. 18, at St. Luke's Hospital, Philadelphia, Minnie Clyde, beloved wife of J. E. Brokaw. Services on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21, 1915, at 8 o'clock, 684 Lenox Av., Westfield, N. J.

BURGARD.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 19, Maria Nouna Burgard. Funeral from the Convent of Holy Angels, Fort Lee, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock, when a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Kindly omit flowers.

COLEMAN.—Blanche Conkling Coleman, mother of the Rev. F. A. Coleman and Blanche R. Cady, entered into rest Sunday. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Samuelsen, 144 West 104th St., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of family.

COUTANT.—On Dec. 19, 1915, Sarah J., daughter of the late Rev. Lewis J. and Sarah J. Le Count Coutant. Funeral services at her home, 18 Prospect St., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Wednesday, at 1 P. M.

DAL MOLIN.—On Sunday, Dec. 19, Mary Rogers Dal Molin. Funeral services on Tuesday at 3 o'clock from her late residence, 48 Lincoln Av., Rockville Centre, N. Y. Interment private.

DE BRUCH.—Entered into life eternal, Monday, Dec. 20, Anna Mathilde, widow of Jean Paul de Bruch, youngest daughter of the late Aimee and Constant Roumage. Funeral at residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edward Washburn, 105 Franklin Av., New Brighton, S. I., Wednesday, on arrival of 12:40 boat from South Ferry.

DESSE.—Joseph B., on Sunday, Dec. 19, the beloved husband of Hannah Dessar, in his 80th year. Services from residence at South Nyack, N. Y., on Dec. 22, at 11:30 A. M.

DORMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 19, 1915, at her residence, 202 West 76th St., Susan R., daughter of the late Rev. Lester M. and Susan Rapalje Dorman. Funeral service will be held at the home of her cousin, Thomas Hartley, 305 West End Av., on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M.

DUFFY.—On Monday, Dec. 20, at her residence, 344 East 18th St., Jane T., beloved daughter of the late Nicholas and Catherine Duffy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUNCAN.—On Monday, Dec. 20, Harriet Matilda, (nee Baxter,) widow of the late Arthur Duncan, at her residence, 422 West 20th St., New York.

EGERTON.—On Saturday, Dec. 18, 1915, Sarah Augusta Egerton, daughter of the late Walter and Amelia Smith. Funeral services at her late residence, 248 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

ENTWISTLE.—Nancy, widow of Richard Entwistle, aged 77 years, suddenly, Dec. 18, at her residence, 280 East 144th St., New York. Funeral private.

HANO.—Sunday, Dec. 19, 1915, Rachel Hano, widow of Louis Hano, at her late residence, 230 West 99th St. Funeral service Wednesday afternoon, at 1:30, at Philadelphia, Penn.

HUNTER.—On Friday evening, Dec. 17, at his residence, 235 South 13th St., Philadelphia, Richard Stockton Hunter.

KISSAM.—Joseph H. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock.

KREPPENEK.—Adolph, aged 40, Dec. 19. Funeral Dec. 21, 1:30 P. M., 332 East 86th St. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

KUGELMAN.—After a short illness, at 10 o'clock Sunday evening, Carrie, beloved wife of Julius G. Kugelman. Funeral service will be held at Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 21, at 9:30 o'clock.

KUGELMAN.—The members of Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service are requested to attend the funeral of our late departed sister, Mrs. Julius G. Kugelman, at Temple Emanu-El today (Tuesday) at 9:30 A. M. By order of the President.
Mrs. LEOPOLD S. BACHE, Secretary.

LESLIE.—On Saturday, Dec. 18, 1915, Annette Ivy, beloved wife of Robert P. Leslie. Funeral services will be held from her residence, 56 West 54th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

LEVERIDGE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 20, Phillis W., beloved wife of Dr. Silas P. Leveridge. Funeral at her late residence, 277 East Broadway, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

Died

LOORAM.—On Saturday, Dec. 18, Gregory Hunt Looram, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew M. Looram of Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, N. Y. Funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem

RESORTS.

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Big New Year's Eve Celebration in Large French Cafe.

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Golf. Tennis. Club House. Now open.

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BAHAMAS THIS WINTER.
Write for Literature. 243 5th Av., New York.

GASOLINE 21 CENTS AND MAY RISE TO 25

War and Auto Demand and Curtailed Supply Given as Reasons for Advance.

SEEKING NEW OIL FIELDS

European Output Cut Off by Movements of Armies Over Great Producing Territory.

The Standard Oil Company of New York yesterday announced an advance of another cent a gallon in the price of gasoline, making the price now 21 cents. The reasons given are the decline of production in the oil fields of Pennsylvania and of some of the big wells in Oklahoma, together with the closing of the Russian and Galician supply, in the face of an increased war demand abroad and an increased demand at home from automobile users.

Kerosene and other illuminants extracted from petroleum have been going up for similar reasons. On account of the war this country is supplying a foreign demand for illuminants which was previously met by oil plants in Russia and other countries in the war zone.

The only possible chance for a check in the rising price of gasoline during the war, it was said yesterday, was the opening of some big gushers. The Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter shows the increase in the price of gasoline in the last five years in the following table, which gives the figures for 1915 up to Dec. 11:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
1911	11	11	9	9
1912	9	16	9	16
1913	16	17	16	16
1914	16	16	13	16
1915	13	20	12	20

The fact that gasoline went up to 17 cents in 1913 and then dropped to 13 and 14 cents in 1914 and early in 1915 is due to the application in 1913 of improved methods of treating crude oil under which an increase in the proportion of gasoline was obtained and to the opening in that year of the gushers in the midcontinent oil fields, situated chiefly in Oklahoma.

In 1913, before the new process and the new wells were discovered, it was predicted that the price of gasoline would soar rapidly because the increase in consumption by automobiles was more rapid than the increase of production.

The Cushing oil fields in Arizona were producing 300,000 barrels of crude oil a day in 1913, but the production has fallen to about 100,000 barrles a day. In a review of the situation accompanying the table given above, The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter says:

The realization of a 20-cent bulk basis in the local gasoline schedule not only marks the high record of the industry, but signifies an advance of 8 cents since the upward turn on July 27. The year's record has only one discrediting development, a decline from 13 to 12 cents, on Jan. 15. Predictions of a 25-cent level continue to be freely made, based not only on the outstripping of the production by consumption, but by the doubtful prospect of checking the declining output of high-grade crude oils.

Consumption statistics may afford a fair basis upon which the gasoline production might at least be approximated. The number of passenger and commercial cars sold in the country during the year ended June 30 is put at 700,000, while close to 2,100,000 cars are said to have been licensed for 1915. On a reckoning average consumption of 500 gallons of gasoline a year for each car, the total would be in excess of 1,000,000,000 gallons. The consumption as motor fuel in 1910 is reported at 225,000,000 gallons.

Since the slowing up of crude oil production became apparent and prices began to rise, thousands of new wells have been bored, and Federal and State geologists have been actively seeking out new oil fields. A large increase in production from the new wells or the sudden termination of the war are the only possible developments which would make for a decrease in the price of gasoline and other refined oils in the near future.

In the midcontinent oil fields, where a high grade of crude oil rich in gasoline is produced, the boring of new wells is beginning to offset the decline in production of the Cushing wells. A report on the midcontinent oil field from Independence, Kan., on Dec. 14 said:

The fact is that production is already on the increase. A few months ago the output of the midcontinent field, the borders of Cushing, was 130,000 barrels a day. Now it is 190,000 barrels, and the big increase is just starting. Many refineries throughout the field, including the Standard Oil, are increasing their capacity. Yet, in spite of December weather, it is impossible to keep up with the demand for gasoline.

A review of the high grade petroleum fields east of the Mississippi River, comprising Southern New York, Southeastern, Central and Northwestern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee, shows a gain in the number of finished wells, according to the field correspondent of the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, but a heavy falling off in the new production.

"All over the high grade oil fields," he says, "operators are taking up the work where they left off when the depression set in. The organization of new companies over the country to operate for oil and gas is another evidence of the faith others have in the industry. For the most part the new concerns embarking will be compelled to go out and search for new producing territory, as few producing properties are being offered for sale.

"Reports from Wyoming say that preparations have been made for an active Spring campaign in drilling operations over that promising State, as well as in the Southern ports of Montana, and indications are that much new production will be uncovered. Geologists are now working in all parts of both States, looking for promising anticlines or domes, and the trade is following along nicely as it saves them the expense of hunting the desired territory."

FOR CUSTOMS FRAUD.

Silva May Go to Blackwell's Island —Fines Against Him and His Firm.

George Silva and the feather importing house of Sciama & Co. of 57 East Eighth Street, of which he is Secretary and Treasurer, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Hough to five indictments charging a long series of customs and corporation tax law violations. The firm was ordered to pay $5,000 fine and Silva was ordered to pay fines aggregating $6,003 and was committed for thirty days to the custody of United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy. This will mean probably that Silva will have to go to Blackwell's Island for a month.

Indicted at the same time with Silva was Blumenfeld-Sciama, head of the Paris house, but he has not come within the jurisdiction of the Court.

The frauds have extended over ten years and in addition to the criminal proceedings of yesterday the Government last week settled a civil claim against the corporation for $111,000.

BLAKELEY'S WIDOW HERE.

Grace Riopello Brings Her Sons on the St. Paul.

Among those who arrived here yesterday on the American liner St. Paul was Mrs. James Blakeley, the comedian's widow, whose stage name is Grace Riopello, and who appeared in this country in "Tonight's the Night." Her husband died on Oct. 14, when a bomb was dropped from a Zeppelin raider in London. He left the theatre between the acts to see a Zeppelin that had been reported hovering over the city. A bomb from the airship fell upon the house next door to the theatre, and Mr. Blakeley suffered from shock. He was taken to his home at Hempstead, but died two days later. Mrs. Blakeley was accompanied by her two sons, James and Foster, who narrowly escaped injury when bombs dropped in a neighbor's yard on the house next door to the theatre, and Mr. Blakeley suffered from shock. He was taken to his home at Hempstead, but died two days later. Mrs. Blakeley was accompanied by her two sons, James and Foster, who narrowly escaped injury when bombs dropped in a neighbor's yard.

F. B. Patterson of the National Cash Register Company also arrived on the St. Paul. He fell down the main companionway on Friday, and broke his leg. Upon the arrival of the vessel he was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The St. Paul brought 266 passengers, and 3,000 bags of mail.

$3,500 FOR HOSPITALS.

Women's Fund of Saturday and Sunday Association Reports Gifts.

Mrs. James Speyer of 1,058 Fifth Avenue, Treasurer of the Women's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reported yesterday that more than $3,500 in contributions to the Women's Fund has been received. The annual collection is now being made and Mrs. Speyer reports the outlook encouraging. These contributions of $100 or more are announced:

Mrs. C. B. Alexander $250
Mrs. J. H. Schiff 250
Mrs. E. P. Shepard 250
Mrs. W. D. Sloane 250
Mrs. J. Speyer 250
Mrs. Vanderbilt 250
Mrs. E. S. Harkness 200
Mrs. S. V. Harkness 200
Mrs. F. M. Warburg 200
Mrs. J. D. Archbold 100
Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty 100
Mrs. G. T. Bliss $100
Mrs. G. Blumenthal 100
Friend 100
Mrs. B. Brewster 100
Mrs. F. Gallatin 100
Mrs. H. E. Huntington 100
Mrs. H. B. Hyde 100
Friend 100
Mrs. O. H. Kahn 100
Mrs. B. J. King 100
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee 100
Mrs. M. Standish 100
Mrs. H. O. Taylor 100
Mrs. A. Anson 100

More than one hundred small contributions have been received, showing the general interest in the association.

SAYS SCHMIDT CONFESSED.

Detective Testifies He Heard Dynamite Tale in Emma Goldman's Home

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 20.—Matthew A. Schmidt was the leading figure in the conspiracy which resulted in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times Building, with the death of twenty men, five years ago, according to the testimony today of Donald Vose, a detective, at Schmidt's trial on a charge of murder. Vose was placed on the trail of Schmidt fifteen months ago.

Schmidt, Vose declared, recounted at the home of Emma Goldman in New York on September 23, 1914, his part in the dynamite plot, and asserted that he had carried it forward in spite of Anton Johannsen, a San Francisco building trades organizer, who called a meeting of labor leaders and then advised that it be called off.

Vobe caused the arrest of Schmidt in New York in February last. He has been kept in seclusion here since being assaulted in a hotel lobby by a number of men. He said he engaged a room at Emma Goldman's house in New York in the latter part of 1914, and lived there until Schmidt's arrest. Continuing, Vose said:

"Schmidt told me of The Times job on the night of Sept. 23, 1914. I was introduced to him that night. He was known as Joe Hoffman. Schmidt said he had been having a time running about the country to keep away from the police. He had to get a new glass eye for fear the old one would be recognized, and he changed his laundry mark."

Schmidt's arrest, the witness asserted, prevented the alleged dynamite conspirators from going to work on the Pocantico estate of John D. Rockefeller at Tarrytown, N. Y.

"Schmidt told me on Jan. 23, 1915," said the witness, "that he had been experimenting with a new explosive on a Connecticut farm, and that he had obtained a position on the Rockefeller estate."

INSTRUCTION.

LENOX, MASS.
TRINITY SCHOOL Small, strictly modern, private day school for boys and girls. Established 1911 by the residents of Lenox. Pupils entered for the Fall term will be kept up with their courses in city schools. The School Cottage will receive a very limited number of boarding pupils, ages 8 to 12, for the Winter. Home care, ideal climate, and special surroundings. Address Miss Eunice Lippincott, Principal.

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259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Columbus.

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INSTRUCTION—Musical.

MUSIC LESSONS free in your home, any instrument; send for free booklet. U. S. School of Music, Box T, 225 5th Ave., N. Y.

N. Y. German Conservatory of Music. 308 Madison Ave., Near 42d St.

Institute of Musical Art, 120 Claremont Av., New York City Box 125.

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Do you wish to recover your loss—an article perhaps priceless to you? If so, advertise in The Times.

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JACOB RUPPERT LEFT ESTATE OF $6,382,758

Held 1,000 Shares, of $100,000 Par Value, in Brewery, Appraised at $4,864,504.

$72,000 WORTHLESS STOCK

Personal Property Included Many Valuable Horses at the Hudson River Farm.

Jacob Ruppert, the brewer, left a personal estate of $6,382,758 when he died on March 25, according to the inventory filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by appraisers Harry F. Coggey and Henry Brady. His interest in the American League Baseball Club, of which his son, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., is the owner, is given at $25,000, and his holding in the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, ten shares, is given at $6,000.

The following summary is given: Bank deposits, $75,142; stocks, $5,914,338; bonds, $67,013; accounts receivable, $259,420; personal property at the Hudson River Stock Farm at Poughkeepsie, $63,481; personal property at the Rhinebeck, N. Y., farm, $1,266; other personal effects, $2,068.

His 1,000 shares of stock in Jacob Ruppert, Inc., par value $100, is given a valuation of $4,864,504. Other important holdings of stock are: Jacob Ruppert Realty Corporation, (1,000 shares, par value $100,) $819,828; Arctic Hygenia Ice Manufacturing Company, (100 shares, par value $100,) $100,000; Astoria Silk Works, (494 shares, par value $100,) $49,400.

The inventory shows that decedent had $72,000 worth of stock, classed as worthless by the appraisers, including 100 shares of the Carnegie Trust Company stock, at the par value of $100.

Included in the personal property at the Hudson River stock farm are the horses, valued at a total of $51,672, among which are: Gyp Axworthy, (half interest,) $1,250; Wurtemburg, $1,000; Bingerlock, $1,000; Lulu Arian and foal, $2,000; The Temptress, $2,000; Laureata and foal, $1,000; Lady Worthy and foal, $2,000; Lauretta Oakland, $1,000; Worthy Oakland, $1,000; Anna Worthy, $1,000; Anna Axworthy and foal, $2,000; Sapphire Worthy and foal, $1,000; Zola Belle, $1,000, and the two-year-old filly, Margaret Garriel, $7,500.

SAYS ARTIST LEFT $113,500.

Lawyer Objects to $2,000 Estimate of Gustave Langenburg's Estate.

The paintings of Artist Gustave C. Langenburg, who died in his studio at 106 West Fifty-fifth Street, were valued at $113,500, according to Lawyer Israel Ellis of 116 Nassau Street, in an affidavit filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday.

The lawyer demanded $480 as legal fees for services rendered, and has obtained from Surrogate Cohalan an order directing the artist's niece, Elsie Folge, administratrix of the estate, to appear today and show cause why her administration bond should not be increased from $2,000 to $25,000. Mr. Ellis said that the niece's estimate of the estate's value, $2,000, was inadequate, and that there were claims against the estate which totaled more than $10,000.

He mentioned a life-size painting of President Wilson, now in the studio, valued at $15,000; another painting, "Mademoiselle," appraised at $10,000; "Repose in a Studio," appraised at the same figure; four Belgian landscapes, appraised at a total of $12,000; a "Madonna," valued at $5,000, and the "Dutch Girl Smiling," "Torreon, Mexico," "Mascot," and "In Pennsylvania," worth together $13,000. Other paintings were enumerated.

Lawyer Ellis recited that Miss Folge was hardly more than 21 years old, and that the decedent had brothers in Amsterdam, Holland, and sisters in Berlin, Germany, who were capable of handling the estate.

SOON TO FIX WENDEL TAX.

To Insist on Payment on Millionaire's Gifts to His Sisters.

William C. Clark of Mount Vernon, State Transfer Tax Appraiser in Westchester County, said yesterday he was nearly through appraising and fixing the taxes on the estate of the late John G. Wendel, who was known as the "millionaire hermit" of Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, and who left property estimated to be worth more than $50,000,000.

Appraiser Clark said he probably would accept the valuation of $5,000,000 in the report of the attorney for the estate, but Joseph P. Day and William P. Ray have been appointed to appraise the property, lest there should be mistakes made.

There is, however, a dispute over twenty-eight deeds of property given by Mr. Wendel to his sisters before his death. The State contends that the property should be taxed. It is worth between $25,000,000 and $40,000,000, it is said. Six of the deeds were executed under a power of appointment. One covers property on Broadway worth $4,000,000.

The State is trying to prove that the deeds were executed in anticipation of death and to avoid the transfer tax, and that therefore the whole estate is liable to taxation.

BALDWIN LEFT $59,899.

Estate of Lusitania Victim Goes to His Three Brothers.

Harry B. Baldwin, who, with his wife, Mary M., was lost on the Lusitania, left a net estate of $59,899, all of which goes in equal shares to his three brothers, William M., Charles L., and Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr.

The will bequeathed the whole estate to the widow, but, because of her death simultaneously with the testator, the brothers come into the property. The assets included $50,386 in life insurance.

FIND MISS WARD SANE.

Sheriff's Jury Declares Her Competent to Manage Her Affairs.

Miss Marie E. McKnight Ward, daughter of the late General George W. Ward, U. S. A., who has been attempting to prove her competency to manage her $150,000 estate, was adjudged capable of handling the ordinary affairs of life and business by a Sheriff's jury yesterday in Richmond County.

The inquiry was the result of an application by the Lincoln Trust Company, as trustee of the Ward estate, for a committee for Miss Ward. Dr. Ramsey Hunt testified last Thursday, when the inquiry began, that Miss Ward had delusional insanity, but he admitted yesterday that he had never seen or examined Miss Ward before attending the hearing.

Gouverneur Kemble, who wrote a history of the Seventh Regiment, testified that many of the supposed delusions of Miss Ward, had large measures of fact in them. One was that her father, who was posted to keep curiosity seekers from Washington away from the battle of Bull Run, was almost lynched by a mob, his wife rescuing him from hanging by shooting the rope by which the crowd had strung him up.

SEEK $5,000,000 FOR JEWS.

Campaign to Aid War Sufferers Begins Tonight.

Louis Marshall, Chairman of the American Jewish Relief Committee, said yesterday that a fund of $5,000,000 must be immediately raised in order to bring effective relief to the thousands of Jewish war sufferers in Europe. Mr. Marshall will preside at the mass meeting in Carnegie Hall tonight, at which the committee's 1916 campaign will be launched. Mr. Marshall yesterday issued the following statement outlining the situation which confronts the committee at the end of its first year's work:

"The conditions which handicapped us in the beginning are now vastly improved. The business depression of a year ago has disappeared, and there is less unemployment. During the present year we have distributed approximately $1,500,000 in Europe—a large sum, but nowhere near what could have been used to advantage. We are at a critical time. There are 6,000,000 Jews in the war zone, half of whom are in the direst straits.

"Whereas a year ago we could only surmise what the conditions were, we now know the actual facts. The reports that have come to us direct from the war zone are overwhelming. The suffering of the Jews in the three Polands—Russian, German, and Austrian Poland—as well as those in Palestine, Turkey, Servia, and Egypt, is without parallel in the history of the world.

"We feel that the time has come to embark upon a campaign that will cover every section of the country. If we raised $10,000,000 we would need every penny of it, but we shall not be satisfied with less than $5,000,000.

"We have now a list of 20,000 names of representative and responsible Jews in New York City, every one of whom will be called upon personally to take part in the campaign. The work will be thoroughly organized and managed, and we expect the Jews of the whole country to respond with characteristic liberality."

There were reports yesterday that several large gifts had already been promised to the committee on condition that $1,000,000 was raised within the next few weeks.

Among the speakers at tonight's meeting will be Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, Bishop David H. Greer, and Mayor Mitchel.

TO FIGHT N. Y. CENTRAL.

Twelve Towns Protest Against Higher Passenger Rates.

A dozen Mayors of cities and towns that will be affected if the proposed increase in passenger rates on the lines of the New York Central is allowed by the State Public Service Commission of the Second District met yesterday in Yonkers and authorized the appointment of a committee to carry on a campaign against the increase. The committee will urge Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce all over the State either to send delegations to the hearing on the question that will be held by the commission before April 1 or to file protests.

The meeting was called at the instance of Mayor James T. Lennon of Yonkers, who filed the protest with the Public Service Commission that resulted in the commission's postponing the going into effect of the new rates from Jan. 1 to April 1, so that the hearing might be held, though no date for the hearing was fixed. One of the chief speakers at the meeting was Mayor George R. Lunn, the Socialist Mayor of Schenectady.

SEEK NEW YEAR'S LICENSES.

Unusual Number Would Sell Drinks All Night on That Occasion.

Judging from the number of applications Mayor Mitchel has already received from cafés, restaurants, and hotels for all-night licenses on New Year's Eve, the festival this year is going to set a new "wet" record. The applications have been pouring in on the Mayor for several days and the list was longer, it was said, than had been the case for several years.

The Mayor was not worried over the criticisms made by a number of ministers on Sunday. The Mayor said yesterday he had been too busy to give the license matter his attention. It was said at the City Hall that at least all those who were favored last year would get licenses this year.

ASSAILS "SUFFRAGE FIRST."

Anti Denounces Extremes of Her Opponents' Propaganda.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Mrs. A. J. George of Brookline, Mass., an anti-suffragist leader, today told the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage that another brand of hyphenated Americans had arisen.

"These are the suffrage-Americans," she said. "They put their propaganda ahead of every public policy, ahead of the national defense. That shows the extremes to which some women will go under stimulus of this sort of campaign. It is 'suffrage first,' they say. But it is not suffrage first. It is common sense first."

Mrs. George said that suffrage flourished first among Socialists, radicals, and Mormons, whom she characterized as "un-American." This brought forth a protest from Mr. Sutherland of Utah, a member of the committee, and when he said that the Mormons were good, hard-working American citizens Mrs. George admitted that she had used an unfortunate word and was willing to withdraw it.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage; Miss Florence R. Hall, Mrs. George P. White, and Miss Lucy Price also made speeches.

INDIAN RELICS AUCTIONED.

R. R. Jordan Pays $150 for an Eagle Headdress.

The interesting Indian collection of Joseph Parker Camp of Washington, D. C., was put on sale at the Anderson Galleries last evening, the first 191 pieces bringing $1,940. The lot included ceremonial mats and plaques, Indian pottery, beadwork, and baskets. An eagle feather headdress, which had been in actual use, and which was in an excellent state of preservation, brought the highest price of the sale, going to R. R. Jordan for $150.

J. W. Smith paid $63 for a Sioux Chief's bone necklace, rare, and $26 for an Apache papoose basket woven in green, purple, and red, with side handles. David Beinsco gave $34 for a war bonnet with 150 eagle feathers, one of two in existence, and $23 for an Indian pipe with stone bowl and stem of wood.

A Tulare milling basket went to W. R. Heart for $27.50 and the same buyer paid $47.50 for an antique pima alla.

The sale will be concluded this evening, a fine lot of chief's ceremonial blankets and Indian mats going under the hammer.

CADETS AID WAR WOUNDED.

Australian Students in Tableaux at Amsterdam Opera House.

The visiting Australian student cadets gave an entertainment last night at the Amsterdam Opera House, in West Forty-fourth Street, for the benefit of the sick and wounded Australian soldiers in the Dardanelles. The program consisted of drills and tableaux showing something of the military training system in Australia, selections by the band, two dramatic sketches, and vocal solos.

The cadets were received enthusiastically by a large assembly, which included the British Consul General Charles Clive Bayley and Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert. The benefit was staged under the direction of Lieutenant J. J. Simons. General dancing followed the entertainment.

No Bidders for Wheeling & Lake Erie

CLEVELAND, Dec. 20.—For the third time Edwin Drake, special master named by the United States District Court here, today offered the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad for sale without obtaining any bidders. William R. Begg of New York, representing a trust company which holds $10,000,000 of the road's bonds, attended the sale today.

SUBMARINES NOT ACCEPTED.

Secretary Daniels Says Four L-Boats Have Been Turned Back.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department today confirmed the report from Boston that a block of submarines of the L class, built for the United States Navy and due for completion within the past year, had not been accepted by the United States Government, but had been turned back to the Electric Boat Company. The submarines involved are the L-1, L-2, L-3, and L-4, which were built at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Boston, and their acceptance will depend on whether the vessels can be made satisfactory to the Government.

The contracts for the construction of these four submarines were signed Feb. 1, 1913. The L-1 was due to be completed Dec. 1, 1914; the L-2 on Jan. 1, 1915; the L-3 on Feb. 1, 1915, and the L-4 on March 1, 1915. On their preliminary trials these submarine boats did not meet the contract requirements of the Government and were not accepted. Since then the company claims to have been able in laboratory work to overcome the engine troubles in these submarines, and a representative of the Electric Boat Company, who came here Saturday to confer with Secretary Daniels, indicated his belief that in another series of preliminary trials the submarines will be able to meet their contract specifications.

Secretary Daniels said it was not true that the other submarines of the L class had been turned back on the contractors. He pointed out that submarines L-5, L-6, and L-7 were not due for delivery before April 24, 1916, and the L-8 on March 14, 1916, and the L-10 on April 14, 1916.

The L-8 is being built by the Government. Secretary Daniels said that the K class of submarines had been preliminarily accepted, but had not passed final tests.

The Electric Boat Company of New London, Conn., one of the leading shipbuilding plants engaged in the manufacture of submarines for the United States Government, yesterday through its President, Henry R. Carse, denied that several of the new submarines of the L class, under construction at its yards, have been found defective and have been rejected by the Government.

Four of the boats mentioned as defective, it is pointed out, have already demonstrated their ability to fulfill all requirements stipulated by the Government, while there is no reason to doubt that the other three will meet contract requirements when they receive their trials early in the coming year.

CANAL OPEN TEMPORARILY.

Channel Cleared for Small Vessels Which Pass Through.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Dec. 20.—Six vessels, including the Newport and the dredge San Diego going north, and the Adrea, Cyrus Field, and Acajutla going south, passed through the canal this afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock.

The other vessels which have been detained by the slides will probably make the transit tomorrow.

PANAMA, Dec. 20.—The Panama Canal was temporarily opened late today to permit the passage of six small vessels which had been waiting here for several months. Three more vessels will make the passage tomorrow afternoon, after which the waterway will again be closed to traffic by order of Major Gen. Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone. General Goethals said it was impossible to predict when the canal would be permanently reopened, but expressed the belief that it would not be until all danger of interruption to the continuous traffic of large ships was no longer present on account of earth slides.

With the passage of the small vessels today, General Goethals pointed out that it had been the intention since the canal was closed last September to force a temporary channel in order to permit the passage of small steamers and yachts, which had been tied up at Balboa and Cristobal.

General Goethals today accompanied members of the committee appointed by the National Academy of Science to investigate the geological formation in the canal zone to the Gaillard cut, where an examination of the slides was made. Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, Chairman of the committee, tonight declined to discuss the investigation.

42 CHARGES AGAINST DOCTOR

Wife Says Dr. Shoninger Tired of Her Day After the Wedding.

Mrs. Edythe Shoninger testified before Justice Goff of the Supreme Court yesterday, in her action for a separation from Dr. Lee Shoninger of 41 West Fifty-fifth Street. The day after the wedding, she said, her husband appeared to be unhappy, and when she questioned him, he replied "that the one pleasure he liked was the company of well-trained, experienced, and worldly women." He also told her, she said, that he had married her to please his parents and that he was really a Dr. Jekyll and Mr Hyde. On their return from the honeymoon trip she lived with her husband for a time in the Gotham and Blackstone Hotels, and then they tried housekeeping in an apartment.

Mrs. Shoninger says the doctor once told her that he would make her life so miserable that she would hate him," and offered to make a wager that "he would drive me from him by Jan. 1, 1914."

HEARS OF CHINESE REVOLT.

Five Provinces Have Declared Independence of Yuan's Rule.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Tong King Chong, President of the Chinese Republic Association, received a cablegram from Shanghai, China, tonight which stated that five Chinese provinces had declared their independence of the rule of Yuan Snih-kai.

The provinces concerned in the revolution were, according to the cablegram, Kwangtung, Kiangsi, Yunnan, Szechuen, and Kweichau.

Mr. Tong, who has presided recently at several mass meetings of Chinese from all parts of California, said tonight he believed the action of the five provinces would be followed by similar declarations from all parts of China. He said the Chinese in America were strongly opposed to the return of China to the monarchical form of government. Large sums, he said, had been pledged by California Chinese to finance a general revolution.

URGE HOLIDAY DECORATION.

League Would Have West Side Green with Christmas Boughs.

All the west side will have the glow of Yule and the charm of Christmas greenery if householders comply with the request of the Riverside Branch of the Woman's Municipal League.

The organization yesterday sent out many hundreds of postal cards asking everybody to put out two Christmas trees in front of his house or to decorate the windows with boxes of Christmas greens. If this should be done every street would have the aspect of a lane lined with evergreens.

The Riverside branch has been especially active in the last season in promoting the growth of a neighborhood spirit on the west side.

Ex-Police Chief Sent to Prison.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 20.—Samuel Merchant, former Chief of Police at Woodbury, was sentenced by Judge Nellstab in the United States Court today to serve three years in the New Jersey State Prison, for sending improper letters through the mails.

TALK SCIENCE 4,000 MILES.

New York Academy and California Academy Dinners Joined by Wire.

Members of the New York Academy of Science, which held its annual dinner at the Hotel Manhattan last night, talked science and exchanged congratulations over the long-distance telephone with the members of the California Academy of Natural Science, which held a meeting at San Francisco at the same time. Professor Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University, whose inventions aided in making possible transcontinental telephony, was elected President of the New York Academy last night to succeed George F. Kunz.

All of the guests listened through individual wires. Professor Bailey Willis, a geologist, who was in San Francisco, said that on the last occasion when he had visited the New York Academy the President was John S. Newberry, who had in 1855, as a pioneer in advance of the transcontinental railroad, ridden on a mule over the route which was now carrying their voices.

Professor Nathaniel L. Britton, a botanist, here asked Miss Alice Eastwood, a California botanist, over the telephone about some specimens with a decasyllabic name which was later learned to be the cactus, and Miss Eastwood promised to send some choice specimens here. One of the California scientists, even in the midst of a scientific conversation, could not sufficiently suppress the instincts of a native son to avoid saying that the temperature in San Francisco was just 60 degrees.

The conversations were between Dr. Kunz in this city and Professor C. E. Grunsky, President of the California Academy of Science in San Francisco; between Professor Pupin and William H. Crocker, President of the Board of Trustees of the California Academy; Professor Charles P. Berkey of Columbia and Professor Bailey Willis of California; Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History and Dr. R. E. Dickerson; Professor Charles Baskerville of the College of the City of New York and Frank D. Green; Professor H. J. Spinden, anthropologist, and Miss Zelia Nuttall, an anthropologist of the California Academy; Professor Bashford Dean and Dr. Barton Warren Evermann.

Dr. George F. Kunz spoke on precious stone minerals, and moving pictures of the De Beers diamond mines, in South Africa, were shown.

BROAD CHURCHMEN MEET.

Episcopal Rectors Hear Plea for the Panama Congress.

Sixty members of the New York Churchmen's Association, composed of rectors of Episcopal churches, and recognized as a Broad Church organization, met yesterday at luncheon at the Hotel Manhatt

Stability

The stable earnings of some of the large Public Utility Corporations of the United States during the past 5 years demand respect.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company's earnings for the past 9 years follow:

1906	$ 8,947,162
1907	11,342,140
(1907-08 Panic)	
1908	12,657,805
1909	13,497,288
1910	14,044,595
1911	14,604,609
1912	14,744,651
1913	16,392,357
1914	17,220,503
(War Period)	

The Company is now earning the dividend on its First Preferred Stock between 7 and 8 times. This stock yields at the market price, 90 and accrued dividends, 6⅔%.

More information concerning this corporation gladly given on request.

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An Increasing Margin of Security

On account of their exceptional record of stability and safety, Public Utility Bonds and Notes are rapidly advancing in price to keep pace with the growing demand.

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1ST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS
Due October 1, 1932.

$250,000 of these bonds mature serially from Oct. 1, 1916, to Oct. 1, 1930, thereby constantly increasing the margin of security.

Earnings are over double interest charges on these bonds.

Write for Circular T.

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111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Listed 5% Bond Yield 5⅜%

A 5% first mortgage bond of a steel Co. Average net earnings, applicable to interest charges, for the last 5 years over 4 times the amount required.

Specifically secured by a first mortgage on the real estate and plant of the Company.

Circular sent on request.

W.C. Langley & Co.
115 Broadway, New York City

December Municipal Bond List

Mailed to investors on request. Circular describes full list of attractive Municipal Bonds, such as Albany, Buffalo, Yonkers, N. Y., and other municipal bonds yielding up to 5.15%. We own the bonds we offer and can recommend them for investment.

Send for December Bond List.

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

December Bond Circular

We will be pleased to send a copy of our December General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90.

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The Investment Situation

If you are interested in reading a concise, unbiased summary of business conditions every month, you will ask us to send our circular, "THE INVESTMENT SITUATION," together with list of bonds that we recommend.

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Suggestions for Investors

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Close Higher —No Concern Over Diplomatic Relations—Foreign Trade.

Trading was less active on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but the dealings did not fall to a scale suggestive of holiday conditions. In this the security market was holding a true mirror to business conditions generally, for it is a matter of widespread moment this year that industrial and commercial activity is not showing the let-up which so frequently occurs toward the end of the calendar year. The movement of the market was irregular, with indifferent net results so far as the general movement of prices was concerned, relatively few of the major issues changing very much.

For some time past the market has lacked decided impulse, and it was still lacking it yesterday. There was news enough, but it was not of a sort to direct market activity into clearly defined channels. Much of it was foreign news, that interesting us most directly being the news of the dispatch of our reply to the Austrian note and the announcement that the text of our reply, which was understood to insist firmly upon the demands previously presented to Austria, will be made public during the day tomorrow. In this matter the outcome is being awaited by the financial community with no show of concern, a fact variously explained but patent to all.

The belated summary of our October foreign trade by classes of imports and exports came to hand yesterday, throwing additional light on our export trade, which has played so large a part in the revivification of American industry. The biggest gain in October as in preceding months was in the export of manufactured goods ready for consumption, but there were large gains elsewhere as well, notably in the export of foodstuffs. Taking the record for the ten months ended October to gain a fairer view of the nature of our exports this year, we find a total increase in exports of $1,200,000,000 in round figures. Of this increase 20 per cent. was in crude materials for use in manufacture; 23 per cent. in foodstuffs; 7 per cent. in manufactures for further use in manufacture; 40 per cent. in manufactures ready for consumption; something more than 8 per cent. in miscellaneous and over 1 per cent. in foreign. These figures bring out clearly the relative extent to which our greatly increased exports have given life to our industries, while at the same time the product of our farms have contributed in very large measure to our enlarged exports and through them to our greatly enlarged credit balance. The ten months which brought an increase of $1,200,000,000 in the value of goods shipped out of the country witnessed a decrease of $97,000,000 in the amount of goods imported.

These are large figures and yet they represent but a fraction of the total increase in business, for our home trade, which has come to thrive greatly in many lines, is vastly greater in amount than our trade with other nations. The expansion in our home commerce which has come as a sequel to, although not altogether as a result of, the growth in our foreign commerce makes it all the easier for us to meet those demands for capital which have to be met if we are to retain as large a share as possible of the extraordinary trade which we are now doing, and if we are to develop further the fields into which we have entered more aggressively than ever before since the war lessened the competition against us in foreign markets.

Frequent reminders are given these days of the fact that we have large capital demands to meet if we are to fulfill our financial destiny. Yesterday's announcement of a new short time loan to Argentina as a preliminary to a much larger transaction with the same country was suggestive of the sort of thing which we are being called upon to do as a new thing for us, but one long and intimately familiar to those countries which in the past have both traded with other countries and supplied them with the capital with which to trade. Heretofore we have traded but have allowed our customers to look elsewhere for the capital they have needed. We are assuming now the double rôle of both merchant and banker in our foreign trade. It is a rôle which may be expected to bring us the same rewards it brought the older commercial nations.

New Credit Arrangement.

Banks and trust companies which took participation in the supplementary credit of $50,000,000 arranged by the Vanderlip committee of bankers with eight London joint stock banks paid in the money yesterday to the National City Bank for redistribution to the various depositary banks designated by the borrowers. The London banks have already begun drawing upon New York in connection with sales of exchange to their customers. The securities pledged for the loan have been deposited with the Bank of England as trustee, while the notes drawn by the banks will be kept by the London branch of the Guaranty Trust Company. They run for six months.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

Railroads	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'gs.
Industrials	80.72	80.26	80.38	+ .25
	100.65	99.65	99.87	+ .04

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Dec. 8	91.51	90.15	91.18	
Dec. 9	91.76	90.32	90.51	+ .28
Dec. 10	90.79	89.65	89.78	— .67
Dec. 11	90.27	89.49	89.78	— .73
Dec. 13	90.06	89.06	90.01	+ .23
Dec. 14	90.76	89.10	90.34	— .67
Dec. 15	91.13	90.15	90.67	+1.33
Dec. 16	91.03	89.84	90.42	— .08
Dec. 17	90.37	89.11	90.02	—1.17
Dec. 18	90.27	89.77	89.98	+ .60
Dec. 20	90.63	89.95	90.12	— .04

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'gs.
*Dec., 1915	91.90	Dec. 7	86.58	Dec. 2	90.12
Dec., 1914	65.21	Dec. 15	58.97	Dec. 24	60.20
Dec., 1913	68.69	Dec. 26	65.10	Dec. 15	68.04
Dec., 1912	82.54	Dec. 2	72.23	Dec. 18	78.20
Dec., 1911	78.40	Dec. 20	75.06	Dec. 8	77.60
*Year, 1915	94.15	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	90.12
Year, 1914	75.70	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sept. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s Sept., 1916	102¼		102⅛	
6s Sept., 1917	103⅜		103⅛	102⅛
4½s June, 1963	104		103⅝	104
4½s March, 1965	105⅝	106	105⅞	106¼
4½s Nov., 1957	105⅝	106	105⅝	106¼
4½s May, 1957	105⅝	106¼	105⅝	106¼
4½s Nov., 1957	105⅝	106¼	105⅝	106¼
4½s May, 1917	101	101¼	101	101¼
4½s March, 1964	101		100⅞	
4½s March, 1962	101	101¼	101¼	101⅝
4½s Sept., 1963	101	101¼	101¼	101⅝
4½s March, 1930-60	101	101¼	101¼	101⅝
4s May, 1959	101	101¼	101¼	101⅝
4s Nov., 1958	98	98⅜	98	98⅜
4s May, 1957	98	98⅜	98	98⅜
4s Nov., 1956	98	98⅜	98	98⅜
4s Nov., 1955	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
4s Nov., 1936	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
3½s Nov., 1955	87		87⅛	
3½s Nov., 1954	87		87	
3½s May, 1954	87	88	87	88

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, DEC. 20, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	
Same day last year	418,326
Year to date	106,916
Same period last year	168,126,075
Average price and change 50 stocks	47,172,319
Same day last year	90.12 + .14
	60.87 — .58

Year's range to date	High.		Low.	
Range year 1914	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1913	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
129	132	300	Adams Express	132	132	130½	130½	—1½
26⅜	26⅝	12,200	Alaska Gold Mines	27⅛	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	10⅝	900	Alaska Juneau	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
31½	32	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅜
82⅝	83¼	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜	
97½		1,500	Am. Ag. C. pf. x d	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
69½	70	5,000	Am. Beet Sugar	70	70⅝	69⅝	70	— ⅛
77	77¼	3,200	Am. Can	59⅝	60⅝	59	59	— ¾
156	156½	4,100	Am. Car & Fdry	79	79½	77¼	77¼	— 1⅝
55	56¼	200	Am. Coal Products	154	158	154	156½	+ 2⅝
97⅛	99	100	Am. Cotton Oil	55	55⅜	55	55⅜	+ ⅛
26⅞	27	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	97⅛	97⅞	97⅛	97⅞	+ ⅞
22	23¼	200	Am. Ice Securities	26½	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅞
68¼	68½	1,700	Am. Linseed	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	— ⅞
101	102	300	Am. Locomotive	68⅝	69¾	68½	69	— ⅛
102	102½	52,400	Am. Locomotive pf	102	102	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
111	111½	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100⅜	103¼	100⅜	102	+ 1⅝
88	88½	600	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¼	+ ⅛
60¾	61	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	88½	88½	88¼	88¼	+ ⅛
115	115¾	300	Am. Steel F'dries	61	61	61	61	+ ⅛
128⅝	128¾	600	Am. Sugar Ref	116	116	116	116	— ⅛
200	202	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128⅝	128¾	128½	128½	— ⅛
48	49¾	4,210	Am. Tobacco	48⅝	50	48½	48½	— ⅝
86¼	86¾	800	Am. Woolen t. r	203½	205½	203	205½	+ 2
62	63⅝	11,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	88	88⅝	85¾	88¼	+ ⅛
103⅛	106⅛	300	Associated Oil	63¼	64	63¼	64	+ ⅛
101¼	101⅞	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	106	106¼	103⅝	105⅞	+ 1⅝
116⅜	117	700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅛
92⅜	92½	11,800	Baldwin Loco	118½	119	118½	118⅝	+ ⅞
...	...	2,800	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅜	92⅝	92⅛	92⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	3⅝	80	Bank of Commerce	180	180	180	180	+ ⅞
470	475	3,113	Batopilas Mining	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
88	88¼	100	Bethlehem Steel	474	474	474	474	— ⅛
84	85	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	88¼	88¼	88	88	— ⅛
65¼	65½	800	Burns Brothers	85	85	84½	84½	— 1
92½	100	2,100	Butte & Superior	63⅜	65½	63⅜	65½	+ ⅞
31	31⅝	2	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅞
59½	65	7,300	California Petrol	31	32	31	31⅞	+ ⅝
58½	65	2,100	California Pet. pf	60	61¼	60	60	— ⅝
179⅝	180½	10	Canada Southern	50	50	50	50	— ⅛
52½	52½	1,500	Canadian Pacific	179⅝	181¼	179⅝	180⅝	+ 1
61⅛	62	100	Central Leather	53½	53½	52½	52½	— 1
28½	30	900	Central Leather Co	62	62¼	61½	61½	
93½	93¾	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	39¼	39¼	39	39	+ ½
131	132	1,700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	94	94	93⅝	93⅞	+ ⅛
130½	131	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	132	132	132	132	
16⅞	17	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	131¼	131¾	131	131	— 1⅛
24	24¼	4,300	Chi. & Northwest	17	17	16½	16½	— ⅝
53	53¼	1,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	24	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
74	75⅝	3,100	Chi. Copper	53¼	53⅜	53	53⅛	— ⅛
72	74	100	Chi. Copper pf	75	75	75	75	— ⅛
51	51¼	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf	74	74	74	74	— 2
47	49	2,600	Cluett, Peabody Co	51½	52¼	51	51	+ ½
144¾	145	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	55	55	55	55	— ½
103½	107¼	1,400	Col. & Southern	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
19	19½	100	Comp. Tab. Rec	146	146	144¾	144¾	+ ¾
91	92	1,300	Consolidated Gas	107	107	107	107	— ⅛
73	73¼	600	Conti. Can pf. x d	19	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
110½	111½	5,400	Corn Products Ref	91	91¾	91	91⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	27½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	74	74½	73¾	74½	+ 1⅛
47⅞	48	100	Crucible Steel	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ⅛
28	29	9,100	Crucible Steel pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
42¼	42⅝	1,500	Cuban C. & Sugar	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
56¼	56⅝	12,210	Distillers Securities	28½	29½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
52	52⅝	1,400	Dome Mines	41⅝	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛	+ ½
174	174½	1,300	Erie	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
494	495	1,100	Erie 1st pf	52	52⅝	52	52⅝	+ ⅛
120½	120⅝	900	Federal M. & S. pf	173	174	173	174	+ ½
72⅜	73⅛	700	General Electric	490	498	490	494½	+ 1½
113⅜	114	2,700	General Motors	120	121	120	120⅜	+ ⅛
		100	General Motors pf	72⅞	73⅝	72¾	73	+ ⅛
		100	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	— ⅛
		100	Goodrich pf	80	80	80	80	
		100	Granby Consol	62	62	62	62	— ⅜
		500	Great Northern pf	125⅜	125⅜	125¼	125¼	— ⅛
		1,800	G. N. certs.ore prop	48	48⅝	48	48⅜	— ⅛
		3,700	Greene-Cananea	46	48	46	47½	+ 1½
		1,700	Guggenheim Explor	77¼	77⅞	77¼	77⅝	+ ⅛
		5,400	Inspiration Copper	44¾	45¼	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
		200	Inter.-Met.	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
		1,000	Interboro Consol	77½	77⅞	77½	77⅝	— ⅛
		800	Interboro Con. pf	57	61	57	57	— ⅛
		300	Int. Agricultural pf	110½	111	110½	110½	— ⅛
		600	Int. Harvester, N.J	72	72¼	72	72	— ⅛
		10,800	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
		198	Int. Nickel	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
		1,718	Int. Paper	4,000	49⅜	48¾	49⅜	+ ⅝
		4,000	Int. Paper pf	31½	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
		3,400	Kansas City South	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛
		1,400	Kan. City South.pf	80⅝	81½	80⅝	81½	+ ⅝
		100	Lackawanna Steel	35	35	35	35	
		100	Lake Erie & W. pf	81½	82	81½	82	+ ⅛
		500	Lehigh Valley	250	255	250	255	+ ⅝
		100	Liggett & Myers	...	...	...	...	
		100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	75	75½	75	75½	
		2,100	Maxwell Motors	101	101¼	101	101¼	+ ⅛
		1,600	Max. Motors 1st pf	55¼	56	55¼	56	+ ⅝
		200	Max. Motors 2d pf	61	62	61	62	+ ⅝
		100	May Dept. Stores	98¾	99	98¾	99	+ ¼
		28,200	Mex. Petroleum	93	96	93	96	+ 2⅝
		200	Mex. Petroleum pf	33¼	35¾	33¼	35¾	+ 2⅝
		1,200	Miami Copper	16	17	16	17	+ ⅝
		600	Minn. & St. Louis	130	132	130	132	+ 1
		100	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf	6¾	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
		100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3⅜	4	3⅜	4	+ ⅛
		900	Mo. Pacific	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
		200	Do, tr. rects	72	72½	72	72½	+ ⅛
		1,500	Mont. Power	108	113	108	113	+ 4
		100	Mont. Power pf	27	28	27	28	+ ⅛
		1,200	Nat. Enameling & St. Co	63¼	64¼	63¼	64¼	+ ⅛
		100	Nat. Lead Co	15⅛	15¾	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
		800	Nev. Con. Copper	138	139	138	138	+ ⅛
		800	N. Y. Air Brake	105⅛	106¾	105⅛	106¾	+ 1⅝
		3,400	N. Y. Central	74¼	74⅝	74¼	74⅜	+ ⅛
		1,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	30⅞	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
		1,400	N. Y., Ont. & W	27	27	27	27	
		100	Norfolk Southern	120⅜	121	120⅜	120⅜	— ⅛
		1,400	Norfolk & Western	72½	73⅛	72½	73⅛	+ ⅝
		800	North American	70	70	70	70	— ⅛
		90	Do. odd lot	115⅝	116¼	115⅝	116¼	+ ⅝
		100	Northern Pacific	101	101½	101	101½	+ ⅛
		2,500	Ontario Mining	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
		500	Pacific Mail	58⅝	59	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
		1,200	Pennsylvania R. R	109	110	109	110	+ ⅛
		1,053	People's Gas, Chi	93	97	93	97	+ 3
		100	P., M. & Co. 1st pf	43½	44	43½	44	+ ⅛
		1,100	Philadelphia Co	54	56	54	56	+ 1
		3,500	Pittsburgh Coal	111½	111½	111½	111½	+ ⅛
		4,200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	165½	167	165½	167	+ 1
		200	Pullman Co	241½	241½	241½	241½	+ ½
		2,000	Ray Con. Copper	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅛
		1,800	Reading	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
		400	Reading 2d pf	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
		2,200	Republic I. & S	109½	110½	109½	110½	+ ⅝
		100	Rep. I. & S. pf	102	102	102	102	+ ⅛
		100	Rock Island Co	3	3	3	3	
		3,500	Rumely (M.) Co	39½	40	39½	40	+ ½
		600	Seaboard A. L. pf	182½	183	182½	183	+ ½
		9,525	Sears, Roe. & Co	124	125	124	125	+ ½
		100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	63	63	63	63	
		300	Sl.Sh. S. & R. pf	100¾	101	100¾	101	+ ¼
		4,600	Southern Pacific	22¾	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
		1,300	So. Pac. tr. rects	60¾	62	60¾	62	+ ¾
		100	Southern Railway	87	87	87	87	+ ⅛
		100	So. Railway pf	168	168¼	168	168¼	+ ¼
		4,400	Standard Milling	113	114	113	114	+ ¾
		200	Studebaker Co	168	170	168	170	+ 1
		200	Studebaker Co. pf	233	234	233	234	+ ½
		4,200	Tenn. Copper	231	235	231	235	+ 3
		8,500	Texas Co	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
		100	Do sub. cfs., f. p	87⅝	88	87⅝	88	+ ⅜
		300	Third Avenue	20	20	20	20	
		500	Union B. & P. Co	31	31	31	31	
		200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	135¾	137	135¾	137	+ 1¼
		3,300	Union Pacific	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	+ ⅛
		200	Union Pacific pf	61½	62½	61½	62½	+ ⅝
		100	United Cigar Mfrs	100	100	100	100	
		2,000	United Cigar Stores	96	96	96	96	
		100	Un. Cig. Stores pf	104	104	104	104	
		1,600	United Fruit Co	114½	115	114½	114½	+ ⅛
		1,500	United Rys. Inv	22	23	22	23	+ ⅛
		40	United Rys. Inv. pf	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅝
		200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
		100	U.S. C.I.P. & F. pf	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
		9,216	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	51	51	51	51	
		100	U. S. Realty & Imp	125⅜	126¾	125¼	126¾	+ 1⅜
		200	U. S. Rubber	40½	40½	40½	40½	
		10,800	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	
		1,718	U. S. Steel	108½	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅛
		4,000	U. S. Steel pf	106¾	107	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
		3,400	Do, odd lot	116⅜	116⅞	116⅜	116⅞	+ ⅜
		1,400	Utah Copper	117	117	117	117	+ ¼
		300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	78⅜	79¼	78⅜	78⅝	— ⅛
		100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	+ ⅝
		800	Va. Iron, C. & C	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¾	+ ⅛
		100	Wabash	63	65	63	63	+ ¾
		1,900	Wabash pf. A	16	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
		4,000	Wabash pf. A	45¾	46⅛	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
		3,600	Wells Fargo Exp	29	29¾	29	29	— ⅛
		300	Western Maryland	127	127	127	127	— ⅛
		300	Western Un. Tel	32	32	32	32	
		6,300	Westing. E. & M	87⅜	88	87⅜	87⅝	— ⅛
		100	Willys-Overland	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ⅛
		1,900	Willys-Overland pf	67	68¼	67	68¼	+ 1¼
		4,000	Woolw'h (F.W.) Co	244½	244½	240	240	— 2
		3,600		114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	+ ⅛
		300		119	119	118¼	118¼	+ ⅛
		200		118	118	118	118	+ ⅛
		300		29	29¾	29	29	— ⅛
		200		127	127	127	127	— ⅛
		800		32	32	32	32	
		100		87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	— ⅛
		1,400		68	69¼	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
				119	119	118¼	118¼	+ ⅛

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of December show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Thirteen roads	$7,402,526	+$2,475,545
One road	646,702	+ 11,779
Total, (14 roads)	8,049,228	+ 2,463,766

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DAYTON POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$111,004	$89,902	$21,102
Net	56,628	40,729	15,899
Sur. aft. pf.div.	26,688	12,883	13,805
11 mos. gross	966,485	845,880	20,605
Net	465,516	379,636	86,481
Sur. aft. pf.div.	140,451	83,341	66,110

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for November—

Gross	2,136,746	1,959,824	176,922
Net	944,488	821,717	122,773
Sur. aft. chgs.	128,956	14,812	114,144
5 mos. gross	10,203,500	9,870,600	332,900
Net	4,481,232	4,174,533	306,699
Sur. aft. chgs.	400,936	133,594	267,342

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT for November—

Gross	280,151	241,625	47,526
Net after taxes	121,886	88,560	33,325
Total income	122,385	90,132	32,254
Bal. aft. pf.div.	63,547	34,120	29,427
7 mos. gross	37,590	8,160	29,421
Net after taxes	2,800,428	2,741,626	58,801
Total income	1,094,436	1,037,816	56,619
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,098,026	1,041,365	54,661
Bal. aft. pf.div.	460,142	420,855	39,287
	174,615	135,328	39,287

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$10,649,881	$91,327,757
Ordinary internal rev.	21,240,306	178,456,043
Income tax	641,437	15,764,807
Miscellaneous	3,087,086	20,226,090
Total receipts	$35,588,715	$303,875,297
Excess of ord. disburse. over ordinary receipts	8,239,399	51,466,565
Excess of total disburs. over total receipts	9,610,801	51,613,635
Expenditures	43,828,115	355,281,863

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'23	4½	4.45	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Car., Cl. & Ohio	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.55	4.40
Chic. & N. W.	1916-'24	4½	4.55	4.40
Chi., Ind. & L.	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.85	4.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1916-'29	5	4.50	4.30
Erie Railroad

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Bought—Sold—Quoted

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Commercial Security Company
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E. & C. Randolph
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Bond and Open Market Securities Department
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(Incorporated)
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

SLIGHT COTTON GAIN IN A DULL MARKET

Undertone Is Steady Throughout Session, Following Early Advance.

NET RISE OF 3 TO 5 POINTS

Many Traders See Little Chance of Sustaining Prices Because of Export Situation.

Cotton was dull yesterday, with a range of about 12 to 13 points, in spite of the fact that the Census Bureau issued a report on the amount of cotton ginned to Dec. 13, which gave further evidence of the moderate size of the crop. Liverpool was considerably higher than due at the time of the local opening and first prices here represented an advance of 7 to 12 points. Offerings were rather liberal from the start and during the first half hour practically all of the initial advance was lost. The undertone held very steady throughout the rest of the session, however, and the close was steady at a net gain of 3 to 5 points.

The Census Bureau places the amount of cotton ginned to Dec. 13 at 10,303,253 bales, which showed 597,000 bales for the period from Dec. 1 to Dec. 13. The comparisons for the period call for 898,000 last season; 839,000 two years ago and 555,000 during the season of 1910-11.

Sentiment is rather mixed at present. The bears naturally lay much stress upon the restrictions in exports resulting from the scarcity of tonnage and the high freight and insurance rates. Most of the local cotton men seem to think there is little chance of sustaining the advance so long as the export situation remains in its present unsatisfactory state. A Texas wire said: "Although very little selling so far, we think interior holders are getting nervous, as we are receiving more inquiries now for bids."

The stock of cotton in New York is slowly increasing. It is now about 140,000 bales, with 118,000 of it ranging from low middling up. Of this amount 92,000 ranges middling or better.

An Alabama spot firm writes as follows: "The spinners' demand is not urgent. They are pursuing a hand to mouth policy; and, on account of the scarcity of tonnage, the export business has dwindled to small proportions; but, as the world needs cotton at some near future date, the holders seem confident of higher prices, and are marketing their product slowly. There have been no arrangements made for the planting of the next season's crop; but we understand that the fertilizer companies are not in a position to furnish great quantities for the ensuing season. The spread of the boll weevil makes the farmers rather apathetic in the sections where the fields were newly infested and they will undoubtedly 'rotate' and 'diversify' their acreage."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. New Orleans, 13 points decline; Augusta, 12 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance, 12.10 for middling. Sales, 100 bales.

Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	11.85	11.85	11.87@11.88	11.78@11.80
Jan.	12.00	11.89	11.91@11.93	11.89@11.87
March	12.30	12.18	12.20@12.21	12.15@12.16
May	12.56	12.43	12.44@12.46	12.40@12.41
July	12.69	12.56	12.57@12.58	12.54@12.55
Oct.	12.49	12.39	12.39@12.36	12.24@12.25

Total port receipts, 30,567 bales; last week, 29,686 bales; last year, 10,059 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	10,003	10,008	29,481
Galveston	11,069	7,105	14,028
Mobile	19	60	1,064
Charleston	727	1,338	3,925
Savannah	2,832	5,370	14,840
Wilmington	549	474	2,560
Norfolk	4,902	4,740	8,135

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	1,803	1,798	2,301
Memphis	6,064	10,418	9,235
St. Louis	1,308	2,412	2,412
Houston	22,620	24,171	31,285

Exports, 2,100 bales; total thus far this season, 2,120,371; total last season, 2,171,801.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
325 Galveston	12.00	335,662	390,661
430 New Orleans	11.69	390,078	293,995
— Mobile	11.50	28,349	49,490
— Savannah	12.00	227,645	275,415
— Charleston	12.00	109,120	120,891
— Wilmington	11¼	45,001	36,705
715 Norfolk	11.38	130,652	78,282
550 Augusta	11.50	207,852	168,282
1,900 Memphis	12.12	279,304	272,152
— St. Louis	12¼	235,174	32,844
1,047 Houston	12.05	14,590	173,262

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand in spot cotton, with middling 11 points advance, at 7.50d. Sales, 10,000. Receipts, 1,000 bales. All American. Market closed steady.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Askd.
American Gas Co.	121	123
American Light & Traction	386	392
American Light & Traction pf	110	114
Adirondack Electric Power	19	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf	70	73
*†American Gas & Electric	130	135
*American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Power & Light	71	71½
American Power & Light pf	86¼	87½
American Public Utilities	38	42
American Public Utilities pf	72	75
American Waterworks & Electric	8½	9½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	58	60
Atlantic Power & Light pf	92	95
Cities Service	95	98
Cities Service pf	74½	76½
Colorado Power	25	25¼
Colorado Power pf	95	98
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	59½	61
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	85	87
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929	100	102
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf	92	95
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	94	96½
Electric Bond Deposit pf	85	85
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	100
Empire District Electric pf	80	85
Federal Light & Traction	10	13
Federal Light & Traction pf	42	48
Gas & Electric Securities	98	105
Gas & Electric Securities pf	75	85
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	85	87
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	53	58
Northern States Power	46	47
Northern States Power pf	94	95
Ozark Power & Water	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	57	57½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	89	91½
Republic Railway & Light	20	23
Republic Railway & Light pf	70	73
Southern California Edison	88	92
Southern California Edison pf	98	101
South. P. & L. pf	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	8	8½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	30	31
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	10½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power, pf	44½	45½
United Light & Rys.	45	46
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	72	75
Utah Securities	18	20
Western Power	17	18½
Western Power pf	53½	55

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Following is the weekly statement of the Boston banks, with comparisons:

	Dec. 18, 1915.	Dec. from Prev. Week.
Circulation	$8,138,000	.....
Loans, discounts, investments	392,313,000	*$2,311,000
Individual deposits, including U. S.	323,767,000	*$5,000
Due banks	116,612,000	*1,273,000
Time deposits	16,305,000	*1,041,000
Exchange for Clearing House	16,976,000	*2,070,000
Due from banks	35,431,000	*2,954,000
Cash reserve	29,004,000	721,000
Reserve in Federal Reserve Banks	14,950,000	256,000
Reserve with other banks	46,046,000	3,522,000
Cash excess	3,823,000	735,000
Excess in New York	27,501,000	3,542,000
Excess with Federal Reserve Bank	170,000	264,000
Total excess	31,584,000	4,541,000

*Increase.

U. S. SUPREMACY IN TRADE.

Growth of business in foreign trade and finance. See The New York Times Annual Financial Section, Sunday, January 2, 1916. Order well in advance. —Advt.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Business Assuming Holiday Dimensions, but Tone Is Good.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Money and discount rates were quiet today, as most of the attention of dealers was paid to the exchequer bonds, which were reported as going to neutrals as well as British houses. American exchange was steady, with cable transfers at 4.72⅝. Petrograd and Scandinavian rates were also firmer.

Business on the Stock Exchange is becoming of holiday dimensions, but the tone today was good. The French war loan was quoted at 81 and British funds were moderately supported, while American gold bonds and oil and rubber shares provided the bulk of the business in other directions.

Trading was limited in the American sections. Prices opened higher, but the gains were barely maintained.

$50,000,000 ALL ALLOTTED.

American International Corporation Calls for First 10 Per Cent.

The American International Corporation has allotted all of its $50,000,000 stock except the $1,000,000 of managers' shares, and notices were received yesterday by the subscribers calling upon them for the first payment of 10 per cent. on Dec. 22. The next installment of like amount is due Jan. 15.

Half of the issue was set aside for stockholders of the National City Bank, who were allowed the privilege of subscribing for one share for each share of bank stock held, and the demand for the remainder was greatly in excess of the amount available. As a result, the certificates, first installment paid, have been quoted at a premium.

To obtain a wide distribution of the shares preference was given to the smaller subscribers in making the allotment.

Pere Marquette Sale April 5.

DETROIT, Dec. 20.—Judge Arthur J. Tuttle, in the United States District Court today, fixed Wednesday, April 5, 1916, as the date for the sale of the Père Marquette Railroad to satisfy creditors. The road has been in receivers' hands since 1912. At a previous hearing in July this year Judge Tuttle fixed the upset price at $14,000,000, subject to the underlying bonds and interest, which it was said would bring the price to approximately $42,000,000.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 63 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 62 centimes.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

J. B. Braithwaite of the London Stock Exchange firm of Foster & Braithwaite, who represent the English bondholders of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad Company, has been elected a Director of that company.

Application has been made to list the stock of the Redtop Electric Company, Inc., on the Curb.

Kean, Taylor & Co., the Union Trust Company, and other banks have purchased $3,500,000 first mortgage 4½ per cent. forty-year guaranteed sinking fund gold bonds from the Paducah & Illinois Railroad Company. It is expected that the bonds will be offered publicly about Jan. 1.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French	5	Oct., 1920	94⅝	95	6.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	101⅛	101⅜	4.15
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	101	101¼	5.65
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	101½	102	4.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.85
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99½	99⅝	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅞	100⅞	4.65
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	99¼	99½	6.50
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅜	99⅝	6.25
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	100¾	101¼	4.50
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101¼	5.30
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101⅛	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	3.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	97⅝	98	5.93
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96⅞	97⅛	5.65

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.80
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101	101⅛	4.20
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅜	101¼	2.55
A.T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.40
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.85
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	101⅛	101½	2.50
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101⅛	101⅜	2.75
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
Can. North'n	5	Sep., 1917	98¼	99	5.55
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅜	103	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	9-5½	98⅝	5.45
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.90
Chi. Elev. Ry.	5	July, 1916	99½	97	10.50
Gen. G. Balt.	5	May, 1917	99½	100½	5.07
Con. Power	6	May 1, '17	99½	100⅜	5%
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	101¾	102½	4.80
E. Pow. & Lt.	5	1918	98	98½	4⅝
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅞	2.30
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅝	101⅞	4.10
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.80
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99	99½	5.30
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1918	100¼	100½	3.65
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	100	100⅜	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.30
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	4.25
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.85
L. Gas & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99¼	101	5.90
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101⅝	5.43
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1918	91½	93¼	40.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¼	99⅝	6.25
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100½	100⅝	3.00
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	100	100⅛	5.45
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	101	101¼	4.30
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅝	2.50
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅞	2.50
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.50
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.30
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	100	100¼	4.65
U. S. Pub. S.	6	Apr., 1918	97¾	99	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	97	99	17.00
†United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	102	102¼	4.65
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.40
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	4.70
Wab. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅛	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	99	100	6.00
W. Power Co.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100½	5.40
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	99¼	100	6.00
W. V. T. & E. Co.	5	June, 1917	97	99	6.75

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Tin	39.50	....	39.50	....
Lead	....	5.40	....	5.40
Spelter	17.50	....	16.70	17.20
Antimony	38.00	39.00	38.00	39.00
Quicksilver	$125.00	....	$125.00	....
Aluminium	56.00	58.00	*56.00	59.00
Iron No. 2 X fdy.	19.00	19.50	19.00	19.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 19¾@20c per pound in the open market.

London quotations were:

	Monday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	83	17	6	80	12	6
Copper, futures	85	2	6	81	5	0
Tin, spot	168	10	0	167	10	0
Tin, futures	169	0	0	168	10	0
Spelter	93	0	0	93	0	0
Lead	28	17	6	28	15	0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
55	Ahmeek	94	94	94	94
4,420	Alaska Gold	27⅜	27½	26¼	26¾
540	Algomah	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
120	Allouez	57	57¾	57	57½
1,090	Am. Zinc	67	67⅝	66⅜	66⅝
205	Anaconda	88	88¾	86	86⅝
540	Ariz. Com.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
10	Butte Alex S.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
220	Butte-Bal.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
845	Butte Sup.	65¼	65½	63	65¾
171	Cal. & Ariz.	67¼	68¾	67¼	67¼
13	Cal. & Hecla	540	540	540	540
30	Chino	53½	53½	53½	53¾
388	Con. Range	57	57⅜	57	57⅛
5	Daly West	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
1,236	East Butte	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
120	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
190	Granby	80	80	80	80
3,819	Greene Can.	46	48	46	47¾
145	Hancock	15⅝	16	15⅜	16
20	Indiana	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
22	Inspiration	44⅝	44¾	44⅝	44⅝
1,370	Island Creek	49½	50¼	49½	50
10	Isl. Creek pf.	90	90	90	90
60	Isle Royale	27½	27½	27½	27½
25	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
50	Keweenaw	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,160	Lake	19½	19¾	19	19⅛
190	Mason Valley	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
30	Miami	33¾	33¾	33½	33½
25	Michigan	2	2	2	2
450	Mohawk	89½	89¾	89	89¾
5	New Arcadian	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
5	New Idria	11	11	11	11
105	Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
855	North Butte	31½	32	31¼	31¼
285	North Lake	2½	2½	2½	2½
15	Old Dominion	57½	57½	57½	57½
142	Osceola	85	85½	85	85¼
1,335	Pond Creek	15¾	16½	15¾	16¼
110	Quincy	86	86¾	86	86⅝
50	Ray Con.	24½	24½	24¼	24⅜
270	Santa Fe	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
165	Shannon	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½
110	Shattuck	34	34	33½	33½
235	South Lake	6	6⅜	6	6
150	South Utah	33c.	35c.	33c.	35c.
20	Sr. Mary's	58	58	58	58
155	Superior Cop.	24⅞	25¼	24⅞	25¼
35	Tamarack	49	49	49	49
181	Trinity	10¼	10½	9¾	9¾
700	Tuolumne	35c.	35c.	35c.	35c.
2,855	U. S. Smelting	47½	48¼	47	47⅜
249	U. S. Smel. pf.	49	49	48¾	48¾
780	Utah Apex	3	3	2¾	3
70	Utah Con.	11¾	12	11¾	12
40	Utah, Copper	79¼	79¼	79	79
35	Victoria	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Winona	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾

RAILROADS.

1	Bos. & Alb.	188½	188½	188½	188½
69	Boston Elev.	82	82	81	81
10	Bos. & Maine.	33½	33½	33½	33½
4	Pittsburg pf.	71	72	71	71
25	Mass. Elec. pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½
91	N. Y. N. H. & H.	74½	75	74½	75
9	Old Colony	150½	150½	150¼	150¼
164	W. End St. Ry.	64½	65	64½	65

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
35	Am. Pn. Ser. pf.	13¼	13¼	13	13
200	Amer. Sugar	116¾	116¾	115¾	116
7	Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	117¾	118
478	Am. Tel. & T.	128½	128⅞	128½	128¾
432	At. G. & W. I.	30¼	32¼	30¼	32
1,265	At. G. & W. I. pf.	44¾	46¾	44¾	46
37	Edison	243	243½	243	243½
37	General Elec.	173¾	173¾	173¼	173¼
10	Mass Gas.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
10	Mass Gas pf.	85	85	85	85
107	N. E. Teleph.	131¾	132	131¾	132
100	Pullman	166	166	166	166
101	Swift & Co.	120	126	125	125
114	Torrington	34¾	34¾	34½	34½
1,114	United Fruit.	149	150⅝	148¾	149¼
626	Unit. Fruit rts.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
484	Un. Shoe Mach.	50¼	51	50¼	50⅝
155	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	28¾	29	28¾	29
820	U. S. Steel	85¾	86¾	85¾	86
7,390	Ventura Oil	12	12¼	11¾	11¾
74	*West. Union	87¾	87¾	87	87

BONDS.

$800	Alas. Gold 6s.	112	112	112	112
46,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	90¾	90⅞	90¾	90⅞
2,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
2,000	Cumb. Tel. 5s.	98½	98¼	98½	98½
5,000	Miss. River Pow. 5s.	80½	80½	80½	80½
2,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s	74½	74¼	74¼	74½
3,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	101½	101¼	101½	101½
1,000	West. T. & T. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼

*Ex dividend.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Alabama Co.	11½	13	11½	13
42	Ala. Co. 1st pf.	48	49½	48	49½
25	Ala. Co. 2d pf.	30	30	30	30
240	Arun. S. & G.	40	40	40	40
20	Balt. Trust	153	153	153	153
450	Chalmers Oil	5	5	5	5
200	Chal. Oil pf.	5	5	5	5
40	Cons. Coal	99	99	99	99
105	Cons. Power	115	115	115	115
260	Con. Pr. pf.	116¼	116¼	116	116
822	Cosden	12¾	12⅞	12¼	12¼
88	Davison C. pf.	196	196	196	196
10	Fid. & Dep.	138½	138½	138½	138½
100	Hous. Oil pf.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
25	Nor. Central	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
385	Poole Eng.	114	119	114	116½
3,379	Sapulpa Oil	8¼	8¾	8	8½
2,580	Sap. Oil pf.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8½
10	Symington pf.	105	105	105	105
145	Un. Rys. & El.	25½	25½	25¼	25½
525	Wayland Oil	5	5	5	5

BONDS.

$5,400	C. Balt. 5s, '16.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
800	Cons. Pr. nts.	100	100	100	100
12,000	Dav. Chem. 6s.	103	104	103	104
8,000	Elkhorn F. 5s.	100	100	100	100
3,000	Elkhorn Cp. 6s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	M. G. & El. 4s	92	92	92	92
1,000	M. & J. t. 5s.	101	101	101	101
1,000	N. N. O. P. 5s.	99	99	99	99
2,000	P. W. & P. 5s.	90	90	90	90
1,300	U. R. & E. fdg.	85	85½	85	85¼
9,000	U. R. & E. inc.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
5,000	U. R. & E. 1st 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
26	Am. Gas N. J.	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾
10	Am. Rys. pf.	95	95	95	95
1,231	Buff. & Susq.	33½	37	33½	36½
332	Buf. & Sus. pf.	58	59	58	58½
10	Brill	50	50	50	50
2,995	Cambria Steel	76	76¼	75¾	75¾
186	Gen. Asph. pf.	72	72	72	72
77	Ins. Co. N. A.	25	25	25	25
15	Keystone Tel.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
635	Lake Sup. Cor.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
9	Lehigh Nav.	77½	77½	77½	77½
15	Leh. Valley	82¼	82¼	82	82
150	L. V. Tran. pf.	38	38	38	38
50	Nor. Central	89	89	89	89
10	Nor. Penna.	93	93	93	93
196	Penna. R. R.	58⅞	59	58⅝	58⅝
6	Pa. Salt Mfg.	99½	99½	99½	99½
50	Phila. Co.	44	44	44	44
3	Ph. Co. cum. pf.	43	43	43	43
644	Phila. Elec.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28¾
720	Ph. R. T. t. c.	20	20	20	20
618	Reading	81¼	81⅞	81¼	81¾
304	Reading 2d pf.	43	43	43	43
412	Union Traction	45	45¼	44¾	45
120	W. Cramp & S.	87	87	86½	86½
6	York Rys. pf.	34	34	34	34

BONDS.

$5,000	Alle. Val. 4s	97	97	97	97
3,000	A. G. & E. 5s.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
200	A. G. & E. 5s.	88½	88½	88½	88½
2,000	Exst. & A. 5s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	E. & P. Trac. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
1,000	Eq. Il. Gas 5s.	106	106	106	106
5,000	Key. Tel. 1st 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	L. V. Coal 5s.	105½	105½	105½	105½
2,000	Leh. Val. Tran. 1st 4s.	91	91	91	91
1,000	Leh. V. Tran. 1st 4s.	89½	89½	89½	89½
1,000	Peo. Pass. 4s.	83	83	83	83
9,000	Penna. R. R. con. 4½s.	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1,000

We Will Buy

50 American Brass
100 Borden's Cond. Milk Com. & Pfd.
50 Canada Foundries
50 Celluloid Co.
100 Carbon Steel Com. & Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com. & Pfd.
100 Freeport, Texas, Sulphur
100 Hop. & Allen Arms Com. & Pfd.
25 Mexican Telegraph
100 Marlin Arms Com. & Pfd.
100 Niles-Bement-Pond
100 Royal Bak. Powder Com. & Pfd.
20 Singer Manufacturing
20 Savage Arms
20 Yale & Towne Mfg.

We Will Sell

100 Aetna Explosives
25 Babcock & Wilcox
100 Crocker-Wheeler
25 Chalmers Motors
100 Canadian Westinghouse
25 Celluloid Co.
20 Colts Fire Arms
50 Childs Restaurant Pfd.
100 Cities Service Com. & Pfd.
100 Gray Nat'l Telautograph
50 Georgia Lt., Power & Ry.
30 Hale & Kilburn Pfd. & Com.
100 Ingersoll Rand
40 Locomobile of America
50 Standard Screw Com.

Gilbert Elliott & Co.
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

F. W. Woolworth Co.

The tremendous earning power of these and 10c Stores is demonstrated in the 36-year record of the Woolworth Stores.

The company transacts upward of $70,000,000 of business per year with net earnings of approximately $6,500,000. We have prepared an extremely interesting circular on this company, discussing its remarkable growth and possibilities of future development from the standpoint of the investor in both common and preferred shares.

Write or Phone for Circular T—K.

Merrill, Lynch & Co.
Seven Wall Street, New York — Penobscot Bldg., Detroit
Telephone Rector 4940.

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A new company that is lining up for a big development and that possesses tremendous earning possibilities.

Interesting information about COSDEN & CO.—an Oklahoma oil proposition of great promise.

Our latest Market Circular No. 309 gives up-to-date facts regarding both these companies. It also tells much about

Poole Engineering — Majestic Mines
U. S. Light & Heating — National Zinc
Int. Mercantile Marine — Driggs Seabury
United Cigar Stores, Ltd.

and other active industrial and mining issues.

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Harvey A. Willis & Co.
(Established 1901)
32 B'way, N. Y. 'Phones 127-8-9 Broad

We Will Buy
100 shs. Marlin Arms Com. Stk.

We Will Sell
100 shs. Cumberl'd Cor. Com.
100 shs. Mitch. Lewis Mot. Com.
50 shs. Hudson Cos. Com., Pf.
10,000 Utah Securities 6%, 1922

Hanson & Doyle
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Dayton Power & Light Com. & Pfd.
Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
New York State Rys. Com. & Pfd.
Republic Railway & Light Com.
So. California Edison Com. & Pfd.

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Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

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Babcock & Wilcox
Scovill Mfg.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York
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GULF STATES STEEL
MORGAN & FINLAY
STOCKS & BONDS.
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Buffalo Gen. Electric 1st 5s
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National Surety Rights
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Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York

United Light & Rys.
Its present market position discussed in our Special Letter.
Copy Free on Request
Alfred H. Ebert & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
60 Broadway New York City
Telephone Rector 5312

Georgia Pacific 1st 6s, 1922
Utah Sec. Corp. 6s
Aetna Explosives
Indiana Natural Gas & Oil 5s
Phila. Co. Conv. Deb. 5s, 1919
BEVERLEY BOGERT & CO.
Telephone 3317 Broad. 25 BROAD ST.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Slightly Lower in a Rather Dull Session of Curb Trading—Bonds Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 219,034 shares of stock and $115,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 81,065; oils, 23,906, and mining, 171,817. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,150	Ajax Rubber..	69⅝	69⅝	69¼	69½
750	Am. Int. Cor., w.i., 10% pd.	16½	16½	16	16
250	Am. Br. Mfg..	21	21	21	21
800	Am. Zinc.....	67	67	66¼	66½
1,200	A.G.&W.I.S.S..	31	32½	31	32½
1,100	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf....	45	47	45	46½
10	‡Can. Car & F.	92	92	92	92
75	‡C. C. & F. pf.	105½	107	105½	107
2,800	Can. N. Gas..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
400	‡Car. Lt. & P.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2,500	‡Chev. Mtr. C.	138	138	132	135
700	Cor. of R. & H.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
20	‡Dom. Steel...	47	47	47	47
385	Driggs-Seab...	144	145	143	144
1,400	Driggs-S. rts..	27	30	27	29
1,200	Emer. Phon...	13	14¼	13	14¼
265	‡Hall Signal...	25	25	24	24
150	‡Hendee Mfg..	30	30	28¼	29
10	‡H. & A. Arms.	58	58	58	58
110	‡Int. Arms F. S. Corp.....	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
2,700	Int. Con. Rub.	12	13½	12	13½
4,800	‡Int. M. M...	16¾	17⅛	16¾	16⅞
6,300	‡I. M. M. pf..	72½	73½	72¼	72¼
2,500	‡In. Nick. nw.	50⅝	50⅝	50	50
7,020	Kath. Br. pf..	21½	31	21½	31
295	‡Keyst. Ord...	11	11	1	11
800	‡Lake T. Boat.	13	14	5	13½
300	Manhattan Tr..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Marconi of Am.	3⅞	3½	3⅜	3½
4,000	‡Maxim Munit..	14¼	14¼	13⅜	14
11,500	‡Midvale Steel.	73	78⅜	72⅝	73
2,400	‡Nevins Elec..	⅛	⅛	⅞	⅞
680	Peerless T.&M.	39	39½	39	39
200	Penn. Mar. Or. & Cast., w. i.	61	61	61	61
2,250	‡Poole E. & M.	115	120	114½	117
400	‡St. Jos. Lead.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
700	‡S8. Kresge, w.i.	15	15½	15	15½
200	Steel & R., Ltd.	68⅞	68⅞	68¼	68¼
4,000	Sub. Boat, v. t. ctfs.	45	45¾	44	45
100	‡Tobacco Prod.	32	32	32	32
3,000	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs.....	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6¼
2,500	‡U. Fruits rts.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
3,000	United P. S....	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,020	‡U. S. I. & H.	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅞
200	‡U.S.L.&H. pf.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
4,800	White M., w. i.	52½	53⅝	52½	53

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10	Galena-S. Oil.	168	168	166	− 1
70	Ill. Pipe Line.	186	185	185	+ 1
60	Ohio Oil	186	185	185	..
280	Penn. M. Oil.	71	70	70	..
72	Prairie O.& G.	442	435	436	+ 1
50	Prairie P. L.	243	230	241	+ 2
24	So. Penn Oil.	381	378	378	+ 1
250	S. O. of Cal..	395	391	391	−14
50	S. O. of Ind..	547	543	546	− 1
190	S. O. of N. J.	560	554	554	− 3
125	S. O. of N. Y.	234	232	234	+ 2
25	Union T. Line.	88½	88	88	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

4,000	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)..	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅝
500	‡Houston Oil.	22¼	22	22	..
1,200	‡Int. Petrol...	13¾	13	13½	.. ½
200	Met. Petrol...	21	20½	20½	− ½
9,000	Sulpul. O.& R.	9	8	8⅜	..
4,500	Tol. O.& R. pf.	8¾	8¼	8¼	..
1,000	‡Ven.Con. Oil.	12¼	11¼	11½	− ⅛
2,300	‡Victoria Oil..	*2⅞	2⅝	2⅜	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	††Alta-Con. M.	14	15	13½	15
2,500	††Atlanta	20	21	20	21
700	Big L. Dev. Co.	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
500	††Booth	39	39	39	39
6,200	Braden Copper	16	16½	16	16
1,300	Butte Cop'r & Z., v. t. ctfs.	6¼	6¼	6	6¼
450	Butte & N. Y..	3	3	3	3
200	‡Calaveras C..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,500	‡Canada Cop'r	2½	2½	2½	2½
2,500	†Cashboy	6	7	6	7
1,000	Cerro de P. C.	37	37	37	37
100	††Comstock. T.	9	9	9	9
500	Cons. Ar. Sm..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,500	Cons. Nev.-U..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,000	††Emma Cop'r	19	19	18	19
18,000	††Fed. Res. M..	17	19	17	18
2,000	First Nat. Cop.	6	6¼	6	6¼
700	Goldf'd Cons..	1	1¼	1	1⅛
2,500	††G'd'f d M'ger.	15	15½	15	15
100	xHecla Mining	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4,000	Howe Sound ..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5,000	††Inter. Mines.	19	19	19	19
40	††Iron Blossom	1	1	1	1
500	††Jim Butler..	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
3,100	Jumbo Exten....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10,000	Kennec't Cop'r.	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝
2,000	††Kewanas	20	20	20	20
1,100	La Rose Cons..	½	½	½	½
50	Magma Copper.	15	15	15	15
500	‡Mal'ie Mines..	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
10,000	†McK.-Dar....	60	60	50	55
2,000	Mines of Am..	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜
1,400	††Mon. Cons....	1	1	1	1
9,500	††Mont. Shos..	28½	29¼	27¼	28
825	††Nat. Z. & L..	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	†Nevada Hills..	19	19	19	19
1,402	New Utah B....	5¼	5¼	5	5
1,000	Nip. Mines Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	7⅞
8,000	Peterson Lake.	39	39	38	38
1,500	‡Ray Her. M..	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
200	North B. Dev..	½	½	½	½
2,100	††Rex Con. M..	33	33	33	33
6,000	††Rochester M..	70	71	60	69
5,100	†San Toy	16	17	16	17
600	††Sandstorm K.	6½	7⅛	6½	7⅛
600	‡Santa Fe M..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5,000	Seven T. Coal..	48	48	48	48
1,500	Standard S.-L.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,900	Stewart	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,700	††Success Min.	64	64	62	63
3,700	†Sup. Min. Co.	33	34	33	33
2,000	††Tellurium...	61	61	61	61
500	†Ton. Jim B..	99	99	98	98
2,000	‡Tonopah Bel..	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
1,000	Tonopah Ext...	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	††Ton. Merger.	55	55	52	55
450	Ton. Mining..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,700	United Verde..	5¾	6	5¾	6
3,000	†West End Con	75	75	73	74
2,000	†West End Ex.	2	3	2	3

BONDS.

$30,000	‡B.& O. new 5s.	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝
25,000	C. de F. C. 6s.	119	119	118	118
60,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	208	210	208	209

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx-dividend.

***

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 18. Bid.	Asked.
Bank. Disa. Corp.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¾
Brit.-Am. T. Co., O.	14½	15½	14½	15½
B.-Am. T. Co., O. B.	15	16	15	16
Chandler Motors....	83¼	85	83¼	85
Fed. D. & C., w. i...	45	47	45	47
Lima Locomotive....	23	25	23	25
Mutual Profit Shar..	9	9½	9	9½
M. Rumely, pf., nw.	45	46	45	46

MINING STOCKS.

Cactus C. M. Co. (a prospect)		1¼		1¼
Marsh Mining.....	82	83	80	82
Tri-Bullion	¾	¾	¾	¾

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	250	300	250	300

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives....	135	145	135	145
Aetna Explos. pf.....	89½	92	89½	92
Atlas Powder	250	260	250	260
Atlas Powder pf.....	97	100	97	100
Babcock & Wilcox....	125	135	125	135
Bliss, (E. W.).....	370	390	370	390
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	73	83	73	83
Can. Fdries & Forg.	230	255	235	240
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	860	880	860	880
Du Pont Powder, new.	380	390	380	390
Du Pont Powder pf...	99	103	99	103
Hercules Powder	370	390	370	390
Hercules Powder pf...	112	116	112	116
Marlin Arms Co.....	35	38	33	35
Marlin Arms Co. pf..	85	90	85	90
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	185	192	185	192
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	104	100	104
Savage Arms	485	495	485	495
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	440	450	435	450
Wtchstr. Rptg. Arms.	2,425	2,550	2,425	2,550

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

10,803,253 Bales Produced Prior to Dec. 13.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The seventh cotton ginning report of the season, issued today, announced that 10,303,253 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1915, had been ginned prior to Dec. 13. That compares with 13,972,220 bales, or 87.8 per cent. of the entire crop ginned prior to Dec. 13 last year, 12,088,412 bales, or 92.5 per cent. in 1913 and 11,854,541 bales, or 92.2 per cent. in 1912. The average quantity of cotton ginned prior to Dec. 13 in the last ten years was 11,476,189 bales or 89.5 per cent. of the crop.

Included in the ginnings were 100,940 round bales compared with 42,796 last year, 91,686 in 1913 and 75,772 in 1912. Sea Island cotton included numbered 83,810 bales compared with 71,401 last year, 60,520 in 1913 and 60,445 in 1912.

Ginnings prior to Dec. 13 by States, with comparisons for the last three years and the percentage of the entire crop ginned in those States prior to that date in the same years, follow:

	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
ALABAMA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
1915	987,482	1915	667,113
1914	1,573,140	1914	766,440
1913	1,444,212	1913	708,598
1912	1,234,755	1912	819,962
ARKANSAS.		OKLAHOMA.	
1915	721,540	1915	511,360
1914	803,965	1914	1,060,161
1913	885,979	1913	789,782
1912	703,329	1912	902,329
FLORIDA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1915	53,280	1915	1,088,228
1914	80,000	1914	1,328,482
1913	63,082	1913	1,276,428
1912	52,805	1912	1,128,850
GEORGIA.		TENNESSEE.	
1915	1,860,929	1915	265,129
1914	2,451,644	1914	319,284
1913	2,215,308	1913	340,685
1912	1,675,670	1912	230,239
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
1915	328,100	1915	2,867,609
1914	415,278	1914	3,874,388
1913	391,454	1913	3,937,190
1912	391,123	1912	4,389,015
MISSISSIPPI.		ALL OTHER STATES	
1915	863,982	1915	78,052
1914	1,082,816	1914	116,080
1913	1,084,080	1913	100,080
1912	883,458	1912	77,811

Ginnings of Sea Island cotton prior to Dec. 13, by States:

Year.	Florida.	Georgia.	S. Caro.
1915.....	26,719	52,908	4,813
1914.....	30,488	37,395	3,518
1913.....	24,126	39,014	6,380
1912.....	19,505	35,418	5,522

The next ginning report of the Census Bureau will be issued Saturday, Jan. 8, and will show the quantity of cotton ginned prior to Jan. 1.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Exchange, following a display of firmness throughout the forepart of the day, tended to react somewhat in the final dealings. The movement reflected profit taking. United States Steel common had the largest volume of any stock, with a total of 11,960 shares, although American Smelting was close to it. The dealings in odd lots were on a good scale, with seventy-one different stocks making up the trading list for the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Alaska Gold...	27⅝	27⅝	26½	26½
10	Alaska Jun....	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Am. E. Sug...	70¼	70¼	69½	69½
1,080	Am. Can....	59⅜	60⅞	59½	59¼
20	Am. C. & Fy..	78¼	78¼	77¾	77⅝
50	Am. Ice Sec..	26¾	26¾	26⅝	26⅝
380	Am. Locomo...	69½	69½	68	68½
11,400	Am. Smelting.	100⅞	103¼	100¼	102½
30	Am. T. & T...	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
3,120	Anac. Copper.	86	86⅜	85⅞	86¼
20	A., T. & S. F.	106½	106½	106½	106½
540	Baldwin Loco..	117¼	118½	117	117
210	Batopilas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
10	Brook. R. T...	88½	88½	88½	88½
10	Butte & Sup..	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
1,500	Calif. Petrol..	31	32⅜	31	31⅝
40	Can. Pacific..	180¾	181½	180¾	181½
20	Cent. Leather.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53½
50	Ches. & Ohio..	62	62¼	62	62¼
20	C., M. & St. P.	90½	90½	90½	90¾
110	C., R. I. & P..	16½	16⅞	16½	16½
100	Chile Copper..	24	24⅛	24	24⅛
10	Chino Copper..	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
229	Col. F. & I....	52¾	52¾	51	51
20	Corn Products.	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼
210	Crucible Steel.	74	74½	73	73
1,280	Dist. Secur....	48⅝	48⅝	47⅞	47⅞
50	Dome Mines..	28½	28½	28½	28¾
1,680	Erie	41¾	42⅜	41¾	42¼
80	Gen. Electric..	173	173⅝	173	173⅝
140	Gt. Nor. Ore..	48	48⅞	48	48⅝
30	Gug. Explor...	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
340	Insp. Copper..	45	45⅝	44¾	44¾
20	Int. M. M. pf.	73¼	73½	73¼	73¼
40	Int. Consol....	21¾	22	21¾	21⅞
20	Int. Con. pf...	78⅜	78½	77⅞	77⅞
80	Int. Paper....	12	12⅝	12	12⅜
40	Int. Paper pf..	49½	49⅞	49½	49⅝
40	Lack. Steel...	81½	81½	81½	81½
70	Lehigh Valley.	81¾	82	81¾	82
70	Max. Motor....	75¾	79	75¾	78¾
4,400	Mexican Petr..	97⅝	99⅞	97⅝	98⅝
10	Miami Copper.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
10	Mo. Pacific...	4	4	4	4
60	Nat. En. & S..	29	29¼	29	29¼
60	N. Y. Central.	105⅝	105⅝	105¼	105¼
230	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	74¾	75¾	74¾	74¾
20	N. Y., O. & W.	30½	30½	30½	30½
190	Ontario Min...	10⅞	11	10⅝	10⅝
60	Pennsylvania..	58⅞	59	58⅝	58⅝
60	Pitts Coal....	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
50	Ray Copper....	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¾
380	Reading	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81¾
160	Rep. I. & S..	55¾	56	55¾	55¾
170	South. Pac..	101⅛	101½	101	101
10	Southern Ry..	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
420	Studebaker ..	169½	170¾	168	168¼
270	Tenn. Copper..	57½	58¾	57½	57⅝
50	Texas Co....	229¼	229¼	229¼	229¼
50	Third Av.....	60½	60½	60½	60½
20	United Fruit..	150	150	150	150
30	Un. Rys. Inv..	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
20	U. Rys. Inv.pf.	40	40	40	40
60	U. S. I. Alco..	125¾	126	125¾	126
450	Union Pac....	137⅝	138¼	137	137⅝
270	U. S. Rubber..	54	54	54	54
11,960	U. S. Steel....	85⅝	86¼	85⅝	85⅝
190	Utah Copper...	78⅞	79¼	78⅞	78⅞
40	Wabash	16	16	16	16
40	Wabash pf....	29¾	30	29¾	29¾
780	W'house Elec.	69	69⅝	68½	68⅝

44,240

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.21	.21	.21	.21
500	Booth	.37	.37	.37	.37
300	Comstock	.11	.11	.11	.11
400	Con. Virginia.	.20	.20	.20	.20
200	G'field Con...	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
500	G'field Flor...	.38	.38	.38	.38
300	Iron Blossom.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
500	Jim Butler....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
300	Junibo Exten.	1.17½	1.17½	1.17½	1.17½
400	Kewanas	.21	.21	.21	.21
300	Mizpah	.25	.25	.25	.25
500	North Star....	.15	.15	.15	.15
1,000	Sand. Kend....	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
200	Sierra Nev....	.36	.36	.36	.36
300	Tom. Exten....	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75
400	Union Con.....	.72	.72	.72	.72
500	West End.....	.74	.74	.74	.74

7,100

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—Forecast: N. Car.—Cloudy in w. and probably snow in e. Tues. Wed., fair; strong northerly winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., fair, with rising temp.; fresh n. w. winds.

Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.; fresh n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues., colder in s. portion. Wed., fair and warmer; fresh n. w. winds, diminishing.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tues. and Wed., with rising temp.; light var. winds.

La. and E. Texas—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light var. winds.

W. Texas, Okla., Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ohio—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; warmer Wed.; mod. var. winds, mostly w.

Ind.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; light to mod. s. w. winds.

Lower and Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., with probably snow flurries near the lakes; mod. var. winds, mostly s. w.

Ill.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; warmer Tues.

Mo.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed., with moderate temperature.

Wis.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; slowly rising temperature.

Minn. and Iowa—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; warmer Tues.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; warmer in e. Tues.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer in e. Tues.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed., with moderate temperature.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market advanced 1⅞ to 3¼c during yesterday's operations, making a net gain of 7⅛ to 9¼c during the past week. May and July wheat at Chicago made new high records for the season and sentiment was very bullish. The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada showed an increase for the week of 34,688,000 bushels, but as this was due to the reappearance at Buffalo of a large amount of wheat which had been lost track of on the lakes but which was known to exist, the figures had no apparent influence on values, although the total visible in North America is now 111,927,000 bushels, compared with 94,455,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.30½, free on board New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.25, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.27½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December...	..	..	1.28	1.28¼	1.32½
May	..	..	1.30	1.25¼	1.36⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

December...	1.21¼	1.18⅝	1.21	1.17⅝	1.24½
May	1.22⅝	1.18⅝	1.22¼	1.19¼	1.27⅛
July	1.13⅝	1.12	1.13⅝	1.11⅞	1.18⅛

CORN.

The corn market showed an easier tone owing to the favorable weather over the belt and reports of larger country offerings. The strength in wheat, however, served to check aggressive selling, and final quotations were not unchanged to ¼c higher. The visible supply showed an increase of 940,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 3,101,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81¼c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December...	69¾	69	69¾	69⅝	64⅝
May.....	73¼	72¾	73¼	73¼	70¾
July.....	73⅝	72⅞	73⅜	73¼	71¼

OATS.

The market for oats was quiet, but prices were steady, closing at ¼c to ⅜c net higher. The country seems a little more disposed to sell, and the visible supply increased 900,000 bushels for the week, compared with a decrease of 301,000 bushels last year. The local cash market was steady. No. 3 white quoted at 46½@47½c; No. 4 white, 45½@46½c; fancy clipped white, 49¼@50¼c; ordinary clipped white, 46½@48¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41½	48⅝
May	45¼	44⅝	45⅛	44⅞	52⅝

PROVISIONS.

There was a quiet trade in the market for hog products, but prices were steadier, owing to a general absence of selling pressure, although hog receipts were again

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Large mail order house will look at Spring line of coats, 9 to 12 A. M. all week. H. Coster, 439 West 55th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at misses', junior, girls' coats for Spring, all week, 1 to 5 P. M. 24 W. 25th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Spring, cloth, silk, and sport coats; jobber looking at samples all week. 115 West 30th St., fourth floor.

COATS.—Ladies' Spring novelty coats and suits will be looked at from 9-12, at 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS.—Jobber ready to place orders for snappy models; bring samples. Fisher, 40 West 22d, 8th floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders for snappy models. Call all day, fourth floor 28 West 27th St.

COATS, SILK.—Looking at samples all week. 130 West 25th St., first floor.

COATS.—Looking at Spring coats. 40 West 28th, 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at samples Tuesday and Wednesday. 115 West 27th St., tenth floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will look at Samples, 2 to 5 o'clock daily. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Open for jobs coats, suits, and dresses for cash. Handel's, 836 6th Av.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at samples. Call, 27 West 20th St., 7th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will look at samples all week. A. Jacobs, 30 West 32d St.

COTTON SERGES.—Navy, black, and brown in large quantity wanted for cash. Send samples and price desired to Jos. Fickler & Co., 1933 Race St., Philadelphia, Penn.

CREPE DE CHINE, silk, 40 inches wide; also messalines, 36 inches wide; all colors; open for large quantities; spot cash. Kayanee Waist Co., 536 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies' and children's, dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard Street; Franklin 4343.

DRESSES.—Contractors on silks and serges; bring samples. Room 803, 1,133 Broadway.

MACHINES.—We are still open for more Overlock machines, for cash. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St.

MISSES COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Submanufacturers with samples of snappy styles call at 146 W. 23th, 3d floor.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at samples. 124 West 19th St., fourth floor.

SUITS.—Would like to see Spring line of suits; all week 9 to 12 A. M. Mr. Kushins, 423 West 35th St.

WAISTS, SILK.—Jobber looking at samples of silk waists for the Spring; quantity orders given if samples appeal. Apply 137 West 25th St., tenth floor.

WAISTS.—Contractors, with samples of $9 and $16.50 cotton waists, 38 West 18th St., sixth floor; call 9-12.

WEARING APPAREL.—Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn., is open to buy children's dresses, petticoats, kimonos, house dresses, waists, &c., for January Special Sales. Mail definite information—no samples; will call.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 459 B'way. Tel. Spring 4583.

WEARING APPAREL.—Will buy women's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2581.

WOMEN'S APPAREL.—Cash paid for job lots. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Frank. 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOTTNAY.—Bottnay, Serge for sale. 312-14 Seventh Avenue, 11th floor.

COATS, (Fur Trimmed.)—Mixtures, staples; ladies' and misses'; all sizes; 800 to close out at very low price; also 300 Sport Coats. Joseph Weinstein & Co., 22 West 21st St.

COATS.—Plush, corduroy, and uralamb; positively last lot; to close out the January sales at very low prices. Ulin Bros., 64 West 3d St.

COATS.—Nice lot of plush, corduroy, and mixtures, at a bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Splendid lot women's coats to close cheap. U. S. Coat Co., 20 West 22d St.

COATS.—Plush coats; good styles at reduced prices. Joe Korostoff, 30 W. 20th St.

COATS.—Plush; final closing out, cheap. P. Hutner & Co., 60 East 11th St.

CREPE DE CHINE, black, to sell. Solomon, 136 Spring St., Spring 3060.

DRESSES.—Serges and graduation samples; 500 to close out cheap. Subin, 32 West 24th St.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Revol & Sonomor; all sizes. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chelsea 3975.

FURS.—Ladies' and children's sets to close out. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

MUFFLERS.—Silk and knitted; full line; immediate delivery. Hart Levvy, 729 B'way.

MUFFS.—Black seal barrel muffs, $6.75; worth double. Roxie, 43 West 27th St.

SKIRTS.—Our Spring line now ready for your inspection. Lesser-Roggen Co., 7 West 30th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—500 to close out for January sales. Bernard Bloom & Bro., 14 E. 33d St.

SUITS.—21 samples, sacrificed. Novelty Dress, 116 W. 29th St. Telephone Farragut 3194.

VELVETEENS.—Have quantity Kupfer 500 black silk velveteens at 46c. net cash. G. & H. Ribbon Co., 156th St. & Av.

WAISTS.—Hand-made silk waists; latest styles; $3.75. White, 155 West 22d St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—For Middle West territories, by large manufacturing concern of $9 per dozen waists and middies; well-established trade; $50,000 business per annum assured; strictly commission basis; no money advanced; commissions paid weekly or monthly as desired; do not apply unless thoroughly experienced, with big following. Address Box C 257 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....3634 per cent. for the best names
Saturday....3634 "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Permits for Logwood.

The British Board of Trade has informed the London representative of the Textile Alliance, Incorporated, that the embargo on the exportation of logwood from Jamaica was imposed in view of the difficulty experienced by importers in the United Kingdom in obtaining supplies. As soon, however, as it appears that the supplies required by Great Britain have been secured, exportation under license from Jamaica to foreign countries will be permitted, and it is anticipated that such permission will not be long delayed.

Crossbred and Egyptian Wool.

Great Britain, so the London representative of the Textile Alliance, Incorporated, has been informed, has shut down again on the exportation of crossbred and Egyptian wools. Of the former variety no more can be spared at present for export to this country, and further permits to ship Egyptian wool from Liverpool have been stopped. In view of the large quantities of crossbreds licensed from Great Britain, and the large purchases on American account in South America and New Zealand, the British Board of Trade does not anticipate further demand from the United States at present.

A Corduroy Season.

Business on corduroys has been especially gratifying to the mills making this pile fabric. The only difficulty standing in the way of a demand that would swamp the makers of this fabric has been, and continues to be, the dye shortage. High colors are required as a rule and corduroys, because of their construction, take a greater quantity of coloring stuff than ordinary fabrics. Wide wale goods seem to be those that are in best demand, although practically anything in the line of a corduroy meets with an easy sale. "If there was a sufficient quantity of dyestuffs for the amount of goods that are needed," said a jobber yesterday, "we would have enough orders in a week's time to keep the mills going for six months."

Getting the Price Down.

With costs constantly rising, buyers of ready-to-wear are finding it increasingly difficult to purchase merchandise that may be priced at the regular retail figures. One of their number said yesterday, however, that by the exercise of a little ingenuity a buyer can bring down the cost of a garment to a level where he may employ his usual markup and still have the proper retail price. This is done, he explained, by substituting lower-priced materials here and there, and perhaps making some slight alterations in the designs. It takes, he pointed out, a man with some knowledge of manufacturing to do this, but with the co-operation of the garment maker a way out can usually be found.

Further War Business.

Factors in the piece goods market, who a short time ago were rather pessimistic over getting additional war business, are now of the opinion that something more may be given to the mills in this country by the belligerents. Of all the mills that were devoted to this business, the leading factor is the only concern now engaged in making uniform cloth. The change in sentiment, as regards additional war business, has come only lately, and has been brought about through the inquiries for goods in lines closely allied to that of piece goods. Despite the serious situation in dyes, the organizations that were identified with the former contracts seem willing enough to take more orders.

Sheetings Sold Up Well.

One of the features of the gray goods market at the present time is the extent to which wide sheetings are reported sold up as a result of the buying activities of the bag trade. This activity, in turn, is the result of the scarcity and the mounting cost of burlaps. It is said that on several of the leading constructions in the forty-inch width, mills making sheetings are sold up for periods ranging anywhere from March 1 to July 1. Osnaburgs are also well under contract. In another branch of the trade this situation is duplicated largely by the position of the mills making sateens and twills. The former cloths are being bought in considerable quantities by the clothing trade, and petticoat manufacturers, and are so badly wanted that a few spot and nearby goods there are to be had command nice premiums.

Fancy Goods Trade Good.

Reports from the fancy goods and notions trade indicate that it has been many years since the holiday season has been reached with stocks reduced as low as they are this year. This reduction, it is said, is due to one of the best seasons the trade has had in a long time. Not only was the road business good, but house sales, from all accounts, have been better than usual. Another feature is that the demand has been general, which has not left stocks of one sort broken and another practically untouched. The sale of the better quality goods has also been notable, it is said. While there is little doing just now, an active demand for ornamental ostrich feather fans is looked for before the Winter is over. These fans have been growing in favor for several weeks, and a general return of them to fashion is expected after an absence of some years.

Burlap Prices Still Soaring.

Prices continue to soar in the local burlap market, and many goods can now be got only with the greatest difficulty. This is particularly true of 8 and 10½ ounce "forties," spot stocks of which are extremely small if not altogether missing from the market. A price of 6.25 cents was set on the former goods yesterday (with the assertion that they would soon be 25 points higher), but no quotation on the 10½-ounce goods was given. Stocks of 10-ounce "forties" in this market were also said to be very limited, and these goods were quoted yesterday at 9.25 cents to arrive in two to three weeks. For 7½-ounce burlaps in the same width, which apparently are not in such active demand as the other goods, 6.15 cents was asked. On top of the light shipments from Calcutta in October and November, it is now highly probable that the December-January shipments to this market will run about 50 per cent. below the normal requirements, due to the great difficulty reported in securing tonnage. As a result unusually high prices are looked for.

Linen Demand Is Active.

There has been no apparent diminution of the demands made on the importers, the stock houses and the jobbers of linen in this market of late. The call for linens from the retailers is especially good from all accounts, which is forcing the wholesalers to come to the importers to replenish their stocks as much as possible in view of the shortage of desirable merchandise in this market. Prices are rising steadily as the supply dwindles, and in some quarters it is predicted that they will be out of the reach of the average retailer in the near future. This prediction is based on another sharp advance in flax which, it was said yesterday, is so great that it makes flax prices of a week ago look comparatively low. As an indication of the demand, one of the leading import firms reported yesterday that its books contained 20 per cent. more business so far this month than was taken in all of December, 1914.

Factories Busy on Neckwear.

The neckwear trade has reached the end of the holiday season with a record of the best business it has seen for some time. So good was the demand for this merchandise that the factories were kept running to full capacity, and it is said that in some instances full deliveries could not be made. Not a little of the business done was on the high stock type of collar, both with the formal ribbon tie and the flowing end tie of the jabot order. Fur-trimmed neckwear also came in for considerable attention. Most of the models sold were of a somewhat "dressier" type than has been offered to the trade in the last few seasons.

Gray Goods Buying Fair.

Yesterday was a fair day in the local gray goods market, considering the season. There was little feature to the business done, which included some 39-inch 56-44s at 4 cents for delivery in this month and next, some December delivery business on 38½-inch 64-60s at 4⅝ cents, and some business on 39-inch 68-72s for the same shipment at 5¼ cents. In the sheetings end there was some December delivery business on four-yard, 48 squares at 5½ cents and some similar trading on 4.25s at the same price. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6½c 38½-inch, 64-60s...4⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....6c 38½-inch, 64-56s...4½c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s...4⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s....4c 38½-inch, 60-48s...4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...4¾c 27-inch, 64-60s....3¼c

DIVI DIVI HARD TO GET.

It Is Said to be Much Needed Here for Dyeing Purposes.

Importers of divi divi, a tanning and dyeing product, complained yesterday that handlers of this commodity in South America were failing to live up to contracts to make delivery of the material here. Divi divi is extracted from pods of the tree of the same name and is found along the Northern Coast of South America. Before the war it was used to some extent in this country in tanning operations, but seldom for dyeing.

Arthur T. Soule, of the commission house of Marden, Orth & Hastings Company, said yesterday that a great scarcity of the divi divi exists, and that drafts had been sent to South America to cover shipments of the product, but none had arrived. He was of the opinion that the native handlers had sold the stocks intended for his firm to buyers on the spot. Mr. Soule has been trying to buy supplies in the New York market, but has been unable to find a pound anywhere. Divi divi, which gives a khaki, or cutch, color is now being applied to dyeing purposes on account of the shortage in the usual dyeing materials. Before the war it ranged between $15 and $18 per ton, but now was last quoted around $45 a ton.

IMPORTERS SAVE MONEY.

When Higher Prices for Schappe Yarns Became Effective.

Heavy shipments of schappe yarn to New York importers figured in a decision made yesterday by Judge Howell, sitting as a reappraisement official of the Board of General Appraisers. The question up for decision was whether the yarn, which was sold prior to June 8, 1915, and shipped before any deliveries were made in France at advanced prices, was subject to the new schedule of prices arranged by a combination of French, Swiss and Italian manufacturers' associations.

Several of the largest handlers here of this class of goods appeared at the hearings, while Counsel Mulvaney, for the Government, made an earnest plea for the higher duty basis found by Appraiser of the Port Sague. The schappe yarn was from the Société Anonyme de Filiatures de Schappe of Lyons, and was exported during June and July last. It appeared that, under a convention or agreement existing between the exporters of the goods and the similar societies in Switzerland and Italy to sell the yarns at the same price, notice was given by the members of the convention that from and after June 8, 1915, a new schedule of prices higher than those theretofore prevailing would apply to all orders received by them subsequent to that date.

In reversing the higher values put on the yarn by the local customs authorities, Judge Howell said:

"It is now well settled that in determining the foreign market value of merchandise for dutiable purposes, evidence of a notice or publication of a new schedule or prices for orders which may be received after a specified date is not of itself sufficient to prove that such prices became operative on that date, but it is necessary to go further and show that deliveries have actually been made at the new prices. According to the testimony in these cases, the first delivery made in France at the new prices was on July 22, 1915.

"The Government has shown, however, that a shipment was made from the Societa Cascai Seta of Italy on June 21 at the new prices, and it is urgently insisted by the Assistant Attorney General that in view of the existence of the convention above referred to this fixes the date when the new schedule of prices became operative in France as well as in Italy. I cannot agree with this view. The law requires the appraisement to be made according to the 'actual market value and wholesale price of the merchandise at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country whence the same has been imported.'"

The General Appraiser accordingly found that the new schedule of prices did not become operative in France until July 22 last, and that there was no evidence in the record that the market value in France was higher than the invoiced prices when the yarn was exported. As all the shipments were made before July 22, the invoiced prices were sustained, thus saving the importers several thousand dollars.

RURAL CREDITS BILL READY.

Will Be Introduced in Both Houses After the Holidays.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A Rural Credits bill, to be introduced in both houses of Congress after the holidays, was virtually completed today by the special joint committee created by the last Congress for report at this session. Only a few details remain to be decided.

The measure provides for a system of co-operative local associations, federated with regional land banks, which banks would have the power to issue bonds based on the land mortgages of the local associations. The land banks, twelve in number, would be supervised by the Government through a board appointed by the President. They would be distributed in accordance with the agricultural needs of the country and would have a combined capital stock of not less than $6,000,000.

European systems of land mortgage credit have been studied closely by the committee in working out its scheme.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

MARTIN SESSLER, dealer in furniture, at 2,071 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Max Cedarbaum. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Israel Lorberbaum, $125; Co-operative Furniture Company, $133, and Muncey Furniture Co., $163.

FISHMAN BROTHERS & FRIED.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Fishman Brothers & Fried, cloak manufacturers, at 138 and 140 Greene Street, by Jacob Aginsky, $1,200; Simon Fishman, $100, and Isidor Manolin, $200. Liabilities are $1,800 and assets $250.

SULLIVAN & BALLANTINE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Sullivan & Ballantine Company, dealer in auto supplies, at 266 West Fifty-eighth Street, by Richards Auto Supply Company, $229; Auto Supply Co., $220, and United Auto Rim Company, $42. Liabilities are said to be $4,000.

JAMES B. LOCHERTY, dentist, at 229 West Seventy-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,164 and assets of $1,432.

FREDERICK OEHL, liquor dealer, at 2,125 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,296 and assets of $738.

ABRAHAM SPIRER, clothing cutter, at 1,321 Franklin Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,821 and assets of $164.

LOTTIE SMITH of 338 Madison Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,200 and no assets.

ANTONI P. LUTYNSKI, restaurant manager, of 522 East 150th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,295 and no assets.

WILLIAM KNOCHE, garage and machine shop at Montgomery, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $6,084 and assets $4,515.

I. NACHT & CO.—Isaac Nacht, trading as I. Nacht & Co., cotton goods, 297 Church Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $48,183, of which $18,500 is secured, and assets $42,940.

SCHIFF & GREENHAUS, cloak manufacturers at 19 West Twenty-fourth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $16,400 and assets $6,550.

SAMUEL RICHMAN, dealer in woolens at 132 Eldridge Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $4,500 and assets $1,540.

BERNARD B. OSTROW.—Judge L. Hand has confirmed a composition of Bernard B. Ostrow, trading as the Tettrazini Feather Company at 67 East Twelfth Street, with stores at Wilmington, Del.; Hazleton, Wilkes-Barre, and Mount Carmel, Penn., with creditors at 22½ cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $27,760.

MAX EILENBERG, manufacturer of quilts, pillows, and dry goods at 2,010 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Louis Soil.

JACOB YURDIN, dealer in cigars and stationery at 2,822½ Broadway, has made an assignment to Samuel W. Altman.

Out of Town.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 20.—Vice Chancellor Howell today appointed William A. Smith of this city receiver for the Crown Company, manufacturers of electrical and gas fixtures, at 9 and 11 Franklin Street, under bond of $30,000. Frederick W. Fink of Lehn & Fink, a stockholder, claimant for $14,000, supplied for the receiver. The assets are said to be $60,333.20, including some book accounts of doubtful value. The liabilities are placed at $70,583.52, exclusive of $70,000 outstanding stock.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The Sherer Dry Goods Company, Pleasant and Fourth Streets, Fall River, which was petitioned into bankruptcy on Feb. 18 last, filed schedules of liabilities and assets in the United States District Court this morning. The liabilities, as found by the receiver, aggregate $108,506, of which $678 is for taxes, $1,663 is preferred, $12,544 is secured, and $93,484 is unsecured. The assets amount to $44,322.

Discharges From Baukruptcy.

Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

MORRIS WAINSTOCK, theatrical manager, residing at the Hotel Normandie; liabilities, $12,573.

HAZEN MORSE, manufacturing chemist, New Rochelle; liabilities, $14,522.

LESTER AUTLER, formerly President of the Joseph Autler Company, skirt manufacturer; liabilities, $66,395.

FRANCIS J. RUE, salesman, 420 Riverside Drive, formerly President of a silk company; liabilities, $1,826.

HENRY ULLMANN, 676 Riverside Drive.

PINCUS LESSER, designer, 532 Broadway. liabilities, $25,530.

MORRIS BERMAN, builder, 561 West 163d Street; liabilities, $10,754.

E. ROSOFSKY & BROTHER, clothing, Middletown, N. Y.; liabilities, $8,681.

SAMUEL WEINTRAUB, 119 Ludlow Street.

ERNEST OCHS, Jr., insurance broker, 34 Pine Street.

RASKIN BROTHERS, bookbinders, 424 West Thirty-third Street.

SEGAL & STEINWURZEL, furniture, 44 Avenue B.

WALD & ZEIGER, formerly restaurateurs, 273 Lenox Avenue.

W. H. TURNER, hotel clerk, 126 West 103d Street.

CHARLES S. BOUGHER, 3,651 Broadway.

CARL H. VETTER, carpenter, Poughkeepsie.

CHARLES S. LIPNER, real estate broker, 377 East 155th Street.

SOLOMON ROSSMAN, manufacturer of dresses, 159 West Twenty-fifth Street.

MORRIS E. BEHRMAN, manufacturer of dresses, 3 West Twenty-fifth Street; liabilities, $26,406.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Frederick B. Ludwig Co.—City of N. Y. $128.49
Kusy Importing Co.—Same.....128.49
Klug, Bernard E.—Same.....348.95
Leslie, William H.—Same.....238.71
Lewen System Construction Co.—Same..128.49
Lee Furnace Burner Co.—Same.....238.71
Mulcahy, John J. F.—Same.....459.16
McGowan, Margaret C.—Same.....348.95
Mayer, Mary K.—Same.....348.95
Mills, Robert—Same.....459.16
Miller, Sidney B.—Same.....348.95
Miller, Sigmund—Same.....459.16
Mannion, Thomas J.—Same.....349.95
McCarthy, John W.—Same.....459.16
Manhattan Bond & Underwriting Co. Same.....128.49
Mexico American Wax Co.—Same.....238.71
Medical Research Corporation—Same...238.71
Mitals Marble Co.—Same.....238.71
Mines Explorations Co.—Same.....238.71
Macauley, Charles A.—Same.....349.95
Muir, Joseph—Same.....459.16
Axson, Frank J.—Strauss-Pritz Co.....$158.84
Armour, Rachael—Interb. R. T. Co.....70.00
Aronoff, Aaron—B. Zatinsky, et al.....42.33
Beckenstein, Harry—Interb. R. T. Co...65.76
Ciccarelli, Sam—S. De Simone.....70.02
Greenberg, Nathan, Fertha, and Thomas —H. Hershkowitz 624.78
Krautz, Ignatz—J. H. Knoeppel.....85.22
Kobrick, George—Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co.....48.97
Lane, Thomas J.—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.....308.91
Leahy, Marie E.—M. A. Thake.....49.40
McKinley Square Auto Co.—R. J. Knoeppel 118.07
Meyerowitz, Morris—H. Harris et al... 42.47
Minnix, Thomas—M. A. Thake.....38.20
O'Rourke, Charles and Mary—L. Frustino 158.12
Paulucci, Julius—Interb. R. T. Co.....89.56
Sweetwood, Morris—M. Millman.....119.59
Twenty-third Ward Bank of the City of New York—C. Brohmer.....100.76
Unger, David and Angelo Reo—I. Sack.178.30

D'Onofiro, Adele — Manhattan Bottlers' Supplies Mfg. Co.....170.19
Dekker, Maurice—A. Jacques.....111.66
De Laurantis, Emil—N. Y. Edison Co., costs 109.12
Di Micoli, Gaetano, and Antonia—C. Di Micoli et al.....102.41
Dander, David—C. Schuman.....105.41
Ducker Co. and Wm. M. Ducker—A. L. Clark 374.10
Eastern Painting & Decorating Co.—U. S. Casualty Co.....126.28
Flynn, Edward—Central Cigar Mfg. Co..227.90
Forty-eighth St. Co. and Henry Claman —Space Saving Appliance Co.....269.47
Fry, John C.—Benj. F. Kelley & Sons..322.09
Fitzpatrick, Wm. T.—M. H. Mott.....143.38
Guyon, Sidney C., and Carrie B.—C. G. Clark, costs 108.58
Goldberg, Wolf—G. Rodbell, Inc.....480.19
Goldberg, Frank, and Annie—N. P. Economic 474.26
Hill, Auguste—Rusch & Co.....536.65
Hollander, David—C. Schuman.....105.41
Herman, Isaac—People, &c.....156.96
Halck, Joseph—Northern Pants Co., Inc. 473.02
Heilbron, Wolff & Co.—J. Sauer.....108.94
Keller, Elizabeth—H. Bischoff, costs...117.15
Ketchum, Enoch W.—Stern Bros.....142.65
Koslow Stanley, Lyrman, and Solomon Tannenbaum—J. Blumenthal 115.10
Keller, Regina, ex'x—W. D. Baker....7,035.25
Lewin Embroidery Works, Inc.—S. Mossbacher et al.....234.40
Borgenstern, Clarence W.—G. F. Jordan 1,070.99
Meyer, Nathan—A. M. Langfeld et al.3,184.87
Maher, William C.—Standard Accident Insurance Co.....197.02
Monypenny, William T. O.—E. F. Jordan 128.17
Mack, Rita—E. C. Wagenfuhr.....452.10
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y.—A. Hummel 127.41
Mack, R. Walter—Cremins & Roche...233.68
Maxim, Willard M.—G. E. Hall.....357.61
Mostkow, Lesser—Princess Waist Co...114.73
Mutual Jewelry Mfg. Co.—Same.....101.41
McIntire, Stephen A.—C. Loughrey et al. 122.21
Maloof, Abraham and Gabriel or Abraham Gabriel—M. Kirwin.....250.00
N. Y. Railways Co.—Same.....3,418.82
N. Y. Central R. R. Co.—City of N. Y..114.71
N. Y. Life Insurance Co.—L. V. Lockwood 33,902.24
Price, Eloise B.—Stern Bros.....283.68
Robert Kessler Realty Co., Inc.—E. B. Levy 10,557.70
Erardon, J. Tiers—W. R. Hedwig.....504.41
Reinhardt, Frank—J. H. O'Brien, costs..118.24
Realty Holding Co.—Union Dime Savings Bank.....762.45
Reisman, Ignatz—East River Savings Institution 4,541.98
Schneider, John J.—Eclipse Light Co...193.80
Spirt, Samuel—S. Feiner.....110.16
Saacke, Charles W.—H. W. Hart....6,653.12
Strulovich, Laura, administratrix—S. Brenner 192.65
Spitzig, Cecil I.—H. Arbib.....772.68
Sawyer, Joan—Rusch & Co.....129.21
Silverman, Philip—K. Sussman.....221.65
Salvator Transfer, Inc.—W. Jacobs...1,735.70
Van Allen, Florence—Rusch & Co.....108.81
Vanacore, Raphael—V. Astrella.....250.00
Same—T. Astrella.....1,656.07
Watkins, Helen M.—H. Abrams.....880.37
Welsh, Adolph—Brunt & Kerner, Inc..626.41
Wald, Samuel, Joseph Fisher, Harry Greenberg, and Roval Hungarian Restaurant Co., Inc.—S. Assell.....113.91
West, Robert—John S. Sills & Sons....268.91
Zucker, Alexander—Goelet Realty Co...589.01

In Bronx County.

Axson, Frank J.—Strauss-Pritz Co.....$158.84
Armour, Rachael—Interb. R. T. Co.....70.00
Aronoff, Aaron—B. Zatinsky, et al.....42.33
Beckenstein, Harry—Interb. R. T. Co...65.76
Ciccarelli, Sam—S. De Simone.....70.02
Greenberg, Nathan, Fertha, and Thomas —H. Hershkowitz 624.78
Krautz, Ignatz—J. H. Knoeppel.....85.22
Kobrick, George—Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co.....48.97
Lane, Thomas J.—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.....308.91
Leahy, Marie E.—M. A. Thake.....49.40
McKinley Square Auto Co.—R. J. Knoepel 118.07
Meyerowitz, Morris—H. Harris et al... 42.47
Minnix, Thomas—M. A. Thake.....38.20
O'Rourke, Charles and Mary—L. Frustino 158.12
Paulucci, Julius—Interb. R. T. Co.....89.56
Sweetwood, Morris—M. Millman.....119.59
Twenty-third Ward Bank of the City of New York—C. Brohmer.....100.76
Unger, David and Angelo Reo—I. Sack.178.30

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Gallagher, Patrick—A. Hackenberg, Dec. 10, 1915 .....$535.35
Heidelberg, Isaac—H. Heidelberg et al., Dec. 9, 1915 .....226.33
Galban & Co.—J. P. Hall, Nov. 12, 1915 .....7,824.85
Bank for Savings in the City of N. Y.—April 1, 1915.....844.04
Durr, John—Knecht & Fein, Sept. 13, 1915 .....109.06
Finch, Floyd W.—M. J. Horan, Nov. 6, 1915 .....382.31
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.—M. Preminger, Feb. 26, 1915.....6,668.80
Ungar, Berta, and Kate Voigt—May 18, 1915, (vacated) 2,500.00
Wharton, William—A. Treiber, Nov. 13, 1915, (vacated) 149.27
Gledhill Wall Paper Co.—B. Fleischer, Nov. 12, 1915.....110.80
N. Y. Title Ins. Co.—H. L. Ide et al., Nov. 29, 1915.....3,488.51
National Surety Co. and Emil Klatt—People, &c., Nov. 5, 1914.....1,000.00
Schneider, John J.—Eclipse Light Co., Nov. 12, 1915, (by deposit).....269.07
Yonkers Lighting Fixture Co.—J. Woods, Nov. 10, 1915.....2,142.10

In Bronx County.

Co-Free Realty Co.—Weinstein Bros., Inc., Jan. 30, 1914.....$1,342.56
Durr, John—A. Knecht et al., Sept. 13, 1915 .....109.06
Goeben, Hugo, and Emil Pettinati—J. Martinelli, Dec. 10, 1915.....29.27

The judgment in favor of the American Contractor Publishing Company and against the Superior Cornice and Skylight Works for $315.93, published in this list, was entered through a mistake, and has been vacated by a court order upon consent of the plaintiff.

DAVID W BIOW CO
Auctioneer to the Trade.
Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise,
Wearing Apparel for
Ladies, Misses & Children,
Fur Coats & Sets.
Every Wednesday
Clothing for
Men, Youths & Children.
Office and Salesroom
520-2 BROADWAY

SUSPEND ANTI-TRUST ORDER

Court Grants Leeway to United Shoe Machinery Company.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—An order suspending the temporary injunction issued against the United Shoe Machinery Company in the Government suit under the Clayton law was issued in the United States District Court today. The order was issued on the promise of the United Shoe Machinery Company to give a bond of $100,000 to insure the public against injury as a result of the suspension of the injunction.

The order of suspension will hold until Jan. 25, when the court will hear arguments on a motion to set aside the injunction. The injunction, or the order suspending it, does not affect the merits of the anti-trust suit, which may not be finally decided for two years.

The injunction was directed particularly against that clause in the leases of shoe machinery which gives the United Shoe Machinery Company authority to terminate any lease if the leasing shoe manufacturer violates any provision of the lease.

One provision, the Government contends, prohibits a manufacturer who leases machines from the United Shoe Machinery Company from using a competing machine. The temporary injunction was issued in the Federal District Court here on Nov. 10 last.

Circuit Judges Sanborn and Carland and District Judge Trieber of Little Rock, sitting as the District Court for Eastern Missouri, heard the arguments.

Charles F. Chase, Jr., counsel for the United Shoe Machinery Company, said that the corporation because of the injunction was losing thousands of dollars through violations of its contracts by manufacturers who leased machines from the United Shoe Machinery Company.

The United Shoe Machinery Company, he said, had 90,000 machines leased to shoe manufacturers, and to these manufacturers it granted free use of certain auxiliary machines on condition that they would buy from the United Shoe Machinery Company the material necessary to operate the machines.

There was every reason to believe, he said, that under the protection of the injunction manufacturers had been using the auxiliary machines instead of the principal machines, thereby infringing on patents and defrauding the United Shoe Machinery Company of large sums.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Forty-seven corporations with aggregate capital stock of $7,294,400 were chartered today. They include:

Ajax Rubber Co., Inc., Millbrook, rubber, mercantile, $5,000,000; Chas. L. Morris, William J. Jackson, Chas. E. Lynch, 514 West 142d St.

L. Littlejohn & Co., Inc., architects, engineers, contractors, commission, selling agents, $800,000; Wm. E. Bruyn, Robt. M. and Lomax Littlejohn, Flushing.

Broenniman Co., Inc., merchants, brokers, commission, flour, grain, provisions, $200,000; Geo. R. Flach, Edward G. and Leonard E. Broenniman, Produce Exchange Building.

Angelo Importing Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $200,000; F. W. Brooks, M. and H. Angelo, Jr., 970 Park Av.

Holsam Co., Inc., Millbrook, exporting, importing, commission, patent rights, brokers, agents, insurance, $250,000; G. Schulz, J. L. Hartfield, J. Mardini, 18 B'way, Manhattan.

Synico Film Production Co., Inc., realty for public amusements, theatrical, music hall, moving pictures, $100,000; C. A. Burr, L. E. Warren, E. W. Nye, 1,482 B'way.

Fairfield Shipbuilding Co., Inc., marine, mechanical construction, constructive engineers, $200,000; S. J. Shivers, A. V. Dugan, L. P. Chittenden, 129 Columbia St., Brooklyn.

Cortland Realty and Holding Corpn., agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $50,000; I. G. Wolf, Porter Higby, E. J. Lewis, 342 West 71st St.

Kahn Optical and Photographic Co., Inc., $4,000; H. P. George, H. and A. E. Kahn, 75 West 92d St.

Cape Fear River Lumber Co., Inc., timber, lumber, $60,000; C. J. Holland, C. F. Williams, T. R. Noyes, Stamford, Conn.

Venus Auto Oil Manufacturing Corpn., engines, motors, constructing engineers, machinery, $40,000; J. A. Feldman, O. Kraus, J. Werner, 218 West 26th St.

Mannie Soloman Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $25,000; J. M. Goldman, N. H. Jacobson, E. Soloman, 53 Hollywood Av., Far Rockaway.

World Transportation Co., Inc., transportation, navigation, $40,000; R. and F. Kahn, A. Frankel, 118 Cleveland St.

The Lussier Hotel Co., Inc., hotel, restaurant, liquor dealer, $25,000; L. Lussier, W. A. Fleming, J. J. Lussier, 147 West 43d St.

Yates Tire Co., Inc., Syracuse, equipment for autos, motor cycles, $25,000; G. Smith, E. F. Talwitch, R. E. Wanamaj, Rochester.

Guaranteed Magneto Parts Corpn., generators, lighting outfits, vehicles, $25,000; L. H. Washburn, C. H. Spolander, H. B. Tibbals, 1,422 Flatbush Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Adamson Sales Corpn., mercantile, $20,000; A. Barr, W. Kooymans, J. Quinn, 141 West 42d St.

Abbott Motor Equipment Co., Inc., autos, accessories, motors, machinery, engineering, appliances, taxicabs, $15,000; A. M. Steinberg, W. J. Ellison, H. K. Lebeck, 50 Broad St.

Sanitary Utilities Corp., articles of iron, steel, porcelain, quarrying, stone, $20,000; F. B. Wood, T. C. O'Connor, W. F. Furman, 30 Church St.

Feurich Realty Co., Inc., $10,000; S. Cohen, F. and H. Rich, 59 Market St.

Calvin Realty Corp., realty, $10,000; E. Stirrat, A. T. Brown, C. A. Meier, 128 B'way.

Lester & Lombard Stamp and Die Co., Inc., die making, machinery, $10,000; J. C. Chamberlain, H. L. Lombard, R. F. Schoder, 251 Canal St.

Monmouth Vacuum Specialties Corp., vacuum, cleaners, electric, and mechanical supplies, $12,500; M. Dittenhoefer, W. F. Brothers, W. P. Scully, 565 5th St., Brooklyn.

Lynwood Realty Co., Inc., realty, development, $10,000; R. Meyer, J. Abramson, F. Previn, 624 11th St., Brooklyn.

Walter G. Jones, Inc., contractor, carpentry, woodworking, realty, $10,000; M. Miller, E. M. Wills, W. G. Jones, 197 Ravine Av., Yonkers.

Castle Drug Co., Inc., chemicals, drugs, $5,000; E. Joseph, G. S. Powers, J. L. Goodman, 1,359 Lyman Place, Bronx.

Claridge Films, Inc., motion pictures, $5,000; P. A. Chase, A. Egan Cobb, L. L. Hiller, 112 Riverside

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—288—Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., v. J. J. Byrne and D. Kaieki.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

608—C. C. Reese v. Philadelphia & Reading Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

375—The Chicago & Alton R. R. Co. v. J. M. Wagner.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

81—The Dayton Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., v. Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

14 (Original)—Ex parte, In re J. W. Upperou, petitioner—Petition for writ of mandamus granted.

116—The Bi-Metallic Investment Co. v. State Board of Equalization.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

82—J. C. Hadacheck v. C. E. Sebastian, Chief of Police of Los Angeles.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

458—R. Miller v. E. J. Strahl.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

116—E. P. Williams v. B. F. Johnson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

111—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. v. D. C. Whitaker.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

91—Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. v. R. W. Glenn.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

87—Northern Pacific Ry. Co. v. P. J. Concannon and wife;

88—Same v. R. Shade; and

89—Same v. M. Classen.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and causes remanded.

182—S. A. Stead v. C. M. Curtis.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

144—M. M. Elkan v. State of Maryland.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

139—Penn. R. R. Co. v. W. F. Jacoby & Co.—Petition for rehearing granted, judgment of affirmance by divided court vacated and set aside, and case restored to docket for reargument.

562—U. S. v. Forty barrels and twenty kegs of coca cols, &c.—Motion to advance granted, case assigned for Feb. 21.

611—J. J. Abbott v. J. C. Brown, U. S. Marshal, &c.—Motion to advance granted, case assigned for Feb. 21 next.

211—Gast Realty and Investment Co. v. Schneider Granitype Co.—Motion to pass denied.

190—R. Loth v. The City of St. Louis.—Motion to pass for hearing with No. 211 granted.

9. (Original)—State of Wisconsin v. F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.—W. C. Kimball appointed Commissioner to take testimony and time for taking testimony fixed.

715—San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R. Co. v. U. S.—Further consideration of the petition for writ of certiorari herein postponed to hearing on the merits.

747—Rock Springs Distilling Co. v. W. A. Gaines & Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

735—St. Louis Union Trust Co. v. M. E. Mallon.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

744—D. A. Ward v. T. W. Morgan, Warden, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

751—National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis v. Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

752—Western Glass Co. v. the Schmerts Wire Glass Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

487 and 488—Manufacturers Ry. Co. v. U. S.—Motion to advance submitted.

521—G. S. Badders v. United States.—Motion to divide, or to place on summary docket, submitted.

572—Utah Power and Light Co. v. U. S.;

573—U. S. v. Utah Power and Light Co.;

574—The Beaver River Power Co. v. U. S.;

575—U. S. v. the Beaver River Power Co.;

576—L. L. Nunn v. U. S., and 577—U. S. v. L. L. Nunn.—Motion to advance submitted.

...—Coon Rapids National Bank v. A. Lee.—Suggestion of death of defendant, and motion for leave to substitute personal representative as defendant, and to docket and dismiss, submitted.

761—New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. v. S. White, and

762—Same v. J. Winfield.—Motion to advance submitted.

749—Choy Gum v. S. W. Backus, Commissioner.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

767—Abercrombie & Fitch Co. v. F. E. Baldwin.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

765—Sangamon Loan and Trust Co. v. United Shoe Machinery Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

407—Oregon-Washington R. R. and Navigation Co. v. H. M. Pfeiffer.—Dismissed, with costs.

Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 3, 1916.

Call for Jan. 3: Nos. 532, and 538,) 672, 114, 142, 145, 148, 152, 153, 154, and 156.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Victor Talking Mach Co‹Eldridge.
Burke Elec Co‹Independent Pn Tool Co.
Ruud Mfg Co‹Beler Water Heater Co.
Re NY Com'l Co (2).
Graudison‹Robertson.
Edwards‹Keith.
Nord Deutsche Ins Co‹Hertz.
First Nat Bank of Bayonne‹Anglo So Am Bank.
Eastern Rubber & Oriental Supply Co.
Lee Lew You‹U S.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., at 2 P. M. Equity calendar. David E. Kennedy, Inc‹Beaver Tile and Specialty Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

USG I S Johnson Co.
Ruminiski‹Bruck.
Fox‹Goelet.
Simowsky‹Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Smith‹Tailer.
McMaster‹Corbin.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty and equity calendar.

L V Transp Co‹Tug Salutation.
Fraser‹Rimpling Bros.
Motion Picture Pat Co‹Universal Film.
Admiralty call calendar:
Targman‹Desure.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Weissman‹Penn RR.
Ottenberg‹N Y C & H R R R.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Bankruptcy. Re Peritz & Grossman.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Common law calendar. Case on—Salkauskas‹N Y C & H R R R.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Layton‹Layton.
Shapiro‹Clews.
Carlson‹Joe H Penders, Inc, (2.)
Gershowitz‹Lipschitz.
Pickowitz‹Winkler.
Glantz‹Pub Bk Bldg.
Furse‹Carlin Con Co.
Re Lane Av.
CNY‹Corcoran-F Co.
Lien‹Lien.
Maher‹Kingsbridge Con Co.
Tobin‹Am Letter Co.
Markunas‹P & R Ry.
Cunningham‹Schench.
Kushner‹Berg.
Witte‹Witte.
Nichols‹Nichols.
Whitehead‹Sedderr.
Feinberg‹Feinberg.
Beckerle‹Beckerle.
Bronx Gas & Elec Co‹Seaman.
Beatty‹Quadruplex Safety Plot Mach Co
Kirby‹M J & M Blake, Inc.
Gaskin‹Asphalt Con.
Re Hochdorf, (Sinkowitz.)
Knick Dist Co, Inc‹Coreno.
Lindenbaum‹149th St Realty Co, (2.)
Rosen‹Meurer.
Estrach‹Klager.
Rosenfield‹NY Rys.
Gold‹Weinstein.
Re Stallo, (Miles.)
Re Fishman, (Dubberstein.)
Arnold‹Kemna.
Babcock‹Brown.
Brush‹NJ Portland Cement Co.
McCue‹Wertheimer.
Ellis‹Ellis.
Quinn‹Doherty.
Re Title G & Sur Co.
Brown‹Grassl, (2.)
Johnstone‹Kelly.
Re Burke.
Scheinman‹Joline.
Hansen‹Moyer Eng & Con Co.
McCormack‹CNY.
Lewis‹Healy.
Re Flamm.
Meledin‹Vietor.
Vandeventer‹Hoops.
Lucy‹Lucy.
Posilldovitch‹Carpenter & Boxley & H, Inc.
Griffin‹Camera Club.
Elwell‹Elwell.
Boyle‹Simons.
Walters‹Liggett Co.
Woltele‹Line.
Friberg‹Goodman.
Gilbert‹Mech & M Nat Bank.

PART II.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Re Dexter.
Steinberg‹Casualty Co
Mitchell‹Kelly.
Connery‹Maze Rty Co.
Goldstein‹Goldstein.
Eliaco‹Sibbia.
Ryan‹McFartland.
Preferred cause:
Schwartz‹Keepsdry Con Co.

General calendar:
Case on—Hooper‹Bowman.
Case on—Kassel‹Kassel.
McBrien‹Est of C F Hoffman, Inc.
Frazer‹Walter.
Bell‹Ellis.
Carulli‹Carulli.
Cohen‹Bruera.
Robinson‹Dahm.
Bleyer‹Bleyer.
Staff‹Staff.
Schwartz‹Schwartz.
Aronson‹Simon.
Margolis‹Cuba.
Leerburger‹McEntee.
Raufman‹Kaufman.
Barsotti‹Barsotti.
Kinstler‹Kinstler.
Chatterton‹Matthews Sons, Inc.
Dick‹Penn RR.
Murray‹Murray.
Links‹Comyns.
Friedel‹G East Cas Co
Masterson‹Masterson.
Kaisler Heat Co‹Buttholz Con Co.
Colions‹Levy.
Eckford‹Westley.
Star Co‹Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.
Tanzer‹Tanzer.
Barber Asp Co‹Gayley
Kramer‹Kramer.
Wagner‹Wagner. Case on.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART V.—(November term continued)—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. November term held in Trial Term, Part XIV.—Case on—Vulcan Det. Co.‹Assman et al.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Gerrodette‹Sudella Co
Malbin‹Lysten R & H
Biederman‹Gordon.
Reehm‹Reehm.
Belitsky‹Blatner.
Wheeler‹Vahsen.
Block‹Hess.
Clear.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McGinely‹Thompson-Starrett Co.
McGlynn‹Bulkeley.
Slavik‹Mears.
Epstein‹Bitzick.
Caparaio‹Cons Tel &c
Cunningham‹Fyler & Hanna Co.
Gutman‹Taschman.
Sciarabba‹NY Rys.
Pagano‹Berger.
Spano‹Alofsin.
Leberheim‹Ehret.
Fay‹McKeon.
Salomo‹Theodora.
Case on.

PART IV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Maresca‹Potter.
Gibson‹NY Con RR.
Rowan‹Arnold, Constable & Co, Inc.
F Genoise‹Nas El RR
J Genoise‹same.
Stoddard‹42 St. &c, Ry
Schneider‹Adler.
Curreri‹Chiarello.
Cowpland‹Loft.
Sadera‹Brown & Root.
Zimmerman‹Owens.
Goldman‹Kaufman Bros.
Zimmerman‹Sweeney.
Cohen‹Engel.
O'Neil‹Melchner.
Clear.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—Cassel‹CNY. No day calendar.

PART VI.—Adjourned for the term. Cases remaining in this part have been transferred to Part VIII.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inquest—Ciampaola‹Capone.
Berkowitz‹J E Biggins & Co.
Wilson‹Webber.
De Rosa‹Taylor.
Fay‹Star Co.
Goodman‹Hajek Bros & Co.
Kleinman‹Tepfer.
Wiener‹Oliver.
Hurley‹Muller.
Philip‹Edelstein.
Costello‹Bonwit, Teller & Co.
W Kessler‹North River Realty Co.
M Kessler‹same.
Gallagher‹Josephowitz.
Walsh‹NY, N H & H.
Canfield‹Rafel.
Palmeri‹B H RR.
Dorier‹Kaufman.
Amory‹N Y Times Co. Case on.

PART VIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Reichman‹Ashner.
Fleischman‹Lieberm'n.
Wein‹Un Elec L & P.
Mayer‹42 St Manh Ry
Reen‹Smith Co.
O'Connell‹Con Gas Co
Oliver‹Graph Arts Rty
Rezba‹Holbrook, C & Rollins.
Samarsky‹same.
Jacobson‹Cutter.
H Miller‹Inkelas.
S Miller‹same.
Kilcomans‹Marman.
Kleid‹Monjo.
Hirschfield‹Yellow Taxicab Co. Case on.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inquest—Goldberg‹Brownsville-Fulton Market Truck.
MacManus‹Coler.
Rosenbach‹Nassau Brew Co.
Plumer‹Mayer.
Urban‹Arluck.
Randall‹Utility Rty.
Douglas‹Mordecai & Sons.
Shea‹Wanamaker, NY.
Kaplan‹Hefter.
Helm‹Roman Bath Co
Shulman‹Lackman.
Puma‹Masen.
Blocher‹Arthur McMullen & Hoff Co.
Papirman‹same.

PART X.—Hubbs, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq.—Rosner‹Mandel.
Cohen‹Sidman.
Rosellebˆ Rutzler.
Ward‹CNY.
Regan‹same.
Linnebal‹Levy Dairy
Realbuto‹N Y Rys.
McBride‹Hewes Transp & Const Co.
Duah Wheel Co‹Nassau Elec RR.
Katz‹CNY.
R Aaront‹CNY.
Z Aaront‹same.
Russo‹Abrams.
Mulligan‹CNY.
Kowitz‹CNY.
Clear.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bulnio‹Eighty 5th Av
Rappaport‹White.
Hurley‹Hall.
Sawyer‹Snell.
Delaware‹Hillard Hotel Co.
Gruneck‹Westcott Express Co.
Granbo‹Sly Met Tobacco Co.
Bogen‹Mendol.
Paplinger‹Constable.
Webb‹Connors.
Lamkin‹McCay.
Bardess‹Smith Cont Co.
Troughton‹Ely.
Hass‹Mahony.
Case on.

PART XII.—Devendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Rosenberg‹B Altman & Co.
Roth‹CNY.
Hogan‹Kaplan.
Kettle‹Kips Bay Brew & Malting Co.
Bachman‹Bank.
Donohue‹Brady.
Fahey‹same.
Rega‹Union Ry.
Deutsch‹Berkowsky.
Sullivan‹Pittsburgh Con Co.
Mekki‹Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Schulz‹CNY (2.)
Aretakis‹NY Rys.
Smulowitz‹CNY.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Rappaport‹CNY Rys.
Settino‹Cons Tel & Elec Subway Co.
Crawford‹Thompson-Starrett Co.
Standard Mail Order Co ‹Kaufman.
Blomquist‹Pulis.
John Ardizone‹CNY.
Jose Ardizone‹same.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sugarman‹Rosenbaum.
Neiman‹Kelser.
Muehling‹Maffiodo.
Lee‹Magaltare.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bannister‹Murray.
Falk‹Boston Store of Chicago.
Padell‹Janes.
Lesser‹Mass Bldg Co.
Steinfeld‹Arlington & Guar Co.
Brizse‹Lisman.
Lowenfeld‹US F &G.
Whitehouse‹Hitchings
Brocas‹Palmer L&C.
Maiorana‹Lo Presti.
Spencer‹Williams.
The White Tar Co‹N Y Cons Co.
Guggenhime & Co‹Wood & Selick.
Judeis‹Ocean Accident & Guar Co.
Farquarharson‹Peabody.
New Brunswick Iron Work‹Kaufman.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hayes‹Sheridan.
Fadem‹Siegel.
Levy‹Copland.
Rich Assets Coll Co‹Steele.
Meyer‹Louis.
Bulkley‹Ziegfeld.
Fellensten‹Yankaus.
Phoenix Sand & G Co‹Charlesworth & M C.
Rosenberg‹Hecht.
Singer‹Steinberg.
Mayers‹Wilbea Amusement Co.
Wall‹Fletcher.
Ropetti‹Peugeot Auto Import Co.
Kolodne‹Northwestern Mut Life Ins Co.
Dunlop‹Van Gulder.
Veitch‹P J Carlin Cont Co.
Clark‹Martin.
Steinberg‹S Phillips Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Treadwell Co‹Gen Petroleum Co.
Fitch‹Shubert Theatrical Co.
CNY‹B H RR.
Mann‹Ferdinand Munch Brew.
Wyoming Lodge No 492, F & A M‹CNY.
H W Butterworth & Sons Co‹B F Sturtevant Co.
Kamber‹Walker.
Lloyd‹Silverthorne.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, Motion calendar.
John Schnugg.
John B. Ireland.
Joseph Wittner.
Mabel C. Hundley.
Sadie Dooley, infant.
Rita Petrie.
Constance Coleman.
Pinkeistein infants.
Morris Flaehomm.
B. Leventritt, Jr.,
Emma M. Stokes.
Julibel C. Reading.
Abraham Schwartz.
J. Cooperberg.
P. Radzielewck.
Anna Kaufmann.
Fred Siemer.
Marya Gerycz.
Emma M. Roof.
Alexander Lorens.
Anna Blitzak.
J. Petrie, infant.
E. Petrie, infant.
Paul Petrie.
Frank Petrie.
Isidor Zippert.
Joseph R. Megrue.
Abram Kaplan.
Margaret O'Brien.
Julia Greenwood, inf.
Fred Llegibel.
G. C. Langenberg.
Annie Regan.
William H. Clark.
Eva Stark.
Emma J. Richardson.
Louise Remsen.
Abraham Wolbarst.
Samuel Goulding.
Kate Hellweg.
Emma F. Wyatt.
John M. Wyatt, inf.,
Emilio y de la Torri Belati.
Thomas Thorn.
Antoinette B. De Witt.
C. P. Huntington.
Justina Lenz.
Mary Lawrence.
Edward A. Sumner.
Joseph G. Rosen.
Hanna Jansson.
Catherine Collins.
Emily S. Creighton.
Charlotte E. Dunn, infant.
Julie Elsbach, &c.,
Charles Rodh.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
Ignatz Kraus.
Mary McMahon.
S.—At 10:30 A. M.—

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Vietels‹Jacobs & Jansen‹Witter.
Spektorsky‹Price.
Weeks‹Mulholland.
Wingood Realty Co‹Steele.
Meyer‹Louis.
Bulkley‹Ziegfeld.
Fellensten‹Yankaus.
Phoenix Sand & G Co‹Charlesworth & M C.
Rosenberg‹Hecht.
Singer‹Steinberg.
Mayers‹Wilbea Amusement Co.
Wall‹Fletcher.
Ropetti‹Peugeot Auto Import Co.
Hoffman‹Linch, as receiver.
Bruno‹same.
Tonn‹Foy.
Ryan‹Central Del Co.
Wolfson‹Jarmulowsky et al.
Fisher‹Marcus et al.
Kelly‹Arnold & Jeiss.
Rabinowitz‹Herwich.
Kurek‹Berliner.
Sussman‹Willis.
Kurtz‹Markz Wiener Realty Co.
Korenfeld‹Kohn.
Weisman‹Engel et al.
Moskowitz‹Dardo et al
Parise‹Degnon Cont.
Melnhish‹Power.
Tausenk‹Schubert.
Comes Cabinet Co‹Friedman Bros Co.
Renwick‹Richards.
Underwood Typewriter Co‹Greenwood.
Viertels‹Jacobs & Janowitch.
Rosebault‹Spengler.
Gross‹L Diamond Co.
Illinois Surety Co‹Kennedy.
Sternberg‹Silberberg.
Packard Auto Exchange Co‹Black Garage Co.
Jackson‹Schuylkill Silk Mills.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Lada‹Sicilian Asph Pav Co.
Grey‹Same.
Marotta‹Lester.
Burke‹Moyse.
Michensky‹Ocean SS.
Taylor‹Weiner.
Grannis‹Temple.
Berkman‹N Y Rys.
Leibowitz‹Evans Bros Co.
Morris‹Bernstein.
Pollack‹Hawes.
Goldstein‹Barth.
Albrizio‹Buttenweiser.
Jurson‹P Ryan Const.
Perron‹Prehard.
Edelman‹Samuel.
Lana‹Ryan.
Rose‹Realty Business.
Mertin‹Rabbi Jacob Joseph School.
Pollack‹Hawes.
Blumberg‹S & M Margolies Co.
Knipe‹Wheelehan.
Landu‹NY Rys.
Kantor‹same.
Grannis‹Temple.
Schloss‹Sachs.
Stevens & Co‹Politzer Toy Mfg Co.
Dwyer‹Schramm.
Waring‹Meyer.
Trent‹Rosenthal.
Meyer‹I R T.
Pollock‹Bernanke.
Fuss‹Waltzer, (2.)
Schwartz‹Cohen.
Chubrutsky‹Cantor.
Kaufman‹Reinstein.
Cohen‹Wilder.
Hanratty‹Schminke.
Mindler‹Educ Alliance
Collins‹Kraft.
Ryan‹Goldberg.
Capeli‹Topping.
Pollack‹Simon (2.)
Cox‹Riverside Taxicab Service Co.
Laxer‹NY Rys.
Neuman‹Schwartz.
Besmer‹Ottenberg.
Pantzer‹Gottlieb.
Glatzer‹Weisner.
Schweitzer‹NY Rys.
Bobrow‹same.
Tomaselli‹O'Rourke Eng & Con Co.
Barbarisce‹Biancacio.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term. Part II., for trial.
Miehling‹McCarthy.
Crane‹Sneckner.
Lewis‹Faversham.
Lipnitzky‹Whiting Motor Co.
Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Kass‹Saffer et al.
Moskowitz‹Fechter.
Case on.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Cramer‹Welling, (6)—Joe R Truesdale. Dahlman‹147th St Co—Walter R Herrick.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Levine‹Werner—James A Foley.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—East River Sav Instn‹Esseff Realty Co—Alex Rickard. Addie B Seligman‹Giuseppe Zibelli—Alex Rickard.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.
Lowenherz‹Packard Trans & Rep Co.
Brown‹Jacobson.
Maldinsky‹Simonowitz.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part 1.—Brady, J. Case on. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Jacklow Realty Co‹Watson Cont Co.
Backman‹Plaut.
Gross‹Guldenkirk.
Daly‹McCarthy.
Repoli‹South Blvd Ry (2.)
Platzman‹Finger.
Heyman‹Union, Ry.
Dauman‹Helburn (2.)

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Drey‹Stahl (6)—John B Harrison. Lindenthal‹same (3)—Same. Ziegel‹same (3)—Same. Hart‹same—Same. Leon‹same—Same. Frankenfelder‹Lazar—John P Dunn. Seus‹Jacob—Jaquin Frank. Handilman‹Palermo—Allen Caruthers. Brinkerhoff‹Hoffman—William E Leonard.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Motions.
Pitman‹Case (adjd to Jan 4.)
Mfrs-Citizens Tr Co‹Read.
City‹Auer.
Re 50th & 51st Sts.
Holzschuh‹Palatial Homes Bldg Co.
Macauley‹Macauley.
Hyalowski‹Bklyn Factory & Power Co.
Blair‹Blair.
Hock‹Hock.
Henderson‹Balz (Parcel 42.)
Tynan‹CNY.
Pines‹Myerhoff.
Mahnken‹Mahnken.
Kirkeby‹Lion Paint Works.
Re Ast (Turchin.)
Duhamel & Sons‹Franklin Auto Co.
Levy Bros Realty Co‹Kremer.
Morton‹Morton.
Schurr‹Schurr.
Schaefer‹Gold.
Denecke‹Chinitz.
Romagnolo‹Holthusen.
Hethwaite‹Walters.
Re Noone (2.)
Murphy‹Leonard.
Re Di Sanna.
People's Natl Bank‹Egbert.
Meyer‹Un Dress Beef.
Re Young.
Re Public Playground
Rawlett‹Ellsworth.
Re Gorham (O'Loughlin.)
Ihnken‹Calleson.
Lipowski‹Hefter & Co
Penna‹Stolitzky.
Schoen‹Hymowitz.
Barnett‹Wurster Rity
Farley‹Lord & Burnham Co.
Re Fulton, Adams & Willoughby Sts.
Miller‹Miller.
Goldberg‹Seligman.
Re Sand & Co (Altmark.)
Re Patterson,
Re Leslie.
Bechtold‹Bechtold (2.)
Beebe‹Alexander.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.
Profit Holding Corp‹Diaz Bldg Co.
Regan‹Rhind.
Stubing‹Seid.
Albert‹Albert.
Finamore‹Finamore.
Gross‹Polish Merch & T Assn.
Hartmann‹Hartmann.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2713, including all cases on the December, 1915, calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J., Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI, Garretson, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.
Van Wagner‹CNY.
Hervey‹Palmer Co.
Barzilay‹Transit Dev Co.
Rawlins‹Bassett et al.
Kane‹Clyde & Co et al.
Payne‹Bell.
Minto‹B H RR.
Collery‹Edison El Ill Co.
Howell‹Friedman & Co et al.
Schmitt‹B H RR.
Scharfer‹Borough Asphalt Co.
Rumpf‹Nassau RR.
Stone‹White Star Motor & Eng Co.
Nyland‹Roberts & Co.
Shelly‹Dessimone et al.
Patschaft‹Arteaga.
Saviano‹Severino.
Nelson‹Brazilian.
Eichner‹B H RR.
Baumann‹Rauch.
Troup‹B H RR.
Bennett‹CNY.
Secor‹N Y Cons RR.
Petersen‹Vaughey.
Bernstein‹Gleason et al
Wismewsky‹Smith.
Schlegel‹Schaeffer.
Seidenberg‹Halpert.
Nicolus‹Jamison.
Oberfield‹Doscher et al.
Klein‹Shinauer et al.
Lynch‹Wildman.
Campbell‹B H RR.
Bergin‹Nassau RR.
Klempner‹Trans Dev.
Seidman‹C I & B RR.
Glynn‹Fargo.
Duke‹same.
Levine‹B H RR.
Kilgallen‹NY Con RR
Dirzis‹Gribas.
Kennedy‹Morse Dry Dock Co.
Orman‹Trans Dev.
Stupensky‹Sackstein.
Reichel‹Grossman.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Simonovitz‹Kaplan et al.
Gundel‹C I & B RR.
Briggs‹Di Benedetto.
Belluck‹England.
Papelsky‹Myers.
Fishback‹Koster.
Schneider‹Nass RR.
De Mattles‹C I & B RR.
Berkowitz‹Luengo.
Delaney‹Isabella Rty.
Mikalans‹Jowaizsas.
Willgoose‹Ditmars.
Garofalo‹Bush Term.
Hansen‹NY Rys Co.
Jorgansborg‹Lumber Oper & Mfg Co.
Perino‹McGrath Con.
Olvany‹N Y.
Cranford Co‹CNY.
Cable‹Leh Val RR.
Mascola‹Blood.
Chiarell‹Valley Yarn & Woolen Co.
Moran‹Patterson & an
McCormack‹CNY.
Haden Con Co‹Denlon Con Co.
Hetcks‹CNY.
Cewieska‹Dexter.
Behrer‹Rustin.
Conklin‹Schmadeka.
Adamanskas‹Monday & Sons.
Levy‹Miller.
Fox‹Mandelbaum RR.
McDonnell‹I R T.

Perkins‹B H RR.
Marchese‹Auditore Co
Alfsen‹D, L & W RR.
Condon‹Stowe Con Co.
Lang‹Mundheim Co.
Herbert‹Roulston.
Daszenski‹Penn RR.
Bossert et al‹Am Auto Aerial Road Co.
Pietrolewicz‹CNY.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2375.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Mary E Knerr,
Francis Miller,
Eliz M McArdle.
John A Wilson,
Richard H Atkins,
John M Bohleber,
Katharina Koppen,
Paul Euh.
Accounting of:
John Plock.
Thomas Tebball,
Giuseppe Noppe,
Lena Gebert,
Abby J Evans,
Fred Weadell,
John Suydam,
Lydia Suydam.

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Estates of:
Samuel Herman,
Katie Rich, (2.)
Mary Kelly,
Henry Stoll,
Gaetano Astarita,
Agnes Astarita,
Mary E Howard.

County Court.

PART IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Inq—Sheridan‹Barry.
Morkowski‹B H RR.
Cox‹Nassau E RR.
Wacheman‹B U E RR
McCormick‹Hazelding
Arrighi‹B H RR.
Sulsky‹same.
Gorsch‹Prehn.
Ragan‹B H RR.
Sheehan‹NY Con RR.
Flynn‹Ingold.
Dipalo‹C I & B RR.
Kleinstein‹B H RR.
Strong‹Campbell.
Harlow‹B H RR.
Rochl‹same.
Wasguiza‹same.
Jensen‹same.
Taiffi‹same.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Mooney‹Harlem Con.
Donohue‹Schwarz.
Sheridan‹Engel.
Pecekanski‹Lehigh Coal Co.
Arbutine‹Pittsburgh Con Co.
Ross‹Dunbar.
Bruno‹NY C & H R.

PART II., Morschauser, J.
Tutino‹Pennell.
McBride‹Pitts Con (2)
Marus‹Cent RR of NJ
Massee Country School ‹Moore.
Mulvey‹Wagner.
Potocki‹Leh Portland Cement Co.
Swiezenski‹same.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
Mottola‹West St Rty.
Coffey‹Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Croft‹Peekskill Ltg & RR Co.
Gabrielle‹Steers.
Nanyoke‹Otis Elev Co
Hall‹Mallinson.
Smith‹Reynal (2.)
McLaughlin‹Mt Vernon Hospital.
Hudson River Blue Stone Co‹Golding.
Robinson‹Taylor's Theat Enterprises.
Reilly‹NY C & H R RR Co.
Fisher‹Sjoberg.
Alexander‹Arlington Chemical Co.
Engenio‹O'Rourke Eng Cons Co.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1475.
Wilson‹Waite's Motor Vans & Stor Co.
Schulman‹Gordon.
North‹Eastchester Con Co (2.)
Gabie‹Malcolm.
Deegan‹same.
Gable‹Roberts.
Deegan‹same.
Levine‹West St RR.
Carpenter‹Wagner.
Smith‹White Plains(2)
Barrella‹West St RR.
Pfoh‹West Elec RR.
Kellogg Struct Co‹Lawson M C & G Co.
Knowles‹NY, NH & H
Hackenburg‹Duffy.
Thomashoiski‹NY Cent RR.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.
At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
Hannah M Jordan,
Mary A Collyer,
John Joseph Hesse,
Mary Ann McCarthy.
In re estates:
Julia M Meyer,
C Wilbur Vail,
William Crossman Lee
Order to show cause:
Margaret Brown.
Real estate proedg:
Emily F Fitzpatrick.
Executor's acct‹:
B Davis Washburne.
Alonzo C Morehouse,
Louisa M Lockwood.
Petition to compel accounting:
John P Birdsall.
Admr's accounting:
Annie Brown.
Accounting:
Margaret Fox,
Emma O Lund,
Thomas McI Turner.
To compel payment of claim: Annie Brown
Motion: Sarah Seeber

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.—Calendar called in Part I, at 10 A. M.
McCabe, as admx‹Penn RR.
Dinger‹Dinger.

Remainder of calendar passed until Wednesday, Dec. 22. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 637.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:21|Sun sets..4:34|Moon rises..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:21	7:49	1:08	1:56
Governors Island	7:49	8:17	1:43	2:29
Heil Gate	9:39	10:07	3:23	4:09

Arrived—Monday, Dec. 20.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool, Dec. 12.
SS Napoli, Naples, Dec. 3.
SS Waltham, Greenock, Nov. 22.
SS Petroleine, Bordeaux, Dec. 4.
SS Aldgate, Bermuda, Dec. 15.
SS Strathspey, at Havre, Dec. 16.
SS Curaca, at Punta Arenas, Dec. 17.
SS Asuncion de Larrinaga, at Glasgow, Dec. 18.
SS Hylas, at St. Lucia, Dec. 18.
SS Cameronia, at Liverpool, Dec. 19.
SS Turnbridge, at Liverpool, Dec. 19.
SS Gerd, at Bristol, Dec. 19.
SS Polyktor, at Fayal, Dec. 19.

Sailed.

SS Rochambeau, from Bordeaux, Dec. 19.
SS Ryndam, from Rotterdam, Dec. 18.
SS Pastores, from Cristobal, Dec. 20.
SS United States, from Greenock, Dec. 19.
SS Levenet, from Gibraltar, Dec. 17.

Passed.

SS Oosterdyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard.
SS Berwindvale, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar, Dec. 19.
SS Camino, New York for Havre, passed the Lizard.
SS La Flandre, New York for Amsterd

$1,198,402,289 GAIN MADE IN EXPORTS

Our Shipments Everywhere Have Increased Tremendously in the Last Ten Months.

FALLING OFF IN IMPORTS

But Even Here Figures Show a Decided Gain in Trade with South American Countries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Federal review of foreign trade for the ten months ended with the month of October, as presented by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, shows an increase for the month of October of $11,000,000 in the value of imports, and $33,219,000 in exports, but a falling off for the ten months period of $96,000,000 in imports, with the tremendous gain of $1,198,402,289 in exports. In October there was a decided gain in trade with South American countries over a similar period last year, imports from these countries increasing from $20,597,000 to $30,324,000, and exports from $6,743,000 to $18,130,000.

Trade with China and other Asiatic countries also increased in October—imports from $20,220,000 to $29,445,000 and exports from $8,796,000 to $15,659,000. Our trade with continental North America also showed gains in October. Imports from Canada, Mexico, and other North American countries increased from $33,746,000 to $38,672,000, while exports made the phenomenal jump from $38,566,000 to $56,720,000.

Imports from Europe fell off in October from $57,691,000 to $43,852,000, and for the ten months period the decrease was from $679,097,000 to $436,173,256. Our exports to Europe in October, however, went up from $130,414,648 to $231,849,000, and in the ten months from $1,004,314,107 to $2,077,760,970.

The state of the import trade of the country is shown in the following comparison for October, 1915, and October, 1914:

	1915.	1914.
Austria-Hungary	$175,595	$362,234
Belgium	181,702	633,719
France	5,981,488	7,802,170
Germany	2,765,405	6,168,058
Italy	3,395,256	5,627,310
Netherlands	1,870,157	2,942,450
Norway	575,105	1,762,550
Russia in Europe.....	42,092	54,532
Spain	1,910,223	2,553,312
Sweden	1,144,437	1,292,045
Switzerland	1,416,507	1,982,337
United Kingdom.....	23,289,109	25,057,590
Canada	22,099,413	15,288,561
Mexico	5,713,746	6,957,003
Cuba	8,292,505	7,861,959
Argentina	7,420,381	5,870,171
Brazil	4,970,111	8,885,954
Chile	1,624,022	2,228,189
China	3,840,432	2,552,997
British East Indies...	4,212,796	2,370,113
Japan	11,441,189	9,757,178
Australia and New Zealand	3,250,654	2,054,511
Philippine Islands....	1,202,567	2,949,685
Total.....	$148,872,729	$138,080,520

The figures for the comparison of exports for October, 1915, and October, 1914, are as follows:

	1915.	1914.
Austria-Hungary	$1,024	
Belgium	1,685,358	$446,650
Denmark	4,459,782	7,981,151
France	32,539,448	17,007,469
Germany	2,500	17,508
Greece	2,530,239	664,004
Italy	38,472,458	11,119,476
Netherlands	10,107,775	3,975,357
Norway	4,793,404	4,134,909
Russia	11,283,013	3,930,970
Spain	3,057,096	2,422,170
Sweden	6,377,788	4,830,108
United Kingdom.....	111,355,467	72,054,572
Canada	35,298,536	23,586,256
Central America.....	3,127,950	2,713,469
Mexico	3,091,140	3,091,474
Cuba	9,959,278	6,937,986
Argentina	4,827,491	1,695,693
Brazil	2,694,861	1,362,246
Chile	1,859,168	1,374,882
China	1,507,619	994,414
British East Indies...	1,089,323	1,388,434
Japan	4,323,674	4,784,852
Russia in Asia.....	7,005,873	49,190
Australia and New Zealand	5,092,049	5,527,924
Philippine Islands....	1,779,573	1,862,877
British Africa.....	2,539,674	1,499,787
Total	$328,030,281	$194,711,170

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following examinations have been ordered:

Examiner, salary $1,800; resident physician, Grade 2 male; one vacancy in branch Workhouse, Riker's Island, salary $1,200, minimum age 21 years; Chinese interpreter, minimum age 21 years, one vacancy in City Magistrate's Court, salary $1,200.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 18 an examination for assistant surgeon to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I., at a salary of $1,800 a year. The persons appointed will be assigned to sanitary work in the Philippine Health Service. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications or thesis. Applicants must have graduated in medicine from a medical school of recognized standing, and in addition have had special training in bacteriology, either during their medical courses in post-graduate work. They must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

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Rental agent in building.
Room 406. Tel. 1000 Bryant.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A disturbance of moderate intensity which has passed over the Gulf of Mexico to the East Florida Coast has been attended by rains and snows on the South Atlantic Coast and rains on the Gulf Coast.

Rains continue in the North Pacific States and there have been widely scattered snow flurries in the region of the Great Lakes.

Temperatures have fallen decidedly in the Southeast, but have changed little elsewhere.

Indications are that there will be rain and snow Tuesday on the South Atlantic Coast and possibly snow on the Middle Atlantic Coast, followed by fair weather in these districts Wednesday.

Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Temperatures will rise Wednesday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west and northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh north; South Atlantic Coast, strong north and northwest.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Unsettled on Coast, probably fair interior Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Southern New England and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday, probably fair.

New Jersey—Unsettled Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Western New York and Northern New England—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	40	33	4 P. M.	36	33
6 A. M.	34	31	6 P. M.	33	32
9 A. M.	31	33	9 P. M.	33	32
12 M.	34	33	11 P. M.	32	32

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 33; for the corresponding date last year it was 35; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 30; at 8 P. M. it was 32. Maximum temperature, 36 degrees at 2:20 P. M.; minimum, 30 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity, 60 per cent. at 8 A. M., 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.18 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.21 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:55—63 W. 124 St.; Ray Fleming....	Slight
2:55—501 5 Av.; Ernest Adler.....	$2,500
3:10—Madison Av. and 48 St.; N. Y. Central R. R.	None
4:45—117 E. 21 St.; Wallace Probast...	$30
5:10—159 W. 15 St.; Russokorn & Elroff..	Not given
7:00—73 Goerck St.; I. Greenberg.....	Slight
8:10—142-144 E. 31 St., (auto.); John Wanamaker	Slight
8:20—150 Rivington St.; Max Greene..	Slight
8:40—543 W. 45 St.; Tony Mareto....	Slight
11:15—483 10 Av.; — Spotzer.....	Slight
P. M.	
12:25—1,363 Boston Road; Bennett Manlock	Slight
1:15—6 Av. and 10 St., (car;) N. Y. City	Not given
1:30—301 W. 56 St.; Anna Dincima..	$50
1:30—2,434 7 Av.; Michael Bass.....	Slight
1:35—561 W. 144 St.; James McCoy.....	None
2:00—204 116 St.; Mary Zasquito.....	Slight
4:35—83 Montgomery St.; Fred Katzwitz.	Slight
5:40—449 E. 116 St.; Salvatore Costanzo..	Slight
6:10—1,177 Stebbins Av.; Henry Aohrmann	Slight
6:35—70 E. 115th St.; Henry Goldstein.	Slight
7:25—199 Bleecker St.; George Perazzo.	Slight
7:30—127 Washington St.; Charles Beranka	Slight
9:00—236 E. 13 St.; P. Wolowitz.....	Slight
10:20—1,382 1 Av.; Pecknar & Stuez....	Slight
10:45—4,123 Park Av.; W. A. Walte..	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Maj. R. R. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, detailed a member of the Examining Board at Ft. Shafter, Hawaii, vice Lt. Col. C. S. Bromwell, deceased.

Maj. R. R Raymond, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty and station at Los Angeles, Cal.; will proceed to San Francisco and sail about Feb. 5 for Hawaii for duty as Engineer of Hawaiian Dept.

Capt. R. Reynolds, M. C., from station at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., and assigned to station at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Capt. J. J. Kingman, General Staff, will report to Chief of Staff for duty in his office.

Capt. W. E. Cooper, M. C., now on duty at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., will report to Commanding Officer of that post for duty with Field Hospital No. 7, and by letter to the Commanding General, Southern Dept.

1st Lt. F. H. Turner, Inf., Insp.-Instr., to Grand Forks, N. D., to inspect newly organized company of infantry of North Dakota National Guard; then to his station.

1st Lt. M. C. Wise, 24th Inf., to West Point, Feb. 5, for duty, relieving 1st Lt. T. D. Osborne, 5th F. A., who will join his regiment.

2d Lt. E. F. Riggs, 5th F. A., will report on Dec. 20 to Chief of Staff in this city for temporary duty in his office.

Leaves: 1st Lt. H. L. Kinz, Cav., 15 days; Maj. G. E. Stockle, 12th Cav., one month's extension; 1st Lt. R. H. Hagood, Jr., M. C., 15 days' further extension, and Capt. R. Sheldon, 18th Inf., 10 days.

Navy.

Lts.: A. W. Brown, the Baltimore, Dec. 27, to the Paducah, Jan. 23, and J. J. McCracken, from command of the Alabama, to continue treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Jr. Grade Lts.: D. S. McQuarrie, to the Prometheus, F. H. Luckel, the Prometheus, Dec. 27, to the West Virginia, Jan. 4, and G. W. Hewlett, the Dixie, to the Baltimore.

Ensigns: H. E. Burke, Rec. Ship at San Francisco, Jan. 15, to the Raleigh, and S. E. Rose, the West Virginia, Dec. 27, to the Prometheus, Jan. 4.

Assist. Surgeon L. H. Williams, M. R. C., to Norfolk Naval Hospital, Jan. 3.

Nav. Con. G. C. Westervelt to Fleet Naval Constructor, Atlantic Fleet, Jan. 3.

Civil Engr. W. H. Allen, Olongapo Station, home, wait orders.

Boatswains: E. R. Wroughton, the St. Louis, Jan. 20, to San Francisco Training Sta.; W. C. Milligan, the West Virginia, Dec. 27, to San Francisco Training Sta.; M. Wolffe, the Vestal, Dec. 27, home, wait orders; W. R. Buechner, the Supply, Jan. 3, to the Pittsburgh; E. L. Jones, the Virginia, Dec. 27, to Rec. Ship at Boston, and J. H. McDonald, the Birmingham, Dec. 27, to Rec. Ship at Boston.

Gunners: J. C. Heck, the Virginia, Dec. 27, to Diving School, Newport, R. I.; E. Richter, the Albany, home, wait orders; C. L. Tibbals, Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N. Y., to Diving School, Newport, R. I., and A. Lindblad, the North Carolina, to Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N. Y.

Chief Mach. Z. A. Sherwin, the Delaware, home, wait orders.

Machinists F. R. Kalde, the South Dakota, home, wait orders; E. Smith, receiving ship San Francisco, to the South Dakota, and G. E. Maynadel, the South Carolina, to temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia, Penn.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Arkansas at New York Yard, Buffalo and San Diego at Guaymas, Chester at Sinu, Cincinnati at Shanghai, Mars at San Francisco, Nero at Tiburon, Orion at Cristobal, Pittsburgh at Bremerton, South Carolina at Philadelphia, Utah at Tompkinsville, and Vulcan at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Arethusa, Norfolk, for Fort Arthur, Texas; Cyclops, Norfolk, for Guantanamo; Glacier, San Diego, for Topolobampo; Nanshan, San Diego, for Mexican waters; New Orleans, San Blas, for Mazatlan; Saturn, San Diego, for San Francisco, and Yorktown, San Diego, for Mare Island.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

118TH ST, s s, 240 ft w of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Central Synod of the Reformed Church in America against E. P. Lorch et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. V. Pallister.

70TH ST, n s, 263 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6x100.4x irregular; Adolph Rusch et al. against Jacob Israelson et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Murray, Prentice & Howland.

115TH ST, s s, 423 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Henry De Forest Weekes et al. against Bernett Levy et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weekes Brothers.

ESSEX ST, e s, 75 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; People's Trust Co. et al. against Philip A. Hake, Jr., et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Whipple & Cullen.

37TH ST, 145 East; Baron De Hirsch Fund against Nancy A. Furst et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

Bronx.

146TH ST, n s, 19 ft e of Morris Av, 43x80; City Real Estate Co. against Frederick W. Fielding, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Many Investment Deals, Involving Upper West Side Apartments and Bronx Parcels—$150,000 Purchase in East Forty-fourth Street —Old Church Corner on Lexington Avenue Sold.

Frederick Brown figured prominently in the realty market yesterday, being the purchaser of three parcels and selling three properties, all in Manhattan and the Bronx. A trade element was involved in two cases, making a total of eight parcels in Mr. Brown's deals, one of the trade ends being in Mount Vernon.

The three parcels purchased by Mr. Brown were the two five-story apartment houses at 182 and 190 Claremont Avenue, each on a plot 40 by 100 feet, between 125th and 127th Streets. They were acquired from the Halcyon Real Estate Company, representing the bondholders of the New York Real Estate Security Company. Julius Scott was the broker.

His other investment was a plot of ten and a half lots on the east side of Valentine Avenue, in the Bronx, between 196th and 197th Streets, fronting 265 feet. Negotiations are pending for a resale to builders. The property was bought from Howard Haviland through J. A. Wood.

Of the three parcels sold by Mr. Brown two were in Manhattan. The larger was the northwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 171st Street, the old Reeber homestead, 100.4 by 95 feet. It was purchased by O. Herman Olsen, who gave in part payment three frame houses at 1,169 and 1,171 Fox Street, 50 feet front, and extending through to 1,238 and 1,240 Intervale Avenue. James A. Dowd was the broker. Mr. Olsen intends to improve the Fort Washington Avenue corner with an apartment house.

The other Manhattan sale was the old building at 92 Sixth Avenue, 22.9 by 80 feet, adjoining the southeast corner of Eighth Street. It was purchased by Mrs. Louise Finlayson, who gave in exchange the block front on the north side of East Fifth Street, between Garden and Egmont Avenues, Mount Vernon, a plot 200 by 100 feet, occupied by a residence and garage. The Frank L. Fisher Company negotiated the deal.

Mr. Brown also sold in the Bronx the five-story flat at 1,229 Clinton Avenue, 50 by 137 feet, near McKinley Square. It was a cash deal.

East Forty-fourth Street Sale.

An important sale in the Fifth Avenue retail section was closed by Taylor, Sherman & Mock, who sold to the Surety Realty Company (Samuel H. Stone, President,) the old house at 14 East Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.6 feet, on the south side of the street, 145 feet west of Madison Avenue. It adjoins St. Bartholomew's Church, and is opposite the new building of Brooks Bros. This lot has side light, and is leased to May 1, 1919, when the new owners contemplate erecting a new building for one tenant.

Mr. Stone is President of the company which purchased 5 East Forty-seventh Street about a month ago at auction, upon which is being erected a new seven-story building. The asking price for the Forty-fourth Street plot was $150,000.

Old Church Corner Sold.

It was rumored yesterday that the old Union Presbyterian Church property on the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street has been sold. While no definite confirmation could be obtained, it is believed that the buyer is a builder who will improve the plot at an early date. It is one of the most available parcels in the busy Eighty-sixth Street centre, fronting 100.8 on the avenue by 62.2 on the street.

The property has been held at about $200,000 by the Presbytery of New York, which acquired it over a year ago, when it bought as the new home for the congregation, whose named was changed to that of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, the South Reformed Church edifice on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street.

East Ninetieth Street Deal.

Christopher A. Berger has sold the four and five story apartment houses at 115, 117, and 119 East Ninetieth Street, on plot 75 by 100, between Lexington and Fourth Avenues.

Investors Buy West End Hall.

Samuel Borchardt has purchased for investment from the Canavan Investing Company West End Hall, a seven-story apartment house on the northeast corner of 101st Street and West End Avenue.

The structure occupies a plot 100.11 by 100 feet, and was sold through Le Roy Coventry and Miss M. Monahan. It was an all-cash transaction.

West Street Deal.

An investor has purchased from the Bowery Savings Bank the two three-story buildings at 140 and 141 West Street, located 43 feet north of Vesey Street. The property is assessed at $35,000. William H. Whiting & Co., in conjunction with Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, negotiated the sale.

Operators Buy East Side Flats.

Ennis & Sinnott have bought 115, 117, 119 East Ninetieth Street, near Park Avenue, two four-story and one five-story double flats, on plot 75 by 100, from Katherine E. Lantry. The broker was Christopher A. Berger. This is the first sale in twenty-five years.

Eleventh Avenue Sale.

The old building at 691 Eleventh Avenue, south of Fiftieth Street, on plot 20 by 100, has been sold by Joseph P. Day for Mrs. N. McAleer to Benjamin Franklin Embree.

Tenement Sales.

The Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company has purchased the five-story tenement 7 Manhattan Street, on a lot 25 by 100.5, located between Third and Houston Streets.

Alliance Realty Company the Buyer.

The Alliance Realty Company, William H. Chesbrough, President, is the buyer of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun property, 75 by 95, on the west side of Madison Avenue, 25 feet south of Sixty-fifth Street.

The sale has been ratified by the members of the congregation, and all that is necessary to complete the deal is the sanction of the court. It was held at about $175,000.

Bronx Sales.

Paul Bultmann has sold for Louis Schlaefer to a client 601 East 135th Street, a four-story double flat, on a lot 25 by 100.

Michael Maioni has purchased Plot 104, four lots, at Wakefield, from Peter Duncan. The broker was Louis Marinelli.

Brooklyn.

Charles E. Rickerson sold the property at Eighth Avenue, corner of Flatbush Avenue, occupied by the Packard Motor Car Company of New York, for Louis F. Seitz, the builder of the new Chatelaine apartments, on Bedford Avenue, corner of Dean Street, to an investor for $50,000.

Long Island.

Harvey B. Newins, President of the Windsor Realty Company, has purchased a 104-acre farm at Babylon, adjoining the 35-acre Edwards stock farm, which the company purchased last week.

Staten Island.

J. Sterling Drake has sold for the Arrochar Improvement Company to Joseph Hanez a plot of land 50 by 125 on the north side of Richmond Avenue.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for Henry Bergh the four-story building at South Street and Gouverneur Slip, including 84,000 square feet of space, for a long term of years. Extensive alterations will be made and the building practically rebuilt. George G. Hallock, Jr.'s, Sons represented the owner.

William A. White & Sons rented the store and basement at 97 Wooster Street to the Frank & Lambert Company.

$8,426,250 Placed in Loans.

William A. White & Sons report that they have placed loans since Jan. 1, 1915, aggregating $8,426,250. The following are some of those more recently closed: For the owners, $161,000 on the nine-story apartment house 302 to 308 West Eighty-seventh Street; for the 103 Park Avenue Company, $765,000 on the 12-story office structure on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Forty-first Street; for H. Berman, $50,000 on the five-story flat 72 and 74 Vermilyea Avenue; for the owners, $420,000 on the twenty-story office building 18 and 20 East Forty-first Street; for the Stonemore Realty Company, $60,000 on the six-story tenement on the southeast corner of Allen and Delancey Streets; for the owners, $125,000 on the nine-story apartment 118 to 122 West 125d Street; for the owners, $200,000 on the 160 vacant lots on 170th Street, east side of Jerome Avenue, running back to the Grand Concourse, and the loan of $1,500,000 on the twelve-story building on the west side of Broadway, Thirty-fifth to Thirty-sixth Street, reported last week.

Asks Mayor to Veto Building Code Amendment.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, through its Building Code Committee, consisting of Henry W. Hodge, Otto M. Eidlitz, and Julius Franke, has requested the Mayor to veto Ordinance 2,239, amending the Building Code, which makes a change in Section 424 in relation to skylights. This ordinance was passed hurriedly last week by the Board of Aldermen, without giving a public hearing upon it.

It will incorporate a new requirement within the code, providing that skylights over shafts and bulkheads for buildings 75 feet in height be provided with a certain device for opening the skylight automatically, in case of fire. It is an ordinance designed merely for this special purpose and will only add to the cost of building without adding to either the safety of life or property. Unless this ordinance is vetoed by the Mayor on Tuesday it will become a law.

$250,000 Brooklyn Apartment.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for three six-story apartment houses to be erected on the northeast corner of Bedford Avenue and Division Avenue, on a plot 197 by 102.10 feet, to cost $250,000, for the Ross Land Company, as owner. The building will accommodate 108 families.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Bronx Board of Trade has been called for Wednesday evening. Congressman Murray Hulbert will address the meeting on "the subject of "Harbor Improvements for New York."

The store at 398 Fifth Avenue, occupied for some time by M. Tecla & Co., has not been sublet by them and is now for rent. The firm will continue at that location. The rear part of the main floor of the premises was recently sublet to Levinton Brothers.

Harlem Property Owners' Association will meet Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

25th St, 24 and 26 West, s s, 285.3 ft w of Broadway, 50x98.9, twelve-story loft building; Josef Steiner against Twenty-fifth Street Construction Co. et al.; Stoddard & M., attorneys; A. S. Hammersley, referee; due on judgment, $58,361.71; taxes, &c., $2,449.70; to M. & L. Hess for a client for $335,000.

By Samuel Marx.

59th St, 547 West, n s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, four-story tenement and stores; Augustus Faehnle Fund, Inc., et al.; Arthur Smith, attorney; A. N. Giegerich, referee; due on judgment, $11,844.76; taxes, &c., $491.15; to the plaintiff for $12,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

Brook Av, 1,320, e s, 287.3 ft n of 169th St, 43x100.6, six-story flat; East River Savings Institution against Kay Co. et al.; O. F. Hibbard, referee; N. Penchi, referee; due on judgment, $31,410.14; taxes, &c., $788.74; to Albert J. Schwarzler for $31,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

47th St, 258 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat and stores; Samuel Wacht against Dora Nadel et al.; Samuel Wacht, Jr., attorney; A. G. Meyer, referee; due, $3,287.73; taxes, &c., $689.05; subject to a first mortgage of $4,000.

By Samuel Marx.

117th St, 61 East, n s, 227 ft e of Madison Av, 22.6x100.11, five-story tenement; M. L. Wright against Murray estate et al.; Nash & J., attorneys; W. Allen, referee; due, $23,210.36; taxes, &c., $523.60.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hughes Av, 2274 and 2,278, e s, 49.10 ft n of 183d St, 50.3x50, 4 two-story dwellings; G. C. Marvin against Ann McGuire et al.; Martin & H., attorneys; H. C. Botty, referee; due, $11,852.64; taxes, &c., $485.

Hughes Av, 2,062, e s, 217.4 ft s of 180th St, 65x150, two-story frame dwelling; Guaranteed Manufacturing Co. against G. Galiana et al.; Carrington & P., attorneys; E. R. Eckley, referee; due, $5,558.41; taxes, &c., $400.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Riverside Drive, n e corner of 101st St, for a twelve-story and basement apartment, 27.7x142.10; Paterno-Construction Co., 272 West 84th St, owner; Gaetano A. Jello, 1 West 34th St, architect; cost, $200,000.

Broadway, s w corner of 204th St, for a five-story tenement, 92x115; Alexander Grant Construction Co., 714 West 181st St, owner; Neville & Bagge, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost, $120,000.

Madison Av, s w corner of 32d St, for a sixteen-story mercantile building, 40.5x80.9; Charles Remsen, 55 William St, owner; Wallis & Goodwillie, 56 West 45th St, architects; cost, $200,000.

207th St, n s, 100 ft w of Vermilyea Av, for a five-story-and-basement tenement, 55x88; V. R. Building Corporation, 1,029 East 163d St, owner; C. R. Meyers, 1 Union Square, West, architect; cost, $45,000.

184TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Audubon Av, for a two-story garage and apartment, 25x99.11; W. B. Reed, premises, owner; J. H. Gerardt, 62 Seaman Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alteration.)

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, s w corner of 50th St, to a six-story store and studio; Colonel T. C. Marceau, 624 5th Av, owner; Berlinger & Moscowitz, 527 5th Av, architects; cost, $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, DEC. 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 161, e s, 93.10 ft n of Broome St, 23.2x114.10x23.4x113.6; William G. Willmann to Williams Building Coroparation, 309 Broadway, one-half part, mtg $40,000, all liens, Dec. 20; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 138th St, runs w 100x n — to s w s of Fort Washington Av x s e — to w s of Broadway x s — to beginning; The Rector, &c., Trinity Church to Adolph Lewisohn, 9 West 57th St, all liens, Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

INFERIOR LOT; plot begins 300 ft w of Morningside Av and 125 ft n of Manhattan St, runs n 61.10x w 90.9x s w 13x s e 109 to beginning; Louis K. Ungrich et al. to Lazar Aberle, 515 East 78th St, Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

LAWRENCE ST, n s, 158.7 ft w from s s of 126th St and 303 ft w of Columbus Av, 32.1x76.11x irregular; David D. A. Outcalt, Tacoma, Wash., to Lazar Aberle, 515 East 78th St, all liens Nov. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

LAWRENCE ST, n s, 158.7 ft w from s s of 126th St, 32.1x72.8x irregular; Lazar Aberle to Cushman's Sons, Inc., 49 Manhattan St, mtg $12,000, Dec. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

MADISON AV, 416, w s, 51 ft n of 48th St, 24.5x95; Kensington Holding Corporation to Kenneth Dows, at Westbury, L. I., all liens, mtg $80,000, Dec. 17; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. $100

MANHATTAN ST, n e s, 452.4 ft s e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100x irregular; Bronson P. Reynolds to Louis K. Ungrich, 475 West 144th St, and Henrietta L. Ungrich, 473 West 144th St., quitclaim, correction, and confirmation deed, Dec. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

STANTON ST, 43-45, s e corner of Forsyth St, 190-192, 48x irreg, 47.5; Harjo Realty Corp'n to Osias Kastenbaum and another, 163 East 105th St, Dec. 13; attorney, David Drechsler, 140 Nassau St. $1

70TH ST, 148 West, s s, 433 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x100.5; Bertha De Kraft to Charles A. Cooper, at Ridgefield Park, N. J., Oct. 18; attorney, E. Greenberg, 115 Broadway $100

89TH ST, 103 East, n s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 26.8x100.8; Betty M. Hawks to Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, mtg $26,000, Dec. 14; attorneys, Babbage & S., 111 Broadway $100

89TH ST, 264 West, s s, 162.ft e of West End Av, 16x100.8; Sarah Alford to Walter J. Dozier of N. Y. City, mtg $15,000, Sept. 25, 1903; attorney, F. J. Griffin, 116 Nassau St. $1

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Williams Building Corporation to William G. Willmann, 877 Park Pl., Brooklyn, mtg $70,000, Dec. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

115TH ST, 56 East, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Jacob Cotter, by M. William Bray as committee, Utica, N. Y., to Timothy F. Fay, 208 Bay 28th St., Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, a. t., b. and s., all liens, Dec. 18; attorney Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $200

SAME PROPERTY; Timothy F. Fay to Alice L. Butler, 2,123 Nostrand Av, Brooklyn, a. t., b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, Dec. 15; attorney, same $100

SAME PROPERTY; Lee Mergentime, executor Marie Cottek, to same, mtg $18,000, April 30, 1915; attorney, same $100

135TH ST, 54 West, s s, 190.6 ft e of Lenox Av, old line, 18x99.11; Veronica Realty Corp'n to Stanley Co., 140 Nassau St., Nov. 30; attorney, William A. De Ford, 140 Nassau St. $1

137TH ST, 314 West, s s, 180 ft w of 8th Av, 18x99.11; Clara E. Kearsing to Leybuck Co., 141 Broadway, mtg $10,000, Dec. 15; attorneys, Charles P. and William W. Buckley, 141 Broadway $100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of 174th St, 61.4x88; David Baum to Morris Lowenthal, 663 Fox St, mtg $51,500, Dec. 14; attorney, J. A. Herrmann, 111 Rivington St. $1

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of North St, 25.4x96.1; Maria G. Russo and another to Charles E. Nessle, 2,304 Grand Av, Dec. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BRONX PARK SOUTH, n s, 100 ft e of Webster Av, 25.1x78.3; also Webster Av, w s, 155.9 ft n of 194th St, 75.4x85.8; Joseph Turinsky to Morris Levy, 852 Wilcox Av, mtg $9,000, Nov. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Morris Levy to Henry F. Kol, 2,525 Creston Av, mtg $9,000, Dec. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

2D AV, n s, 230.4 ft e of White Plains Road, 33.4x100, Wakefield; Adolph G. Crane to Gertrude C. Crane, 711 East 216th St, Dec. 18; attorney, H. J. Dowling $100

135TH ST, n e corner of Brown Place, 100x33.4; Joseph P. Hennessy, referee, to Security Mtg Co., 128 Broadway, Dec. 18; attorneys, Fletcher, McC. & B., 128 Broadway. $26,250

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, 546, n s, 25x100, prior mtg $23,250; Pincus Margulies and another to Ray Spinner, 364 Hewes St, Brooklyn, Dec. 18, 2 years, — p. c.; attorney, R. Dorfman, 120 Delancey St. $2,000

ORCHARD ST, s e corner of Delancey St, 61.8x87.6; Elterman Realty Co. to Isidor Hahn, 1,292 Madison Av, Dec. 16, due as per bond; attorneys, Cohen Bros., 64 Wall St. $5,000

LAWRENCE ST, s s, 303 ft w of Columbus Av, runs s w 32.1x s 14.5x w 50x n 76.11x s 5'4; Lazar Aberle to David D. A. Outcalt, Tacoma, Wash., 3 years, Dec. 20; attorneys, Carmon & C., 135 Broadway..$9,000

PLOT, begins at point 300 ft w of Morningside Av and 112.8 ft n of Manhattan St, runs n 61.10x w 90.9x s w 13x s e 109; Lazar Aberle to George W. Rennert and another, executors, 366 West 120th St, Dec. 20, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

9TH AV, e s, 79 ft n of 25th St, 19.9x125; Helen V. V. Maitland, trustee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, Dec. 18, 3 years, percentage as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place...$8,000

16TH ST, n s, 274 ft e of 6th Av, 21x92; Helen V. V. Maitland, trustee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St., Dec. 18, 3 years, percentage as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place...$8,000

39TH ST, n s, 712.10 ft w of 5th Av, 21.5x98.8; Annie V. Haas to Walter L. Loeb, 783 5th Av, Dec. 11, prior mtg $54,000, 3

EDUCATION NOTES.

Alumni day will be celebrated at Erasmus Hall High School at 3:45 P. M. on Dec. 23. A gift will be made to every class. Many old students will speak; some will sing. Moving pictures and dancing will complete the programme.

The first debate in Spanish ever held between two high schools of this city took place last Friday evening in the auditorium of the De Witt Clinton School, when a team representing the Circulo Castellano of that school won from the representatives of the Circulo Espanol of Commercial High School in a hard-fought contest regarding the admission of Porto Rico as a State of the Union. The winners supported the affirmative side, maintaining that Porto Rico should be admitted. Principal Potter of the Bay Ridge High School presided.

At a meeting of the New York State Examinations Board in Albany on Dec. 11, the recommendation was passed that Spanish be accepted on a par with French and German toward the modern language requirements for the college entrance diploma in arts granted by the Regents of the State. Spanish is already so accepted for the diplomas in science and engineering. The recommendation must be approved by the Regents of the University of the State of New York at their next meeting, in February, before it becomes part of the regulations governing these State diplomas.

A meeting of the Association of Teachers Holding License No. 1 awaiting appointment will be held at 4 P. M. today at P. S. 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue. There will be a report of the Executive Committee. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, will close today for the Christmas vacation. It will reopen on Jan. 3.

The annual luncheon of the Brooklyn heads of departments will be held on Feb. 5 at the Hotel Manhattan.

Checks for November for teachers in the recreation centres are now ready at the City Paymaster's office.

The Brooklyn Class Teachers' Organization will hold a meeting at 4 P. M. today in the Brooklyn Eagle building.

There will be a meeting of the New York City Teachers' Association at 302 Madison Avenue at 4 P. M. today.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 96th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

ONLY ONE STORE LEFT.

Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., corner 86th St., suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

87th, 102 West.—Parlor, adjoining one or two rooms; all improvements; telephone; suitable doctor or any light business.

Madison Av., 220, (cor. 36th,) large dancing and music studios for lessons, classes, recitals; sub-renting.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 10 Park Av.

EXCELLENT LOFTS, $600 UP.
6 and 8 West 22d St., near 5th Av.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Desirable 5th Av. office to sublease, $15-$20 monthly. N 173 Times.

Part office with furnishings; rent reasonable. Room 901, 171 Madison Av., (83d.)

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On December 10, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court in behalf of the United States against 64 boxes of frozen shad upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property so seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on January 3, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the monition will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

December 10, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Supreme Court, New York County.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of THE M. H. PULASKI CO.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, as Auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 22d day of December, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 140 5th Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of embroidery, flouncings, laces, muslins, lawns, nets, collar sets, table covers, scarfs, telescopes, desks, trunks, cabinets, machines, typewriter, fixtures, etc.

MARTIN PASKUS, Assignee.
JELLENIK & STERN, Attorneys for Assignee, 111 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of MORRIS GOLDBERG, trading as HARLEM BARGAIN SHOP. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Friday, the 31st day of December, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of coats, suits, dresses, waists, fixtures, &c. HARRY YARM, Assignee.
JOSEPH SUCHOFF, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH GOLDBERG, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Dec. 21st, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,516 Madison Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies', men's, and children's shoes, rubbers, benches, fixtures, etc. JULIUS H. REITER,
Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 277 Broadway, New York.

ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL DEC. 28, SAME TIME AND PLACE.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,612. In Bankruptcy.—GUSTAVE LEVINSON, Bankrupt.

Gustave Levinson was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 16, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on December 31st, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Dated December 20th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,610. —In Bankruptcy.—HUDSON RESTAURANT CO., Bankrupt.

Houston Restaurant Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 10th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on December 31st, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Dated December 20th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22,219.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS F. DONIGAN, Bankrupt.

Thomas F. Donigan was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 19th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on December 31st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. An offer of composition will also be made by the bankrupt. MACGRANE COXE,
Dec. 20, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,340. —In Bankruptcy.—HYDROX CHEMICAL CO., Bankrupt.

Hydrox Chemical Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 21st, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on December 31, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Dated December 20th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. Engineer Office, New London, Conn. Sealed proposals will be received here until 2 P. M., Jan. 6, 1916, and then publicly opened, for sale of Steam Lighter Faunce fully equipped, and a quantity of condemned Government property and manila junk. Information on application.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P. M., January 7, 1916, for the purchase of the following unserviceable public property: Glass chimneys, marine boilers, pumps, hoisting engines, iron junk. Information upon application to above office.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON, REAL ESTATE, 1 WEST 34TH ST.

For Little Neck Hills Homesites see Joseph P. Day, Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Manhatan—For Sale or To Let.

Business property, about 40 feet frontage, in lower Wall St., Manhattan, for sale much below assessed valuation. C. H. Bachem, Agent, &c., 35 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

With builder's loan, desirable lots, ready for improvement, in Bronx, on Grand Boulevard and Concourse. H. E. Schwartz, 203 Broadway.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester County. George Howe, 527 Fifth Av., New York.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, and exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FOR LOW COST HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3, ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5900. 1 West 34th St.

Cheapest farms on L. I. Lists mailed. Daniel Gerard, Specialist, 1,270 B'way, N. Y.

Country Real Estate. L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; save now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

The Ideal Suburb,
LEONIA, N. J.

Full particulars furnished prospective purchasers. Address Secretary, Lockbox 65, Leonia, N. J.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat, best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ALL THE BARGAINS Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station, Atlantic Highlands.—Restricted plots at attractive prices. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

Houses to let, furnished, unfurnished, Montclair, N. J. Hughes Taylor Co., Montclair.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent.—Three large cottages with baths; furnished; open fireplaces; electric lights; hot and cold water. For particulars address Magnolia Springs Hotel Co., Magnolia Springs, Fla.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. Wanted, within 30 miles, Bergen Co. farm, 15 to 25 acres, up to $5,000; all cash. Wanted, within 150 miles, 100-acre farm; modernized house; macadam road; under $10,000. Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

WANTED—BARGAIN FARMS.
Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease, and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
Ninety-five per cent. of apartments offered in desirable residential sections, $100 upward. 'Phone me your requirements or get on my MAILING LIST.
RECEIVE DAILY BULLETINS describing all new furnished private apartments offered for short and long terms; prompt, efficient, and courteous service; absolutely no charges.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY,
SPECIALIST.
269 West 72d St. Columbus 3974 and 2700.

THE WILSONIA,
225 West 99th St., Near Broadway.
8 rooms, bath, and kitchenettes, $65.
Apartments by the Month or Year.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. References Absolutely Essential.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d Sts., overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed, furnished apartments of nine rooms and three baths.
Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St.
Telephone Columbus 3547.

Furnished apartment to sublet for 4 months, from Jan. 10; desirable location, West End Av.; 9 rooms, 3 baths; completely furnished; references required; inspection by appointment. C 11 Times Annex.

Beautifully furnished modern 3-room housekeeping apartment; cleanliness, refinement, completeness; worth investigating; $47 monthly. Telephone 4211 Schuyler.

Furnished. Unfurnished.
Apartments of Quality.
EVERETT M. SEIZER & CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av. (42d.)

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

214 Riverside Drive.—Nine rooms, 2 baths, corner apartment, 3 months, longer; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Near Park Av.—Beautifully furnished five-room apartment, modern; sacrifice $100. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

Handsomely furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator, $75, lease; seen after 11. Hallam, 21 West 46th. Bryant 6294.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel 7540 River.

Riverside Drive, No. 120, (North Corner 84th.) —Eleven all-light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

8 Rooms, 2 baths, either furnished or unfurnished, at sacrifice. Riviera, 790 Riverside. Odell.

116th, (Near Riverside.)—Five rooms, sunny; 4 months. Phone 4704 Morningside. Ricker.

81st, 158 West.—Five-room front apartment, beautifully furnished; sublet. The Wesley.

Furnished apartments for Winter season or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Madison Av., 121. — Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

47th, 9 East.—Studio apartment; two elegant rooms, bath; improvements; $50. Janitor.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

21st St., 234-8 West.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4, 5, 6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

St. Nicholas Av., 723, (cor 146th St.)—Four and six large, exceptionally light rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator; rentals, $35 to $60. Apply Supt., or Pease & Elliman, 165 West 72d St.; phone Col. 8300.

THE CLEBURNE, 624 WEST END AVE. HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS. APPLY ON PREMISES OR L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

N. E. COR. 107TH ST. AND BROADWAY. 7 rooms and bath. Southern exposure; all outside rooms. Corner apartment; $1,200. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

170th, 709 W.—Apartments to lease; all improvements; 4 rooms; $31 to $36; 5 rooms $38; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Sublet delightful 6-room unfurnished apartment, high-class house.

Six rooms; Ft. Wash'n Av., S. W. cor. 170th St. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Apartments 4-9 rooms, $900-$1,300; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

79th St., 315 West.—Elegant apartments, 6-7 rooms; excellent neighborhood.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Riverside Drive, 587, at 136th St. — Seven rooms, $960; 8 rooms, $1,380.

68th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment wanted, 4 rooms and bath, for 6 months from Jan. 1; family of two adults, infant, and maid; a private place preferred; assure careful treatment of furniture; reasonable rates. Address E, H. Randolph, 2 Columbus Circle.

Wanted.—Nicely furnished apartment, 6, 7 rooms, below 116th, 5 months; best of references. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Furnished apartments wanted, 4 to 7 rooms, for Winter or longer. Frederick Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

Great demand for four to ten rooms, furnished. Send particulars for quick rentals to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Young man desires furnished room and bath or furnished apartment at very moderate rental. B. Glaser, 23 Irving Place.

Three or four room apartment, furnished in good taste, wanted, six months; $100 month; principals only. L 159 Times.

Five-room furnished apartment, between 72d and 116th, wanted by couple, January to October; $75. Baltimore, 18 Times.

Furnished Apartments Wanted—All Sizes. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; private baths; steam heat; electricity; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references; gentlemen.

IRVING PL., 71.—Room, private bath; also small rooms; exceptional board. 1978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 627.—Newly furnished rooms; private French family; steam heat, telephone; excellent table; reasonable; 54th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 658, (55th St.)—Large, heated rooms; running water; table board reasonable.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room with private bath; refined surroundings; excellent table; telephone.

54TH ST, 54 WEST.—First-class rooms, table board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large rooms with bath; handsomely furnished; table guests; references.

70TH, 200 WEST, (overlooking Broadway.)—Large, newly furnished rooms; running water; every facility of high-class elevator house; board; 72d subway express. Hubbell.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; rooms and board; table guests.

72D, 253 WEST. — WELL-FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; SUPERIOR TABLE.

73D, 142 WEST.—FRENCH HOME, FRENCH CONVERSATION.—Parisienne lady offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board; exceptional cuisine.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Beautifully furnished second floor, parlor, dining room; references exchanged.

76TH ST, 155 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, with board; references.

76TH ST., 2 WEST.—Large front room, two flights; all modern conveniences. Guttman, telephone Schuyler 5229.

76TH ST, 111 WEST.—Large front, sunny room; reasonable; small room; excellent table.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front sunny room; reasonable; small room; excellent table.

77TH, 801 WEST, and 244 West End Av.—Pension Luquet. Handsome suite, twin beds; attractive front rooms; private baths; single room; unsurpassed table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 152 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor; large, small rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive front room, single; cooking of unusual excellence; gentleman; references.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Out-of-the-ordinary, large, small rooms, 2d floor, front, beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; telephone.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single, private baths; steam, electricity; excellent table; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; excellent table, service.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; couple; excellent cuisine; $9 each.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private baths; modern, comfortable furnishings; best home cooking; small American family.

100TH, 253 WEST. — Unusually attractive rooms, with bath; modern and comfortable throughout; superior home cooking; small American family.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; ideal location; excellent table; private house. Mrs. R. Aarons.

104TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Warm, sunny room; refined surroundings; good home cooking. Jantzen.

116TH, 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, with beautiful private bath-room; excellent Vienna cooking; table boarders accommodated.

122D, 156 WEST. — Attractive rooms, refined house; home cooking; telephone; moderate.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 25.—West room; running water; steam heat; fine table.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (cor. 94th.)—Apt. 4; attractively furnished room, where one can feel right at home; excellent cuisine.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Newly furnished house; convenient locality; excellent service.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Married couple and child seek rooms and board with Spanish-speaking family. Address, references, O. Bovet, Hotel Endicott.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson, Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; hot, cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Florida.

THE INN AT MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, FLA., IS NOW OPEN.
RATES $10.00 PER WEEK AND UP.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Pleasant steam heated rooms.

15TH, 105 EAST.—Three front rooms; elevator apartment; price moderate. Apt. 61.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Splendid rooms; single or en suite; high-class elevator apartment; housekeeping suite; moderate. Nelson.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

51ST, 209 EAST.—Sunny front room, also hall room; gentlemen. Kerrigan.

53TH, 71 EAST.—Large, sunny rooms, newly decorated; private bath; telephone; references.

61ST ST., 166 EAST.—Beautiful rooms, single or connecting; private baths; electric light.

62D, 238 EAST.—Home-feeling private house; bath, plenty hot water, steam.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 529. — Beautifully furnished rooms, with or without private bath; phone; electricity.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Very large room; conveniences; open-grate fire; private bath; telephone.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large and small, communicating, together, or separate; steam; electricity; references.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable alcove; running water, bath; private house; $7.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location, adjoining Sherry's, at 5th Av.

45TH, 211 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Front parlor for rent; private bath.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Attractive, large room and bath; quiet, well kept house.

49TH ST., 300 WEST.—French lady would rent two or three rooms in her very attractive apartment; electricity; elevator; telephone. Talot.

53D, 60 WEST.—Choice rooms, with, without bath, reasonable; breakfast optional. 7295 Plaza.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electricity; southern exposure; single rooms.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, baths; telephone; steam heat; "L"; board optional; also suites of two rooms.

57TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; modern conveniences; near subway, elevated; reference. Hammond.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Gentlemen or couple, tired of hotel life, may find suitable accommodations; 1, 2, or 3 rooms and bath. Apt. 9.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegant rooms; bath, gas, electricity; refined private house.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, hot water constantly; telephone.

66TH ST., 145 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room, adjoining bath; private entrance; telephone; subway. Snyder.

70TH ST., 145 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; all conveniences; strictly private house.

70TH, 263 WEST.—Handsome large rooms, single or en suite; kitchenette; all conveniences; reasonable.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; phone; reference.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Suite of rooms with private bath, or will divide; references.

72D, 121 WEST.—Suite of two rooms, bath-room, kitchenette; also others.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

73D, 269 WEST.—Large and medium sunny rooms; bath; abundant hot water and heat; references; reasonable. 3974 Columbus.

73D, 272 WEST.—Medium and hall room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; electricity; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor rooms; also other rooms; private bath; single, double.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Beautiful room, 2nd floor front; southern exposure; near Park.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure; electricity; also other room.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautifully furnished second floor; quiet, refined surroundings; references exchanged.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated medium and large rooms; twin beds; $5, $9.

82D, 33 WEST. — Rent large floor, front rooms, newly furnished; phone; references.

82D, 109 WEST.—Furnished front parlor and bedroom, suitable two; kitchen privileges. Koenig.

82D, 132 WEST.—Parlor; also room; twin beds; running water; transients accommodated.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large and medium, second floor rooms; private baths; rates reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent large floor; front rooms; newly furnished; phone; references.

83D, 15 WEST.—Warm, comfortable furnished rooms; quiet, homelike; special rates permanent guests.

84TH, 254 WEST.—Two bedrooms, sitting room, bath; privilege kitchen; steam, phone, piano; separate entrance. Kibbe.

87TH ST., 105 WEST.—Newly furnished house; baths, all conveniences; large rooms; reasonable.

91ST, 38 WEST. — Rooms, $5.50-$10, with, without private baths; electricity; newly furnished.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; private family; references; gentlemen only.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath, telephone.

105TH, 248 WEST. (Broadway.)—Desirable bright room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Copeland.

112TH ST., 511 WEST.—Attractive room, near bath; elevator apartment; private family. Woodland.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny rooms, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable. Inquire Apartment 21.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large sunny front room and two single rooms, beautifully furnished; near Columbia, subway; quiet. Apartment 4R. east.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Large rooms, beautifully furnished; running water; telephone; breakfast if desired.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front, $7; medium, river, $6; convenient location. 4B.

ALLERTON HOUSE for Bachelors, 302 West 22d St.—The social atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof bldg.; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4 to $6 weekly; rooms for two $3 to $5.50 weekly each.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 87.)—Pleasant room for lady; kitchen privileges.

HOTEL CECIL, 150 St. Nicholas Av.—Handsomely furnished suites and rooms; attractive rates.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (corner 116th.) —Front room for one or two gentlemen; moderate; breakfast optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (160th St.)—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson River; private family; gentleman preferred; references. Apt. 3B. Audubon 8807.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (90th St.)—Attractively furnished large front room; river view; private family; board optional. Tel. River. 1068.

WEST END AV., 519, (85th.)—Large, sunny room, newly decorated; steam heat, electricity; breakfast optional; references.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING, (Y. M. C. A.,) located in Brooklyn's finest residential district, only 30 minutes from downtown New York. All rooms equipped with hot and cold water, electric lights, steam heat, and telephone. Use of gymnasium, shower baths and swimming pool, bowling, billiard room, elevator service. $3.50 to $4 per week. Two in room, add $1. Bedford Branch, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., (near 162d St.)—Furnished room, without board. Address X. Y. Z., B 63 Times Annex.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

AUTOMOBILE BUYERS, ATTENTION!

Just read this carefully and consider this proposition; I am in a position to sell you a car at a Winter price and store it for you free of charge until Spring.

WHY NOT SAVE

from three to four hundred dollars on a car, and buy now while the opportunity presents itself to buy direct from the owners any one of the following cars:

FIAT LANDAULET, something beautiful, like new; accept $2,250.

S. G. V., handsome town car, in A-1 condition; electric gear shift, wire wheels; accept $1,950.

PIERCE ARROW, 6-36, like new, used one season, $1,800.

PACKARD, 6-48, bought in 1915; can't be told from new; sacrifice $1,450.

NORWALK, small 6, underslung; something beautiful; just for a lady; $950.

ELECTRIC BROUGHAM, like new and very classy; cost $7,000; built by Healey; sacrifice $850.

COLE, small six, 7-passenger, like new; $725.

CHALMERS, small six, used one season; asking $575.

HUDSON, small, 5 pass., used one season; $525.

STUDEBAKER, small, 7-passenger; looks and runs like new; big bargain; $475.

NATIONAL, 5 or 7 passenger; slightly used; been in storage; big sacrifice; $450.

STUTZ SPEEDSTER, very classy and fast; asking $950.

STEVENS-DURYEA, in A-1 condition; something beautiful; accept $575.

LOZIER, very small 6-pass.; in grand shape; sacrifice; $425.

The above cars are practically new and have every possible equipment, including self-starter. Don't let the money stop you; we will arrange to your satisfaction. This is a chance of a lifetime; take advantage of it, and for those having cars wishing to dispose of I wish to have it known that I take your car and sell it for you and charge no storage or advertising, and my commissions are very small. I am only too glad to be interviewed. Call at the most ELABORATE SHOW ROOM in New York.

165-167 EAST 70TH STREET.

Limousine body, 1915 model; will fit 127 to 140 inch wheel base; cost $2,200; never has been mounted; whipcord lining, disappearing seats, vanity cases, cigar lighter, side lights, column lights, side cab windows; will sacrifice to quick purchaser. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7000 Columbus.

Flat, (1915.) limousine town car; "30." Winton, (1915.) limousine; like new. Renault, (1914.) limousine; 20 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel; phone 3247 Bryant.

National Series V-3, left drive toy tonneau; electrical equipment and extras; beautiful color and an attractive price. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1916, touring, slightly used demonstrating purposes, guaranteed; material reduction. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hudson, 1914, "6-54" touring, electric lighting and starting; A1 condition; sacrifice, $750. Chas E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1914 model, "32" touring car, electric equipment; A1 condition; $550. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Scripps-Booth, 1916 roadster, only slightly used; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Marmon 1916 Touring; special equipments; perfect condition; run 3,000 miles. E. P., Times Harlem.

Fiat, 45, limousine, beautiful body, shaft drive; perfect; price right. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Stutz 1913, speedster, special outside exhaust, &c.; very fast; bargain. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Packards.—All styles; bargain prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Columbus 5078.

Buick, 7 passenger, 6 cylinder, 1915; splendid condition; $800. Y 338 Times Annex.

Automobiles for Rent.

For hire monthly, small, classy town car; excellent appearance, perfect condition; reliable chauffeur; service guaranteed. Hotchkiss Co., 20 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1509.

Renault 7-passenger landaulet, excellent appearance; Brawster body; equipped with electric light; must be seen to be appreciated; reliable chauffeur; very reasonable. J. Mandola, 2908 Columbus.

Lady would hire her beautiful Packard landaulet, careful, competent driver, by month; reasonable. Talot, 300 West 49th; 7720 Bryant.

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PRESIDENT TAKES BRIDE ON AUTO TRIP

Devotes Afternoon to a Long Journey Through the Virginia Countryside.

DETECTIVE RIDES IN CAR

Secret Service Agents Guard the Executive on His Honeymoon—Replies to Many Congratulations.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Dec. 20.—The President and Mrs. Wilson after luncheon today, left their apartments for the first time since their arrival yesterday morning and went for one of the long automobile rides of which the President is fond.

It was 2:15 o'clock when the dark blue limousine bearing his official crest, which preceded the President here from Washington, drew up on the lower driveway of the President's hotel. Two Secret Service guards appeared on the balcony of the President's suite, while three others emerged from the side entrance of the wing of the hotel and patrolled the short strip of walk between the entrance and the car.

After half an hour's wait the President and his bride came through the doorway and got into the waiting car. A Secret Service guard took his place beside the chauffeur and the car sped away.

Mrs. Wilson wore a black velvet costume, and an American Beauty rose nestled in the black fur at her neck. The President wore a dark gray overcoat over a dark suit and a soft felt hat. He carried a fur rug over his arm, which he tucked carefully about Mrs. Wilson.

The auto went over the Warm Spring Road in the direction of McGuffin's Mountain, then over the Healing Springs Road toward Oak Grove for about thirty miles, returning to the hotel again about 6 o'clock.

It is thought that during their stay the President and Mrs. Wilson will motor to White Sulphur Springs, a distance of forty miles across the mounatins.

Mrs. George Gunton, a relative of Mrs. Wilson's, today invited the President and Mrs. Wilson to afternoon tea on Thursday at Douglas Lodge, near here.

The President and his bride this morning replied to hundreds of messages of congratulation from personal friends, relatives, and public officials.

Arrangements for Chrisimas celebration at the President's hotel were made today. There will be a large Christmas tree and a special musical entertainment. Members of the families of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson may come here for the holiday, but no definite plans have been made.

HUNTINGTON WILSON WEDS.

Takes as Bride Divorcee Whom He Met While at Reno Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Huntington Wilson, formerly First Assistant Secretary of State, and Mrs. Lucille Powell, divorced wife of a New York lawyer, were married at the Palace Hotel here Tuesday night.

Much secrecy surrounded the event, which only became generally known today. Mr. and Mrs. William Sharon and John Newlands, son of Senator Newlands, of Nevada, were the only witnesses.

The couple met while at Reno, where Wilson and Mrs. Powell recently received divorces. After spending part of the Winter in California, they will divide their time between Newport and Asheville.

TO GREET LATIN AMERICANS.

Committee to Make Stay in New York Interesting

There was a meeting yesterday of the Executive Committee on Reception which was appointed by Secretary of State Lansing to extend courtesies to delegates to the Pan-American Congress which is to open in Washington next Monday.

J. C. Breckinridge, as personal representative of Secretary Lansing, is Chairman of the committee, and other members are Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port; Theodore Rousseau, representing the Mayor; Seth Low, Chamber of Commerce; Dr. H. E. Bard, representing the Pan-American Society, and Dr. S. N. D. North, representing the Carnegie Endowment.

There are forty delegates in the city. The chief affair of the week for them will be the reception at the Hotel Astor on Wednesday afternoon at 3:30. On Thursday evening they will be entertained at the Hippodrome, and on both occasions many members of the General Reception Committee will attend. Several private entertainments are also being given for the Latin American visitors.

COUNTY REPUBLICANS SAD.

Koenig Had Two Candidates for Place Democrat May Get.

The local Republican organization is much agitated over the report from Albany that Governor Whitman intends to appoint James A. Delehanty, a Democrat, to succeed District Attorney-elect Edward Swann on the General Sessions Bench.

The appointment of Mr. Delahanty, some Republicans say, will bear out the old story that the Governor made a "deal" with the Democratic organization to appoint a Democrat as General Sessions Judge in return for the Democratic indorsement of a Republican to the Supreme Court Bench last Fall. The Republicans are also worried over the prospect of a Democrat being appointed to the Supreme Court bench consequent upon the coming retirement of Presiding Justice Ingraham of the Appellate Division. Phoenix Ingraham, son of Justice Ingraham, has been prominently mentioned for the place. He also is a Democrat.

The Republican organization had two condidates for General Sessions to succeed Mr. Swann, Isidor Wasservogel and James O'Malley, an Assistant District Attorney, and son of Edward O'Malley, former Attorney General of the State. Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, went to see Governor Whitman recently to urge the appointment of either Mr. Wasservogel or Mr. O'Malley, but he was taken ill at Albany and had to be brought home before he conferred with the Governor.

CONNOLLY WON'T RESIGN.

Borough President Denies He Is a Candidate for Bench.

Borough President Connolly of Queens yesterday denied that he was a candidate for appointment as Special Sessions Justice when Justice Fleming of Jamaica ends his term. He said that when the suggestion was made to him he at once positively refused to have any steps taken that might bring him into the contest.

"At the time of my election," he continued, "I secceeded in securing the assistance of a number of able men who made sacrifices in accepting important positions under me. They made arrangements to remain with me to the end of my term. If I were to leave my present position their future would be in doubt, and I do not purpose to place them in that position. I am going to remain President of Queens for the term for which I have been elected."

BRITISHERS MOVING HERE.

McKenna Not Yet Prepared to Check Flight from Taxation.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Invited in the House of Commons this afternoon to prevent others from following the example of some Britishers, who recently transferred their capital and business offices to New York, thus escaping British taxation, Mr. McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, remarked that his attention had been called to the circumstances, but that he was not prepared to act as was suggested.

The influx of English capital and English capitalists and manufacturers since the beginning of the war has been noticed in Wall Street, but no estimates as to the amount of money deposited here are available.

Many Englishmen, bankers said, had deposited their money in New York banks. This was done primarily to keep the money safe. Some depositors feared that England might lose her gold standard, and English credit would suffer. It is likely that some of the money was invested in American securities or enterprises.

In several instances British manufacturers have obtained charters in this country to carry on their business. One case which came to light recently was that of a manufacturer in Connecticut, and it was said that he had come here solely to avoid the war taxes imposed by the British Government.

The capitalists who have come here, it is understood, are principally men who were born in Germany and naturalized in England. They found it more comfortable in New York than in London, where they were the objects of criticism and suspicion.

DEATH-BED WILL ATTACKED.

Nieces, Nephews, and Cousins Want Estate Hourigan Left to Nurse.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 20.—The will of William N. Hourigan, leaving the income of his $100,000 estate to the woman he married when he lay dying in the Alexian Hospital last March, was attacked today by twenty-seven nieces, nephews and cousins, who through Mrs. Matilda Collins of Brooklyn filed an application to have the instrument set aside on the grounds that Hourigan was of unsound mind for a long time prior to his death and incompetent to made a will, and that Miss Dunn, whom he was engaged to marry when the will was executed, had "fraudulently and illegally influenced him" to make her a beneficiary.

Hourigan, who was a real estate operator, married Miss Mary Dunn of Staten Island, his nurse, on the day before his death. The will provides that the widow shall receive the income as long as she remains unmarried. Should she marry, the property will be divided among four Elizabeth hospitals.

TELLS OF ARCTIC LIFE.

Sandon Perkins Describes His Adventures in Frozen North.

Sandon Perkins, F. R. G. S., delivered a lecture last night under the auspices of the American Institute at the Engineering Societies Building, 39 West Thirty-ninth Street, his subject being "Midst Arctic Snows." The speaker spent seven months exploring in the polar regions, and his talk was illustrated.

He called his lecture "The Story of Life, Adventure, and Sport in the Polar Regions," and among his sub-heads were the fascination of arctic exploration, the early history of Greenland the Danish Settlements, among the icefields, perils of Melville Bay, the most northerly church in the world, Eskimo belles, native characteristics, hunting the bear, walrus, narwhal, and seal; native ingenuity in hunting, gathering eggs in 77 degrees north latitude, Eskimo superstition, Ankoots and medicine men, the midnight sun, the aurora borealis, glaciers and ice formation, flora and fauna.

Mr. Perkins said that in England Admiral Peary's achievement in reaching the north pole received more recognition than in America. He added that the earlier discovery of the magnetic north pole was of more importance than the discovery of the geographical pole.

NEWARK MEMORIAL SITE.

City's $1,500,000 Building to be Erected in the South End.

Mayor Thomas L. Raymond of Newark approved yesterday the action of the Common Council last week in sanctioning the site selected by the Committee of One Hundred for the $1,500,000 memorial building to be erected in connection with the 250th anniversary celebration next year.

The site selected, at the corner of Camp and Broad Streets, in the south end of the city, has been generally disapproved by the public. It is about 100 yards from the residence of former Governor Franklin Murphy, Chairman of the General Committee, takes in the city residence of his son-in-law, William B. Kinney, another member of the committee, and is directly across the street from the home of Uzal McCarter, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who has his legal residence in Rumson. Mayor Raymond's home is two blocks away.

GRACE FOR TAXPAYERS.

Time Extended to Dec. 3 on Certain Personalty Assessments.

The Tax Department has extended until Dec. 31 the time for the payment of personal taxes. The announcement has gone out to those on the personal tax rolls, but it was explained at the Tax Office that it referred only to those who have not yet appeared because of the fact that they have been out of the city. The regular time for closing the tax lists is Nov. 30.

Must Pay Wife for Selling Her Auto

Vice Chancellor Howell in the Chancery Court in Newark yesterday decided that George F. Stengel, a leather manufacturer of 1,150 Broad Street, Newark, had wrongfully sold an automobile that he had made a present to his wife, Mrs. Harriet Oxley Stengel, and that she was entitled to compensation of $1,800. Mrs. Stengel had brought suit against her husband to recover the full price of the touring car, which was $3,027.77. Mrs. Stengel recently discontinued a suit for separate maintenance.

Tammany Preparedness Debate.

Ross Williams's Tamarora Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District, in West Ninety-seventh Street, is to be the scene of a debate on preparedness tonight. Winter Russell, who was prominent in the Wilson College Men's League, will take the affirmative and ex-Senator Loving M. Black of Brooklyn the negative on the qusetion: "Resolved, That military preparedness is not essential to the safety of the United States."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15. TONIGHT at 8:15. Extra Matinee Tues., Dec. 28. MAUDE ADAMS, "PETER PAN" Jan. 10, "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15 Phone 3093 Bryant. Matinees TOMORROW & Saturday at 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT AROUND THE MAP Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck. Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. TOM'W (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic farce, SADIE LOVE —with— MARJORIE RAMBEAU

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. TOMORROW & Sat. 2:15. Under Fire SPECIAL MATS. DEC. 27-28-30-31. RUTH ST. DENIS

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. FAIR and WARMER

LYRIC THEATRE, 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. 3rd MONTH THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN THE WORLD. Abe and Mawruss A CONTINUATION OF THE STORY OF "POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Last|LAST Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.|WEEK ROLL NG STONES

Fulton Thea., 46 St., W. of B'way. Beg'g Xmas Eve (Friday) Seats now Ralph Herz in Ruggles of Red Gap

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE Liberty W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15 TWICE Daily, Incl. Sun Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1 LAST 3 WEEKS D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE Symphony Orchestra of 40.

FIGHTING FOR FRANCE Geo. M. Cohan's Theatre, B'y&43 St. Last 6 Days CONTINUOUS 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Seats 25c & 50c OFFICIAL PICTURES

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287 Mats. Tom'w (Pop.), Sat. & Dec. 30 HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER West 42d Street. Bryant 6344. Mats.Tom'w(Pop.),Sat. & Dec. 31 THE HOUSE OF GLASS Mary Ryan & the Great All Amer'n Cast.

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Dec. 28. The Boomerang

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30 Common Clay

GLOBE B'way, 46 St. First Night Next Sat. At 8:15 Seats Now GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15. Cort The PrincessPat With ELEANOR PAINTER BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT Tomorrow Night (100th Time) SOUVENIRS VICTOR HERBERT WILL CONDUCT ORCHESTRA

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evgs. 25c to $1 Mat. Today 25 & 50c. "SOME BABY" with Jefferson de Angelis

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25 & 50c. "DAMAGED GOODS"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST Daily Mat. 25 to $1. NAZIMOVA, ADELAIDE & HUGHES, PRINCESS JUE QUON TAI, WINSOR McCAY, WILLARD SIMMS & CO., KRAMER & MORTON.

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Atop 44th St. Thea. AFTER THE THEATRE. Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex.Sun.) CASTLES in the Air and ICE PALACE Supper & Dancing. Tea 4 to 6 Wed. and Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters. Adm. free to table d'hote dinner $1.50, a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner & Supper. Table reservations. Din.,Sup. Tel. 5935 Bryant

PARK 59th St. and Col. Circle. Continuous 1:15 to 11 P. M. 15 to 50c Germany ON THE Firing Line German Staff Motion Pictures. Ausp. N. Y. Globe.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., East of B'way Evs.8:30. Mats.Fri.& Sat. 2:30 TREASURE ISLAND Telephone, 1366 Circle.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th SAM HOWE & HIS Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices KISSING GIRLS

VITAGRAPH 44th St., B'way 15c, 25c & 50c. Continuous. MAY ROBSON "A Night Out" and Others. 1 to 11 P. M.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 10 to 50c. Valeska Suratt in "The Immigrant." Strand Orch. & Soloists Next Week, Pauline Frederick, "Lydia Gilmore."

8 1ST THEATRE 1ST THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL Broadway & 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler. WEBER & FIELDS SAM BERNARD WILLIAM COLLIER and Others in "FATTY and the BROADWAY STARS" KATHERINE KAELRED in "The Winged Idol" Splendid Vaudeville NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs MAT. TODAY, 10c. & 15c. EVENINGS, 15c. 25c. 50c.

Hippodrome Mgmt. Charles Dillingham. Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00 Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50 Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People. SOUSA & HIS BAND Sensational Ice Ballet Seats Up to 1916 Staged by R. H. Burnside. SUNDAY—SOUSA & HIS BAND.

Maxine Elliott's Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way Success Extraordinaire SECOND SERIES YVETTE GUILBERT Sunday Evgs., Dec. 26, Jan'y 2, at 8:30. Tues. Afts., Dec. 28, Jan'y 4, at 3. Friday Afts., Dec. 31, Jan'y 7, at 3. Tickets at Box Office. Dir't'n aCth. A. Bamman.

TONIGHT, 8:15 P. M. Russian Cathedral Choir Aeolian Hall. Tickets, $1-$2.

THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 W. 44th St. Phone 9959 Bryant. Evgs. 8:10. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:10. Mon. Eve. to Thurs. "DENISE" Matinee and Eve'g, Fri. Mat., "The Gendre of Mr. Porter" Fri. Eve., "Le Voyage de Mr. Perrichon" Sat. Mat. and Eve., "L'Abbe Constantin"

Carnegie Hall, To-morrow (Wed.) Aft., at 2:30. PADEREWSKI Tickets $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18, at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano.

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Fri., Dec. 31, Mat. at 1, PARSIFAL Seats Now on Sale. Wed. at 8:15. Traviata. Hempel; Botta, De Luca, Tegani, Rossi. Cond., Bavagnoli. Thurs. at 8, Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Schlegel. Cond., Polacco. Fri. Mat. at 2:30. (Prices 50c to $2.50) Haensel u. Gretel. Mason, Matfield; Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hageman; foll'd by Ballet. Galli, Bonfiglio and Corps de Ballet. Cond., Scuri. Fri. at 7:45. Tristan u. Isolde. Kurt, Ober; Urius, Braun, Weil, Bloch. Cond., Bodanzky. Sat. Mat. at 2. Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Scotti. Scott. Cond., Polacco. Next Mon. at 8, Marta. Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Sat., Dec. 25, at 8, Barber of Seville. Hempel; De Luca, Damacco, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 1, at 2:30. Tickets, 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $15 & $18. Now at Box Office. Kreisler Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

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AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Dec. 28, at 3, CHOPIN RECITAL by OSSIP Gabrilowitsch Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

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